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THE

UNION ARMY

A History of Military Affairs in the Loyal States 1861-65—Records of the Regiments in the Union Army—Cyclopedia of Battles—Memoirs of Commanders and Soldiers

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VOLUME III

New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan

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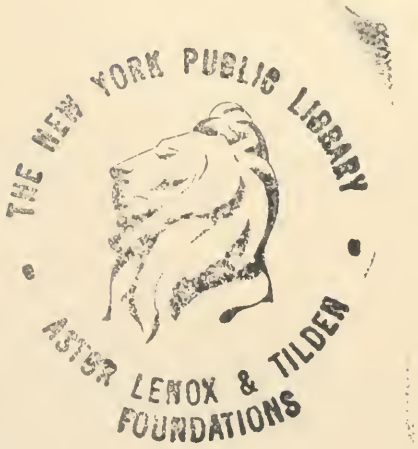

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Very Truly
James Stewart Jr

JAMES STEWART, JR.

James Stewart, Jr., associate-editor of this work for the state of New Jersey, has a brilliant record as a volunteer soldier in the Civil war. He was born at Stewartsville, Warren Co., New Jersey, on March 22, 1840. Shortly after coming of age, he entered the Union army from New Jersey in Sept., 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for a term of three years as first lieutenant in the 9th N. J. infantry, Nov. 15, 1861; was promoted to the rank of captain Feb. 10, 1862; major, Dec. 22, 1862; lieutenant-colonel, Jan. 8, 1863; colonel, June 20, 1864; and was brevetted brigadier-general, U. S. volunteers, on March 13, 1865, for meritorious services. He was mustered out and honorably discharged July 12, 1865, on the conclusion of a period of service of nearly four years, during which he was continuously in the field. In the year 1862 and parts of 1863 and 1865, he was stationed in North Carolina, where he was successively attached to the 2nd division, 9th corps, the division of the District of Beaufort, and the 3d division, 23d army corps, and was actively engaged in the battles of Roanoke island, New Berne, Fort Macon, Southwest creek, Kinston, White Hall, Goldsboro bridge, and three days at Wise's forks. He served in Virginia during the year 1864, where he was attached to the 2nd division, 18th army corps, Army of the James, and Army of the Potomac, and took part in the following important engagements: the two days' fighting at Port Walthall Junction; two days at Swift creek; five days at Drewry's bluff; eleven days about Cold Harbor; sixty-five days in the siege of Petersburg, forty-four of which he served in the trenches. Gen. Stewart also participated in numerous minor engagements, and was under fire in 53 separate and distinct actions. During the last year of the war, after serving as colonel of his regiment, he served with credit in the capacity of a brigade commander, and was in command of a division at the conclusion of his term of service. On July 21, 1864, he was assigned to command the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 18th army corps, in front of Petersburg, Va.; in September following he was ordered with his brigade to North Carolina, where his command was designated the 2nd brigade, division of the District of Beaufort; subsequently he commanded the 3d brigade, 3d division, 23d army

corps, and his last command was the 3d division, 23d army corps, District of Greensboro, N. C. Gen. Stewart was slightly wounded in the engagement at White Hall, N. C., and was severely wounded through the left thigh on May 16, 1864, at Drewry's bluff, Va.; in the action at Butler's bridge, N. C., his horse was killed under him. Since the war Gen. Stewart has attained distinction in the civil walks of life.

Military Affairs in New Jersey

1861—65

On Jan. 29, 1861, the legislature of New Jersey passed a series of joint resolutions, which set forth that it was the duty of every good citizen, in all suitable and proper ways, to stand by and sustain the Union of the States as transmitted to us by our fathers; that the government of the United States is a national government and the Union it was designed to perfect is not a mere compact or league; that the Constitution was adopted in a spirit of mutual compromise and concession by the people of the United States, and can only be preserved by the constant recognition of that spirit.

In these resolutions the legislature further recommended that the resolutions and propositions submitted to the senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, for the compromise of the questions in dispute between the people of the northern and southern states, or any other constitutional method that would permanently settle the question of slavery, as being acceptable to the people of New Jersey, and requested the senators and representatives in Congress from New Jersey to earnestly urge and support those resolutions and propositions. The legislature also recommended the calling of a convention of the states to propose amendments to the constitution, as a last resort to preserve the union of the states. It urged states that had obnoxious laws in force, which interfered with the constitutional rights of citizens of the other states, either in regard to their persons or property, to repeal the same.

The legislature appointed Gov. Charles S. Olden, Peter D. Vroom, Robert F. Stockton, Benjamin Williamson, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Rodman M. Price, William C. Alexander,

and William S. Stryker, as commissioners to confer with Congress and the sister states and urge upon them the importance of carrying the principles and objects of the resolutions into effect. The commissioners above named, in addition to their other powers, were authorized to meet with those either already appointed or thereafter to be appointed by the sister State of Virginia, and such commissioners of other states as had been or might be thereafter appointed, to meet at Washington on Feb. 4, following.

The legislature further resolved that however undoubted may be the right of the general government to maintain its authority and enforce its laws over all parts of the country, it is equally certain that forbearance and compromise are indispensable at this crisis to the perpetuity of the Union, and that it is the dictate of reason, wisdom and patriotism peacefully to adjust whatever differences exist between the different sections of our country.

On April 15 President Lincoln issued his first proclamation for troops to quell the uprising. The number called for was 75,000 men for three months' service, and the quota of New Jersey was four regiments of 780 men each, or an aggregate of 3,120 men. Gov. Olden was at once notified that a call would be made on the state for her quota, and on the 17th he received the requisition from the war department. He immediately issued his proclamation, directing all individuals or organizations who were willing to respond to report themselves within twenty days. Orders were issued to the several generals of divisions to furnish each one regiment and that they fill the regiments severally required to be furnished, so far as practicable, with volunteers; the regiments to be completed by draft from the reserved militia. On the same day that the requisition was received, the governor notified the war department that measures would be immediately taken to comply with its request and that but a few days would be necessary to ascertain when the men would probably be at the place of rendezvous, of which information would be sent as early as possible.

Immediately after the receipt of the president's proclamation, the telegraph line to Cape May, which had been abandoned by the company, was put in working order at the expense of the state; ammunition was ordered to be placed at the disposal of the generals of the various brigades; a maritime guard was established along the line of the coast, the same consisting of patriotic citizens living adjacent thereto; and vigorous measures were taken to put the whole state in immediate condition for defense. A company of New Jersey troops, accepted for that duty by Maj.-Gen. Wool of the United States army, was ordered

to garrison Fort Delaware, but the general government having previously provided for the safety of that fort the company's services were not needed and the order was countermanded.

The first company received under the requisition for the militia was the "Olden Guards." Capt. Joseph A. Yard, of Trenton, a veteran of the Mexican war, who raised and equipped a company for that service in 1846, reported and was mustered into the service of the United States on April 23, and a sufficient number of companies to compose the four regiments reported and were mustered in, in quick succession, until April 30, when the brigade was complete. From the report of Q. M. Gen. Lewis Perrine, we quote the following:

"Very few military companies existed (at the date of the proclamation of the president), and our arms were limited and mostly inferior to the improvements of the present day. This was our condition at the date of your Excellency's proclamation of the 17th day of April last. On account of the agitated state of the public mind, and the extent and ramifications of a rebellion, the magnitude of which history does not furnish a parallel, and the exposed situation of the arsenal, the following order was issued to one of the military companies of this city: 'State of New Jersey, Office of the Adjutant-General, Trenton, April 16, 1861. Capt. William R. Murphy, Capt. Co. A, National Guard, 1st Regt. Mercer Brigade. *Sir*: You will consider yourself, and company under your command, detailed for special service. You will report forthwith to the Quartermaster-General of the state and act under his orders until otherwise directed. By order of the Commander-in-Chief, R. F. Stockton, Adjutant-General.'

"In obedience to this order, Capt. Murphy reported himself and command for immediate service. On the same day I directed him to take military possession of the arsenal, with special instructions to perform guard duty, and to allow no one within the arsenal walls without special permission.

"The manner in which this corps performed the duties assigned them reflects great credit upon its officers and men. The arsenal had now become the depot for all of our military operations. The young gentlemen composing this company performed all the duties of a military garrison, and, at the same time, rendered important service in arming and equipping the troops for the field for the period of three months' service, from the 16th of April to the 16th of July, in which seven regiments, four of militia and three of volunteers, were fully armed and equipped.

"When the requisition was made for troops, our militia was without a proper practical organization, without suitable arms

or equipments, and although the treasury of the state was by no means embarrassed, it was only in a condition to meet the demands of peace. After the first requisition had been filled the indications were so clear to the mind of the governor that New Jersey was ready for the emergency, and such was the demand throughout the state for the privilege of serving the government, and such the indisposition of some of the southern border states to meet the requisition made on them, that the governor made the offer of two additional regiments.

"The population of New Jersey in the spring of 1861 amounted to 676,000. Of this number 98,806 were liable to military duty, though without military experience and to a great extent ignorant of the use of arms. But when the call came for men to defend the nation's capital, great as had been the popular reluctance to believe that war was possible, and all-pervading as was the decay of the martial spirit, there was no hesitation or delay in the people's response. The whole North rose with glorious unanimity to vindicate the majesty of insulted law. New Jersey, from her Revolutionary battle-fields, answered the nation's call with eager pledges of help. The old flag, displayed aforetime only on fair holidays when no storms beat, flung out its folds in every town and hamlet, and over secluded country homes, and became a perpetual sign of covenant-keeping faithfulness—a pledge to all the world that the cause it symbolized should be maintained at whatever cost. It had gone down, torn and soiled at Sumter, but it should be raised again, some day, triumphant and with new stars shining in its azure field. In every town and village the people, assembling in public meetings, pledged their utmost resources in behalf of the imperiled government."

The governor called an extra session of the legislature to meet at Trenton on April 30, 1861, at which time a loan of $2,000,000 was authorized, to furnish the necessary supplies for troops to aid in quelling the southern uprising. On May 28 bids were invited for $500,000 of the state loan of $2,000,000, authorized on May 10, and made payable in from four to eight years. At the same time a circular was sent to each bank in the state, inviting them to subscribe to the loan, and many of the moneyed institutions responded liberally, $455,000 being realized from that source alone. Besides this, offers from individuals amounting to $76,800 were received and taken; the treasurer in August effected temporary loans of $150,000 from banks in Newark, and $100,000 from the Trenton Banking Company, payable in 60 days, making in all the sum of $781,800.

The four regiments having completed their organizations were now ready for the seat of war. At that time the com-

munication with Washington by the Baltimore route having been cut off by the burning of the bridges and the destruction of the railroad by the Confederates, it became necessary that the New Jersey troops should proceed thither by way of Annapolis. The brigade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, and accompanied by a state battery of 4 brass pieces, was accordingly despatched by that route on May 3, 1861, on board of 14 propellers, sailing down the Delaware and Raritan canal to Bordentown and thence down the Delaware river. This was designated the 1st New Jersey brigade and contained an aggregate of 3,075 men, including officers and musicians.

Information having been previously received from the war department that it was unable at the time to furnish accouterments and ammunition, and advising that on that account the New Jersey troops must not yet be moved, it had been determined on account of the exigencies of the case and the dangers threatening the national capital that the necessary accouterments should be furnished at the expense of the state. Efforts were made to procure the requisite ammunition from Maj.-Gen. Patterson, in command of that immediate department, and from Maj.-Gen. Wool, then in command at New York. These efforts proving unsuccessful, application was made to Simeon Draper, chairman of the Union Defence Committee of New York, who replied that it could be furnished, and Capt. Charles P. Smith, of Trenton, clerk of the supreme court, was despatched to New York to procure it. He was successful, though at great risk, as it was forbidden to ship any ammunition from the city, and much care had to be exercised in carting it through the metropolis to the dock. It was, however, shipped from New York to Camden, after the brigade had left Trenton, one of the vessels carrying the troops being detailed to receive it at Camden, where it was taken on board and distributed to the troops on the other vessels as they passed down the bay. The state also furnished rifles, with which the flank companies of the several regiments were armed.

In a letter to the chief executive of the state, referring to the exertions of New Jersey in aid of the general government, the secretary of war used the following language: "For your prompt and patriotic response to the call of the general government, I tender to yourself and the people of New Jersey my sincere and heartfelt thanks." In a subsequent letter he said: "Allow me to tender you the thanks of this department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you and the people of your state have responded to the requisitions made upon you."

The 1st regiment was clothed at Newark, by authority from

the quartermaster-general; the 2nd was mostly clothed at Jersey City, by means advanced by a committee of gentlemen of that city, and which was afterward reimbursed by the state; the 3d and 4th were clothed entirely by the state, and the entire brigade was armed and equipped at the arsenal. The entire force was recruited, clothed, fully armed, equipped, and transported to Washington within the short space of 20 days from the date of the governor's proclamation, at an entire expense of $192,233.15.

In a short time after the first call of the president for military aid, the rapidly increasing proportions of the uprising at the South rendered it apparent that a greater number of troops, enlisted for a longer period than those embraced in the first call, would be required. Accordingly, on May 3, 1861, the president's proclamation to that effect was issued, and on the 17th the requisition and general order for three regiments of volunteers from New Jersey, for three years or during the war was received, in addition to the four regiments from the state already in the field. The first company of this call was mustered in on May 21, 1861, under command of Capt. David Hatfield, of Elizabeth City, who received the appointment of major of the 1st regiment upon its organization. It went into camp at Camp Olden, near Trenton, where the various companies comprising the three regiments were also encamped upon being mustered in. They remained in camp for instruction in drill and discipline until June 28, when, in response to an order from Lieut-Gen. Scott, they were despatched to Washington by rail, reporting at once for duty and becoming a part of the army of the republic. These regiments were furnished the necessary clothing, camp and garrison equipage, by the state, made under contract with the lowest bidders, and within 20 days the necessary supplies were furnished and delivered at the state arsenal, so that on June 28, the troops, amply provided with everything necessary for service in the field, were forwarded by rail to Washington, where they were armed by the general government. The cost of fitting out and equipping these regiments was $177,417.89.

On Aug. 3 a requisition was received from the president for five additional regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, and one company of artillery, to be organized and equipped upon the same terms as those above mentioned, each regiment to be furnished by the state with a baggage train; and on Sept. 5 a regiment of riflemen, of twelve companies, and one company of artillery, was added to the last requisition. These five regiments were armed with state muskets, altered from flint to percussion locks, and the 9th regiment was supplied with the new model

Springfield rifle-muskets, furnished by the government. The cost of organizing and equipping the five regiments of infantry, one of riflemen of twelve companies, two companies of artillery, and one regiment of cavalry, was $557,480.85. This regiment of cavalry was recruited in 20 days by Hon. William Halsted, an eminent lawyer of Trenton, at that time in his seventieth year, under authority from the president of the United States. It was afterward attached to the state, and became the 16th regiment or 1st cavalry. The first five regiments under this call were numbered respectively, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, and were uniformed, clothed, armed, equipped and furnished with camp equipage, horses, ambulances and baggage wagons by the state. These regiments were raised under an order from the war department of July 29, 1861. The 4th left Camp Olden, as did also the independent regiment organized by Col. Halsted, on Aug. 20, and arrived in Washington and reported for duty the next day. The 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th reported at Washington during the months of August, September and October, and went into camp at Meridian hill. The 4th was accompanied by a battery of 6 pieces furnished by the state and commanded by Capt. William Hexamer, and to the 8th was attached a battery of 6 pieces, commanded by Capt. John E. Beam.

On Sept. 5 the order to organize a regiment of riflemen comprising twelve companies was received from the war department, and the first muster of this regiment (the 9th) was made at Camp Olden on Oct. 5. It remained at that camp, engaged in continuous drill, under experienced drill sergeants, until Dec. 4, when it left for Washington, where it arrived two days later. This was raised as a regiment of sharpshooters and was intended to excel any in the service. It was uniformed, clothed, equipped, furnished with camp equipage, horses, ambulances, and baggage-wagons by the state.

There remained in the service, from New Jersey, at the close of the year 1861, eight regiments of infantry, one of riflemen, and two artillery companies, numbering 9,850 men holding their organization from the state; and two regiments, one of cavalry and one of infantry, raised independently of it. These, with the men who had joined military organizations in other states, showed a total of at least 17,000 Jerseymen enlisted in the cause of the Union. The regiments which were enlisted early under the calls for troops in 1861 lost heavily and the events toward the close of that year caused the regiments to fall into a somewhat disorganized condition. On Jan. 29, 1862, an order was issued from the war department, placing these regiments under the state authorities. Prompt measures were adopted to reorganize them under state officers and an efficient condition was soon

reached. The 1st cavalry was placed under command of Col. Percy Wyndham and it became very effective.

On July 7, under the call of the president for 300,000 three years' men, five regiments were required from New Jersey. There was but one regiment in camp and recruiting was dull, so it was determined to establish five camps in the state under different officers. An order was issued providing for the payment of $2 premium for each recruit, one month's pay and $25 in advance of the $100 provided for by Congress for three years' service. There was also the bounty paid of $6 by the state to each family monthly, and from $2 to $4 to single men. A second lieutenant was appointed for each company to act as mustering officer, and each recruit as he appeared in camp received his money, was uniformed and put to drill. By this means the five regiments were filled in a month. Each regiment had 39 officers, and the five regiments combined contained 4,248 enlisted men. Some of these regiments went immediately into action, the 13th leaving the state on Sept. 1, and on the 17th, at Antietam, it lost 109 in killed, wounded and missing.

Under the president's call of Aug. 4, for 300,000 nine months' men, an enrollment took place of all citizens from 18 to 45 years of age. The quota of New Jersey under this call was 10,478 men, and on Aug. 14 an order from the war department directed a draft to be made on Sept. 3. The commissioners, surgeons and enrolling officers in each county were appointed and the local quotas were ready for publication, when an order was issued that counties should have credit for the volunteers furnished in response to prior calls. This order led to great complications, but the quotas were finally ascertained by adding to the whole number of volunteers furnished by the state the number of men required by the new call. From the number thus resulting to each township was taken the number already furnished, and it was then ordered that volunteers in lieu of drafted men would be taken up to Sept. 1. The recruits flocked into the camps, and on Sept. 2 the five places of rendezvous contained 10,800 men, but by medical examination the number was reduced to 10,714, or 236 more than the number called for. These men were organized into eleven regiments, the field and line officers of which were elected under the constitutional state militia law. All these regiments were in the army of the Potomac, and four were engaged in the battle of the Rappahannock (Fredericksburg), on Dec. 13. Under all the requisitions during the first two years of the war the state furnished 30,214 men. A call for 3,000 men to fill up the old regiments was not met, only 1,030 men having been raised for that purpose, although the state furnished more than that number over all the

quotas, but the men had a great repugnance to old regiments. The number enlisted in regiments of other states, it is estimated, carried the total to 35,000.

Of the number in service, 10,373 left families or dependent mothers, and the state bounty to them, at $6 a month, amounted to $746,856 per annum. Of single men 12,669 drew an average of $2.50 per month, making $380,070, and the annual charge to the state was therefore $1,126,926. The number of men in the state who were liable to military duty was 71,697. The state debt at the beginning of the year 1862 was about $770,000, of which $100,000 was payable annually, and excepting $95,000 it was all contracted for war purposes. A tax to defray state expenses had been unknown for some years previous to the commencement of the war.

At the session of the legislature at the commencement of 1863 a series of resolutions were passed which were intended to express the views of the majority of the voters on public affairs. The series passed the senate by a vote of 12 to 8, and the house by 38 to 13. The resolutions declared that the state, in promptly answering all the calls for troops, believed and confided in the declarations of the president made in his inaugural address, and in the resolutions of Congress passed in July, 1861; and that, having waited with patience and forbearance for the redemption of these pledges, she conceives it to be her solemn duty to urge upon the president and Congress in the most respectful and decided manner the redemption of the pledges under which the troops of the state entered upon and have continued in the contest; and as the devotion of the state to the sacred cause of perpetuating the Union and maintaining the Constitution has been untainted, in any degree, by infidelity, bigotry, sectionalism, or partisanship, she now, in view of the faith originally plighted, of the disasters and disgrace that have marked the steps of a changed and changing policy, and of the imminent dangers that threaten the national existence, urges upon the president and Congress a return and adherence to the original policy of the administration, as the only means by which the Union can be restored, and the nation saved.

While to some the text of these resolutions may sound like discordant notes in the chorus of patriotism that thrilled the North in those days, yet they must not be construed as reflecting a disloyal sentiment to any degree. The people of the nation were in the midst of a conflict, in magnitude unequaled in the history of the world, and it is not at all surprising, nor does it at all reflect upon the patriotism of a considerable number of people that they could not subscribe to and endorse all of the measures employed by the national administration for the pur-

pose of bringing the war to a successful close. As an evidence of patriotic impulses attention is called to the action of the state authorities and the people of New Jersey, in the summer of 1863, when Lee invaded Pennsylvania. At that time Gov. Curtin of the latter state sent a message to the governor of New Jersey, requesting the aid of troops from that state, and the secretary of war also sent a request to the governor for troops, whereupon Gov. Joel Parker immediately issued the following call for men:

"Jerseymen: The State of Pennsylvania is invaded. A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the towns of our sister state. She appeals to New Jersey, through her governor, to aid in driving back the invading army. Let us respond to this call upon our patriotic state with unprecedented zeal. I therefore call upon the citizens of this state to meet and organize into companies, and report to the adjutant-general of the state as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New Jersey and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency. The organization of these troops will be given in general orders as soon as practicable."

The 23d regiment of New Jersey troops, belonging to the nine months' service, was on its march to Beverly to be finally mustered out, its term of service having expired, when the men were apprised at Philadelphia of Lee's advance and the supposed danger of Harrisburg, the capital of the Keystone state. Then, as stated above, came the proclamation of Gov. Parker, a few days afterward, appealing to the people, and regiments not yet disbanded or in process of formation, to hasten to the aid of a sister state. When this appeal was made, less than half of the regiment was in camp, but Col. Grubb assembled together all who were present and asked all who would follow him in response to the proclamation of Gov. Parker to step two paces to the front and not a man hesitated. The only transportation they could get was a coal train, upon which they embarked and in due time reached Harrisburg, when they were taken to the river and set to work throwing up rifle-pits to prevent the enemy crossing the river, which at the time was very shallow. There the men, from the colonel down, worked steadily, but before the labor was completed orders were received directing the regiment to return to Beverly, where they were mustered out on June 27.

Up to July, 1863, there had been five requisitions made on the state for men, all of which had been promptly responded to, and twenty-eight regiments, comprising 30,214 men had been furnished, 23,042 of whom, comprising twenty-four regiments, were still in the field. During the summer months, while the

enrollment under the conscription act of 1863 was being completed, and until the provost marshal general should be prepared to commence the draft, it was announced that volunteers would be accepted in lieu of drafted men, and the quota for the state was fixed at 8,783. Rendezvous were opened simultaneously at Trenton, Beverly, Newark, Freehold, Flemington and Hudson City, and post quartermasters were appointed at each place. The entire quota was raised by volunteering, so that no draft took place in the state. The amount expended during the year for recruiting, subsisting, clothing and transporting the troops of the state mustered into the service of the United States, together with ten companies mustered for service in Pennsylvania, was $591,640.75.

Until May, 1864, the troops contributed by New Jersey to the Federal service were furnished by volunteering, principally through the state authorities. After the date mentioned they were raised chiefly through United States officials, by the operation of the conscription act. On May 16, 1864, Gov. Parker issued a proclamation in response to a call from the president to raise immediately all the militia force he could for the period of 100 days from the date of muster into the U. S. service and to be furnished within 15 days. No bounty was to be given, neither were their services to be credited upon any draft. The 37th regiment, organized under this call, left Trenton on June 28, 1864, 700 strong, and proceeded direct to Baltimore, from whence it was taken by steamer to City Point, Va. On July 18, 1864, the president issued a proclamation for 500,000 troops, for one, two or three years' service, and on the 25th, the governor issued his proclamation, giving the quota of New Jersey at 15,891 men. The 38th regiment was raised in the summer and autumn of that year, and on Sept. 30, Col. William J. Sewell accepted its command and completed the regiment in 15 days. The regiment was sent to Fort Powhatan, about 15 miles below City Point. The 39th regiment was recruited under the same call and left Newark early in October of the same year, five companies leaving on the 4th and the others a few days later. The 40th regiment was organized under General Orders No. 243 (Series of 1864), of the war department. It was raised under the immediate superintendence of Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson, who afterward became its commander, and the last company was mustered in on March 10, 1865.

The number of men mustered into the United States service from New Jersey during the war, exclusive of the militia sent to aid in the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863, was 79,348—a total greater than all the able-bodied men in the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five at the com-

mencement of the war. Foster, in his admirable work entitled "New Jersey and the Rebellion," makes the following summary statement:

"We have seen that the total number of regiments furnished by New Jersey during the war was forty, including infantry and cavalry, together with five batteries of artillery. The number of men furnished by the state out of 98,806 liable to do military duty, was 88,305, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with state organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other states. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853."

Several companies that had been rejected at home, in consequence of the quota there being filled and the governor having no authority to accept any more troops, joined a brigade of Gen. Sickles' that was forming in New York, called the Excelsior brigade, which was placed to the credit of the state of New York, although the men composing it were recruited from all parts of the country. In its first regiment alone, 70th N. Y., two entire companies—I and K—and a part of Co. A were recruited in New Jersey, while in five other companies there were a number of men who claimed New Jersey as their home. In fact, throughout the entire brigade, the men, with the exception of the 4th regiment, which was recruited exclusively from the City of New York, were recruited from the states of Pennsylvania, Michigan and Massachusetts. At the headquarters of the brigade, in Dec., 1861, it was computed that more than 1,200 Jerseymen were serving in it. Two companies of the "Harris Light Cavalry," of New York (A and B), were raised in Sussex county, N. J., by Gen. Judson Kilpatrick. Co. A of the 20th N. Y. infantry was also composed of citizens of New Jersey, who served with eminent distinction. The nucleus of Bramhall's battery, of the same state, was also formed by a company of men from Rahway. This company originally went out as Co. K, 9th regiment, New York state militia, and at Poolesville, Md., it was organized as a 6-gun battery, receiving recruits from New Jersey and New York. In Serrell's engineers there were two companies from New Jersey, both of which achieved distinction by their gallant and faithful services, though the state never received the credit to which she was entitled, as this was invariably accorded to New York. The 48th N. Y. had two companies—D and H—from New Jersey. Co. D, recruited mainly in Trenton, was commanded by Capt. D. C. Knowles, a professor in Pennington seminary, with James O. Paxson and John Bodine as first and second lieutenants. It was known as the

"Die-no-mores," from the burden of its favorite hymn. Capt. Knowles and Lieut. Paxson, both being men of eminent piety, and many of the command being professors of religion, had infused the same spirit into the entire company, and they were constantly singing devotional songs, the principal one being that above mentioned. During the storming of Fort Wagner they formed a part of the storming party, singing their favorite song during the engagement. It was there that their gallant leader, Capt. Paxson, was killed.

Quite a large number of Jerseymen were identified with Pennsylvania regiments. A company raised at Belvidere by Charles W. Butz, upon finding the New Jersey quota filled, proceeded to Philadelphia, and on Sept. 13, 1861, was mustered in as Co. I, of Harlan's independent cavalry, afterward designated as the 11th Pa. cavalry. Many individuals from New Jersey served in organizations of other states, or in the field at large, and a large number of them achieved distinction.

Co. A, National Guard, of Trenton, then under command of Capt. William R. Murphy, was, as previously stated, the first to offer its services to the governor. The adjutant-general, in his report to the legislature, said of that company: "Co. A, National Guard, of Trenton, was organized Nov. 30, 1860, and at the time the war broke out was in a fine state of discipline. It had in its ranks the best young men of the city. It was the first company under arms in the North, and it is claimed, as I think with truth, that Capt. Murphy issued the first military order which was promulgated after the publication of the president's proclamation. From the hour when the company was detailed for service at the state arsenal, the most vigorous discipline commenced, and Capt. Murphy became the great drill-master of the organization. Of the 56 men on constant duty there, 45 enlisted in the army, or received commissions therein. The company boasts to-day, with none to challenge it, that it sent, for its size, more men to the war than any organization in the North. On the 19th of June, 1863, having recruited their depleted ranks, under the call of Gov. Curtin 'for the emergency,' they hurried to Harrisburg, passing on the route Pennsylvania companies organizing, and were the first to report to Gov. Curtin for assignment to duty. As men of another state they were warmly complimented by him for their alacrity and splendid discipline." The main facts connected with the above are taken from Foster's "New Jersey in the Rebellion," published by authority of the state.

During the entire war New Jersey had ample reason to be proud of her citizen soldiery, for on every battle-field where their services were called into requisition, they acquitted them-

selves nobly and ably sustained the reputation of Jersey Blues. In some of the most difficult enterprises of the war the Jersey troops occupied a prominent position; from the first battle at Bull Run to the final surrender at Appomattox they were constantly in service, and in almost all engagements were complimented for their bravery and valor by their general officers. The best provision within the power of the state was made for them and their families during their absence, all of which was highly appreciated by the men themselves, who felt while they were absent fighting their country's battles, their wives and little ones at home were well cared for by the munificence of a state that well appreciated their services and the hardships endured in the camp and on the field of battle, and used every means in their power to add to their comfort.

The amount paid by the state during the war to soldiers honorably discharged and to families and dependent mothers was $2,317,375, and besides this amount an aggregate of more than $2,300,000 was transmitted by soldiers in the field for the benefit of their families in the state. The remains of 77 New Jersey soldiers were entombed at the Gettysburg cemetery, the graves being all regularly graded, headstones erected, the avenues macadamized, and trees and shrubbery planted. Measures having been taken for the establishment of a similar cemetery at Antietam, an agent was sent by the governor of New Jersey to visit all the battle-fields in Maryland, and mark the graves of the New Jersey dead, so that their remains might be identified, with the view of reinterment at Antietam. On March 23, 1865, the legislature passed an act incorporating the "Soldiers' Children's Home" at Trenton, and on April 6 an appropriation of $5,000 was made in aid of the institution. "The Home" was placed under the management of an association of ladies and the homeless orphan children were clothed and instructed at the expense of the institution. From statistics of orphanage returned to the secretary of state, at the beginning of 1865, it appeared that there were in the state at that time 1,865 orphan or half-orphan children of soldiers or sailors, and of that number there were 1,589 under twelve years of age. An act was also approved on March 23, 1865, to authorize the establishment of a home for disabled soldiers.

And when, by reason of the war being brought to a successful close, the survivors of New Jersey's citizen soldiery returned to their homes, they were received with every demonstration within the power of their fellow-citizens to bestow upon them, in which all classes joined to do them honor and show the great appreciation of the noble services of the Jersey boys in blue.

RECORD OF NEW JERSEY REGIMENTS

First Regiment—Militia.—Col., Adolphus J. Johnson; Lieut.-Col., James Peckwell; Maj., William W. Michels. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Trenton, April 30, 1861, to serve for three months, and left the state for Washington, D. C., on May 3, with 37 commissioned officers and 736 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 773. The arrival of the brigade of which the regiment was a part, at Annapolis, Md., was at once reported to Gen. Butler, who, after some ceremony, ordered its advance to Washington, and on May 5 the 1st regiment, with six companies of the 2nd and nine companies of the 3d started forward in two trains of cars. On June 18 the 1st and 3d were advanced to a point near Roach's mill, on the line of the Alexandria & Loudoun railway, leaving the fortifications and Arlington Heights in the rear, and within 5 miles of the picket-guard of the enemy. The regiment remained in this position until July 16, when it was advanced to a point 3 miles beyond Springfield and detachments from other regiments were detailed for duty at other points in advance of the line then occupied. In the movement that resulted in the first battle of Bull Run the first of the reserve divisions consisted, originally, in part of the 1st regiment. On July 21, the day on which the army advanced to the attack, Gen. Runyon forwarded the DeKalb regiment—part of whom were Jerseymen—together with the 1st, 2nd, and 3d (three years') N. J. and the 1st (three months') regiment to Centerville, in obedience to orders from Gen. McDowell. After that disastrous conflict, the term of service of the men of the 1st having expired, they returned to New Jersey and were mustered out at Newark on July 31, 1861, having lost 2 men, 1 by discharge and 1 by death.

Second Regiment—Militia.—Col., Henry M. Baker; Lieut.-Col., Abraham Speer; Maj., John J. Van Buskirk. This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Trenton, May 1, 1861, to serve for three months, and left the state for Washington, D. C., on May 3, with 36 commissioned officers and 709 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 745. Upon the arrival of the troops at Annapolis the fact was at once reported to Gen. Butler, who ordered their advance to Washington, and on May 5, six companies of the 2nd, with all of the 1st and nine companies of the 3d, started forward in two trains of cars. The other four companies of the 2nd, left at Annapolis, were detailed, by order of Gen. Scott, to the duty of guarding the telegraph and railroad track between Washington and Annapolis Junction. Later the regiment was united and went into camp on Meridian hill, where, on the evening of May 23, the 2nd, 3d and 4th regiments were paraded in heavy marching order, supplied with one day's rations, and about midnight took up the line of march in silence for the bridge that spanned the Potomac, which was reached at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The bridge being crossed, the 2nd was posted at Roach's spring, and the 3d and 4th about half a mile beyond on the Alexandria road. On June 18 the regiment was ordered, in company with a portion of the 4th, to proceed to Alexandria, where it remained until its term of service expired, when it returned to New Jersey and was mustered out at Trenton on July 31, 1861. The total strength of the regiment was 774 and it lost during its

term of service, by resignation 3, by promotion 4, by discharge 4, by transfer 7, by desertion 3, and unaccounted for 1, mustered out, 752.

Third Regiment—Militia.—Col., William Napton; Lieut.-Col., Stephen Moore; Maj., James S. Yard. This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Trenton, April 27, 1861, to serve for three months, and left the state for Washington, D. C. on May 3, with 37 commissioned officers and 743 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 780. The arrival of the troops at Annapolis was at once reported to Gen. Butler, who ordered the regiment to Washington. (See preceding regiments.) On May 23, at the evening parade, the 2nd, 3d and 4th regiments were paraded in heavy marching order, and being supplied with one day's rations, took up the line of march in silence about midnight for the bridge that spanned the Potomac river, which was reached and crossed at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. The 2nd was posted at Roach's spring and the 3d and 4th about half a mile beyond on the Alexandria road—the 3d being located near Abingdon house, the mansion of Bushrod W. Hunter, formerly a lieutenant in the U. S. navy. On June 18, the 1st and 3d were advanced to a point near Roach's Mill, on the line of the Alexandria & Loudoun railway, to within 5 miles of the picket-guard of the enemy. On July 16, 425 men of the 3d were detailed as an escort to a provision train, en route for the main body of the army, and eight days later, the term of service of the regiment having expired, it returned to New Jersey and was mustered out at Trenton, July 31, 1861. The total strength of the regiment was 790. It lost during its term of service, by resignation 1, by death 3, by transfer 2, by promotion 2, by desertion 7, discharged 20, mustered out, 755.

Fourth Regiment—Militia.—Col., Matthew Miller, Jr.; Lieut.-Col., Simpson R. Stroud; Maj., Robert C. Johnson. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Trenton, April 27, 1861, to serve for three months, and left the state for Washington, D. C., on May 3, with 37 commissioned officers and 743 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 777. On the evening of May 5 it reached the capital, and on the 9th it was ordered to go into camp at Meridian hill, where, within a few days the entire brigade was encamped, and where, on the 12th, it was honored by a visit from the president, who warmly complimented the appearance of the troops. On the evening of May 23 it joined the 2nd and 3d regiments and about midnight took up the line of march in silence for the bridge that spanned the Potomac. This bridge was crossed at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, the 2nd was posted at Roach's spring, and the 3d and 4th about half a mile beyond on the Alexandria road. On July 16, a guard was detailed from the 4th for a section of the Orange & Alexandria railroad, which it was important to hold; one company from the regiment guarded the Long bridge; still another was on duty at Arlington mills; and the remainder of the regiment, together with the 2nd, was ordered to proceed to Alexandria. On July 24, the term of service having expired, the 4th returned to New Jersey and was mustered out at Trenton, July 31, 1861. The total strength of the regiment was 783, and it lost by discharge 6, by promotion 2, by death 2 and by desertion 7, mustered out, 766.

First Infantry.—Cols., William R. Montgomery, Alfred T. A. Torbert, Mark W. Collett; Lieut.-Cols., Robert McAllister, William Henry, Jr.; Majs., David Hatfield, Enos Fouratt, Alexander M. Way. This regiment was recruited under General Orders No. 15, of May 4, 1861. It was fully organized, equipped and officered by May 18, and on the 21st was duly mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton. It was one of the four regiments composing what was generally known as the 1st New Jersey brigade (the other regiments being the 2nd, 3d and 4th), for the greater part of the

time of service. It was first attached to Gen. Runyon's division of reserves (militia) at the first battle of Bull Run, and then as already stated, became a part of the 1st brigade. Immediately subsequent to the first battle of Bull Run the 1st and 2nd went into camp near Alexandria, where the 3d, which was stationed at Fairfax during the engagement, also took position and the 4th upon its arrival was ordered to the same vicinity. On Oct. 15, a detachment of the 1st regiment fell in with the enemy, mainly cavalry, at Benson's tavern, and after a brief skirmish, in which the soldiers of the regiment emptied a number of saddles, retired with the loss of 3 or 4 killed. In the early part of March, 1862, the regiment advanced to Fairfax Court House, whence, on the morning of the 10th, a detachment under Maj. Hatfield and Capt. Vansickle was sent forward to Centerville, which place was entered about noon—the remainder of the regiment coming up shortly afterward under Lieut.-Col. McAllister. At the battle of West Point, Va., in May, 1862, the brigade during the evening relieved the troops in advance, which had borne the brunt of the fighting, and the men lay on their arms in line of battle until daylight, when they were ordered forward, the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments acting as skirmishers and the 4th as a reserve. Advancing to a hill from which the enemy had the day previous shelled our transports, it was occupied and held until noon, when, the enemy having retreated, the troops returned to their old position, whence the 1st regiment was advanced on the 9th to join Stoneman's forces. On the night of June 21, the regiment, under McAllister, was sent out to guard a working party, near the Fair Oaks battle-field. At the battle of Gaines' mill the brigade was formed in two lines, the 3d and 4th regiments in front, the 1st and 2nd in the second line, and in this order advanced. About half an hour after reaching the field, the 1st, under Lieut.-Col. McAllister, was ordered into the woods to support Gen. Newton, and took position under the eye of Gen. Porter. Maj. Hatfield was wounded in the early part of the engagement and subsequently died of his injuries; Capt. E. G. Brewster was killed; Capts. Way, Mount and others were wounded—the total loss in the regiment being 21 killed, 78 wounded and 60 missing. Lieut.-Col. McAllister displayed the utmost coolness throughout and many other officers and privates excited the warmest approbation by their steadiness under fire. The regiment also participated in the battles of Charles City cross-roads, Malvern hill, the second Manassas, Chantilly, Crampton's gap and Antietam. In the movement against Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, the brigade, to which had been added the 15th and 23d N. J., reached the north bank of the river on the night of Dec. 11, crossed at daylight on the following morning and was formed in two lines in rear of its division, as follows: First line, 15th and 23d deployed; second line, 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th, massed 100 yards in rear of the first. After the close of that battle and until the night of the 15th, the brigade remained inactive in the position it had occupied, the 1st regiment only being engaged on picket. In the operations at Fredericksburg in the spring of 1863 the brigade occupied a position in the line of rifle-pits close to the river, and this position was occupied until the evening of May 2, when the 1st regiment attacked and drove in the enemy's pickets on the right, the ground thus taken being promptly occupied and held. Col. Collett was killed in the thick of the fight at Salem Church. In the Gettysburg campaign, the brigade, which prior to this movement had participated in various apparently aimless marches in Virginia, was attached to Wright's division of the 6th corps, and then consisted of the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 15th regiments and Hexamer's battery—the 4th having been detailed for provost duty in Washington. The regiment was engaged at Fairfield, Pa., Williamsport and Funkstown, Md., Rappahannock Station and Mine Run, Va. During this time, Maj. Henry succeeded to the command of the

regiment, and Col. Torbert being assigned to the command of a cavalry division, Col. Brown, of the 3d, temporarily took charge of the brigade, to which the 10th regiment was added before the grand advance under Grant. Late in the second day's fight at the Wilderness, the 1st, 4th and 10th regiments, lying on the left of Neill's brigade, were several times attacked with great ferocity by the Confederates, but at nightfall still held substantially the ground occupied by them in the morning—a heavy assault by the Confederate Gen. Gordon just at dusk, which at first promised to destroy the whole right wing of the army, being repulsed with heroic gallantry. Among the killed was Lieut. Swan of the 1st, and among the wounded were Maj. Way, Capts. Warner, Sitgreaves, Blythe and several lieutenants. In fact, the brigade was left with only a handful of officers and with terribly decimated ranks, the 1st regiment especially being greatly thinned. But it was as firm and indomitable on the morrow as when it first marched into the tangled thicket, where so many of its brave and noble ones gloriously fell. At Spottsylvania, Col. Campbell was detached with the 1st and 15th regiments and moved across the swamp, pushing the enemy before him through the woods until he reached a ridge commanding a certain road, which it was deemed important to occupy. Three days later the brigade was massed for a charge—the 1st, 4th and 15th in the first line, four companies of the 2nd and the 3d in the second line—and in this order pushed forward through the woods with muskets at a trail until within 100 yards of the Confederate works. During the first eleven days of this great campaign the 1st regiment lost 22 killed, 155 wounded, and 52 missing. The regiment next fought at the North Anna river, then at Hanover Court House, Totopotomy creek, and Cold Harbor. After the latter engagement the 1st and 3d regiments left the front, on June 3—the two numbering 340 men—and reached Trenton on the night of the 7th. The men of these regiments who had reënlisted, and whose terms had not expired, were at first transferred to the 4th and 15th, but were subsequently consolidated into the 1st, 2nd and 3d battalions and with the 4th, 10th and 15th regiments, from that time forward until Feb., 1865, constituted the 1st brigade—the 40th being added at the latter date. The regiment continued in the service until the capitulation of Lee and was mustered out at Hall's hill, Va., June 29, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,397, and it lost, by resignation 24, discharge 332, promotion 62, transfer 113, death 234, dismissal 4, deserted 124, and not accounted for 21, leaving 483 that were mustered out.

Second Infantry.—Cols., George W. McLean, Isaac M. Tucker, Samuel L. Buck, William H. Penrose; Lieut.-Cols., Henry O. Ryerson, Charles Wiebecke, James W. McNeely; Majs., James N. Duffy, James H. Close, James W. Penrose. This regiment, organized under authority of General Orders, No. 15, was fully equipped and officered by May 18, 1861, and on the 26th was duly mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton, N. J. It left the state on June 28, with a full complement of men: 38 officers, 1,006 non-commissioned officers and privates; total, 1,044. Its material was excellent, including, as it did, within its ranks a large proportion of the members of the city battalion of Newark—an organization which had a wide reputation for superiority of drill and general soldierly proficiency. It was assigned to the 1st New Jersey brigade, composed of the 1st, 3d and 4th regiments and commanded by Brig.-Gen. Kearny. Immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, the regiment went into camp near Alexandria, where it was later joined by the 3d and 4th. On Aug. 29, a company of the 2nd had a skirmish with the enemy, in which one man was wounded, the Confederate loss being 12 in killed and injured. On March 9, 1862, the 2nd and 3d regiments, with a squadron of the Lincoln cavalry, occu-

pied Sangster's station on the Orange & Alexandria railroad about 5 miles from Bull Run, the 4th regiment acting as a support to the advance. At West Point, Va., on the evening of May 6, 1862, the brigade relieved the troops in advance and the men lay on their arms in line of battle until daylight, when they were ordered forward, the 1st, 2nd and 3d acting as skirmishers and the 4th as a reserve. Advancing to a hill from which the enemy had the day previous shelled our transports, it was occupied and held until noon, when the troops returned to their old position. On the 9th the 2nd was ordered to join Stoneman's forces. The regiment participated in the fight at Golding's farm, Va., and on the afternoon of the battle at Gaines' mill the brigade was formed in two lines, the 2nd being in the second line, and advanced to the brow of a hill in front, where four companies of the regiment under Col. Simpson, became engaged—the 2nd at first acting as a support to Hexamer's battery, but being subsequently sent by Gen. Porter into a belt of woods on the right to support a Michigan regiment. Unfortunately the latter fell back under some misapprehension, and the four companies of the 2nd were left exposed to the full force of the Confederate onset, with the result that 15 were killed, 48 wounded and 41 missing. The six companies not engaged in the battle were on picket, holding a redoubt in an advanced position, where they were exposed to a constant fire of the enemy's shells, but suffered, fortunately only a single casualty. James Marshall, a corporal of the 2nd, stood by the colors, bearing them defiantly aloft until it was impossible longer to hold out, when he tore them from the staff and buried them out of sight. Following Gaines' mill came the engagements at Charles City cross-roads, Malvern hill, Manassas, Chantilly, Crampton's gap and Antietam. In the movement against Fredericksburg the brigade reached the north bank of the river on the night of Dec. 11, and crossing at daylight on the following morning was formed in two lines in rear of its division, the 2nd being in the second line, 100 yards in rear of the first. In Hooker's operations in the following spring, the regiment also participated, and after Marye's hill had been carried on May 2, the brigade was ordered to advance. Throwing out six companies of the 2nd as skirmishers, the brigade advanced with a shout and delivered a withering fire into the ranks of the foe, but was in turn met by a heavy fire, which for a moment staggered the column. Col. Brown, who commanded the brigade during the early part of this engagement, was severely wounded, and Col. Buck of the 2nd, sustained an injury from the fall of his horse, devolving the command upon Col. Penrose, of the 15th. In the Gettysburg campaign the brigade, which prior to that movement had participated in various movements in Virginia, was attached to Wright's division of the 6th corps, and following the battle of Gettysburg the regiment participated in the engagements at Fairfield, Pa., Williamsport and Funkstown, Md., Rappahannock Station and Mine Run, Va. In the battle of the Wilderness in May, 1864, the regiment and brigade were engaged, and among the killed in the two days' fight was Capt. Henry H. Callen, of the 2nd, who fell while leading his company into action, and Capt. Bogart was wounded. At Spottsylvania, on May 12, the brigade was massed for the famous charge—the 1st, 4th and 15th regiments in the first line, four companies of the 2nd (six being on picket) and the 3d in the second line—and in that order pushed forward through the woods until within 100 yards of the Confederate works. On the 14th the brigade was again engaged across the Ny river, near the termination of the Union line of battle, where Lieut.-Col. Wiebecke, of the 2nd, a brave and efficient officer who went out as a captain and rose by merit, was killed. Grant's campaign against Richmond had now been in progress eleven days, and in that time the 2nd regiment had sustained the following losses: Killed 9, wounded 55, missing 29. On May 29, the

regiment left the front and proceeded to Washington, whence it was ordered to Trenton for muster out, its time having expired, and the whole number of men who returned being 315. Those whose term of service did not expire with the regiment and those who had reënlisted were temporarily assigned to duty with the 15th regiment until Dec. 20, 1864, when they were consolidated into what was known as Co. A, 2nd battalion, and so remained until the early part of 1865, when the regiment was reorganized and fully completed by the forwarding of large numbers of recruits, substitutes and drafted men. It then continued its organization until its muster out at Hall's hill, Va., July 11, 1865, having taken part in all the fighting and marching which finally resulted in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. The total strength of the regiment was 2,198, and it suffered losses as follows: By resignation 27, by discharge 378, by promotion 68, by transfer 210, by death 160, by desertion 205, by dismissal 2, not accounted for 19; mustered out, 1,129.

Third Infantry.—Cols., George W. Taylor, Henry W. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., Mark W. Collett, James N. Duffy; Majs., James W. H. Stickney, William E. Bryan. This regiment, raised under authority of General Orders No. 15, of May 4, 1861, was fully organized, equipped and officered by May 18, and on June 4 was duly mustered into the U. S. service for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton. It left the state on June 28, with a full complement of men—38 officers, 1,013 non-commissioned officers and privates, total, 1,051. It was assigned to Gen. Kearny's brigade, with the 1st, 2nd and 4th N. J., composing the 1st New Jersey brigade. Immediately after the first battle of Bull Run it joined the 1st and 2nd regiments near Alexandria, having been stationed at Fairfax during the engagement. It was among the first to come into direct collision with the pickets of the enemy and to suffer loss in its ranks from Confederate bullets at Munson's hill. On March 9, 1862, the 2nd and 3d, with a squadron of the Lincoln cavalry, occupied Sangster's station, on the Orange & Alexandria railroad, the 4th acting as a support to the advance. On the following day the brigade moved cautiously forward and at 10 o'clock in the morning entered the abandoned works at Manassas Junction—eight companies of the 3d being the first to take possession and hoist the regimental flag. At West Point, Va., the brigade relieved the troops in advance on the evening of May 6, 1862, and the men lay on their arms in line of battle until daylight, when they were ordered forward, the 3d regiment being on the skirmish line. At Gaines' mill the brigade was formed in two lines, the 3d and 4th in front, and in that order advanced to the brow of a hill, where the 3d, under Lieut.-Col. Brown, was ordered into the woods to relieve Newton's brigade, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. The gallant regiment stood its ground, opening a galling fire on the enemy and remaining in the woods until the close of the action, with a loss of 34 killed, 136 wounded and 45 missing. The regiment participated in the battles of Charles City cross-roads, Malvern hill, Manassas, Chantilly, Crampton's gap and Antietam, and also in the movement against Fredericksburg in December. In the spring of 1863 the regiment took part in the movements of Hooker in the vicinity of Fredericksburg and fought at Salem church. In the Gettysburg campaign the brigade, which prior to that movement had been in various apparently aimless marches in Virginia, was attached to Wright's division of the 6th corps. Following the Gettysburg fight the regiment was engaged at Fairfield, Pa., Williamsport and Funkstown, Md., Rappahannock Station and Mine Run, Va. Col. Torbert being assigned to the command of a cavalry division, Col. Brown, of the 3d, temporarily took charge of the brigade, to which the 10th regiment was added before the grand advance under Grant. In all the operations in the Wilderness the Jerseymen behaved with the greatest steadiness. At the opening of the

fight at Spottsylvania, after some playing at cross-purposes, the 3d and 15th regiments were advanced, the former under Capt. Dubois deployed as skirmishers, and the latter under Col. Campbell acting as a support. On May 12, the brigade was massed for a charge—the 3d being in the second line—and pushed forward through the woods until within 100 yards of the Confederate works. In the first eleven days of Grant's campaign against Richmond the 3d regiment sustained the following losses: Killed 21, wounded 102, missing 33. After fighting at the North Anna river, Hanover Court House, Totopotomy creek and Cold Harbor, the 3d left the front on June 3 and reached the New Jersey state capital on the night of the 7th. The men of the regiment who had reënlisted and those whose terms had not expired were at first transferred to the 4th and 15th, but were subsequently consolidated into the 1st, 2nd and 3d battalions, and with the 4th, 10th and 15th regiments, from that time forward until Feb., 1865, constituted the 1st brigade—the 40th regiment being added at the latter date. The regiment then participated in the final operations of the war until the surrender of Lee, when it was assigned to what was known as the provisional corps, Army of the Potomac, and was mustered out at Hall's hill, Va., June 29, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,275 and it lost, by resignation 23, by discharge 383, by promotion 84, by transfer 95, by death 213, by desertion 111, by dismissal 4, not accounted for 3, leaving 359 that were mustered out.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., James H. Simpson, William B. Hatch, William Birney, Edward L. Campbell; Lieut.-Cols., J. L. Kirby Smith, Barzilla Ridgway, Charles Ewing, Baldwin Hufty; Majs., Samuel Mulford, David Vickers. The 4th was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861. It was fully organized, equipped and officered by Aug. 19, at which time it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton. It left the state the next day with 38 officers, 871 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 909. It reached Washington on Aug. 21, accompanied by a battery of 6 pieces, furnished by the state and commanded by Capt. William Hexamer, who had been waiting for six months for an opportunity to enter the service. It was assigned to the brigade of Gen. Kearny, then consisting of the 1st, 2nd and 3d N. J. regiments. Immediately after the first battle of Bull Run it joined the brigade near Alexandria, and in the operations along the line of the Orange & Alexandria railroad acted as a support to the advance. Just before the battle of West Point, Va., the brigade relieved the troops in advance and the men lay on their arms in line of battle until daylight, when they were ordered forward, the 4th being held as a reserve. At the battle at Gaines' mill the brigade was formed in two lines, the 4th being in the front, and advanced to the brow of a hill, where the 4th was sent into the woods by order of an aid of Gen. McClellan, all the brigade being engaged at the most dangerous and difficult parts of the field, until at last, wearied, bleeding, ammunition exhausted, the brigade slowly retired and crossing the bridge at 11 o'clock, reached its old camp about midnight, having sustained a total loss of over 1,000 men in killed and wounded, of whom some 500, belonging to the 4th were captured in a body, having refused to retreat from the woods when they might have done so, and continuing to fight until completely surrounded. Besides this loss in prisoners the regiment lost 38 killed and 111 wounded. The regiment participated in the battles of Charles City cross-roads, White Oak swamp, Malvern hill, Manassas, Chantilly and Crampton's gap, the total loss of the brigade during the latter engagement being 174 in killed and wounded, Adjt. Studdiford being among the slain. It took part in the movement against Fredericksburg, but in the Gettysburg campaign the 4th was detailed for provost duty in Washington. It was back with the brigade again in time for the spring

campaign of 1864. At the battle of the Wilderness the 1st, 4th and 10th regiments, lying on the left, were several times attacked with great ferocity by the Confederates, but at nightfall still held substantially the ground occupied by them in the morning—a heavy assault by the Confederate Gen. Gordon just at dusk being repulsed with heroic gallantry. Among the wounded in that engagement was Lieut.-Col. Van Syckel of the 4th. At the battle of Spottsylvania the regiment participated in the charge upon the "bloody angle," winning its share of the glory and sustaining its share of casualties. During the first eleven days of Grant's campaign against Richmond the regiment lost 26 killed, 126 wounded and 42 missing. The 4th fought at the North Anna river, Hanover Court House, Totopotomy creek, Cold Harbor, Weldon railroad, Snicker's gap, Strasburg, Winchester and Charlestown. At the battle of the Opequan the 4th was with the troops that pressed forward, swept up the opposite hill and forced back the Confederate line, obtaining permanent possession of the hill and holding it, though constantly exposed to a fire which inflicted severe loss, the 4th having 2 killed, 18 wounded and 1 missing. At Fisher's hill a private of the 4th named Beach compelled a Confederate lieutenant-colonel to surrender his sword, and there were other instances of daring no less noteworthy. After Lee's surrender the regiment was assigned to what was known as the provisional corps, Army of the Potomac, until mustered out on July 9, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,036, and it lost during service 29 by resignation, 319 by discharge, 83 by promotion, 81 by transfer, 257 by death, 372 by desertion, 3 by dismissal, 109 not accounted for, mustered out 783.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Samuel H. Starr, William J. Sewell; Lieut.-Cols., Gershom Mott, John Ramsey; Majs., William S. Truex, Ashbel W. Angel. This regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and was fully organized, equipped and officered by Aug. 22, at which time it was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Olden, Trenton, for three years. It left the state on Aug. 29, with a full complement of men—officers, 38; non-commissioned officers and privates, 823; total, 861. Upon arrival at Washington it went into camp at Meridian hill and remained there until the early part of Dec., 1861, at which time it was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph Hooker, near Budd's ferry, Md., where it was brigaded with the 6th, 7th and 8th N. J. in what was known as the 3d brigade of Hooker's division. But the four regiments named were generally known as the 2nd New Jersey brigade. When Beauregard withdrew from Manassas, Gen. Hooker, acting with his usual promptitude, determined at once to occupy the abandoned position, and in obedience to his orders, Lieut.-Col. Mott, on March 10, 1862, crossed the Potomac with a detail of 500 men of the 5th regiment and seized the deserted works, capturing 4 guns, together with a large quantity of shells, grape and canister, round shot, and other materials of war. The regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown; then moved to Williamsburg, where Hooker opened the fight, advancing his skirmishers on both sides of the road by which he had come up, at the same time throwing forward two batteries on the right, and sending in the 5th as their support, in which position the regiment bravely maintained its reputation. At the battle of Fair Oaks the 5th and 6th moved forward under Col. Starr, cutting their way through a mass of panic-stricken fugitives. In this conflict, the loss of the 5th was 4 men killed, 51 wounded and 2 missing. After the action the two regiments went into camp for the night in their old position, but on the morrow advanced and occupied the ground recovered from the enemy, where they remained until June 25, being almost constantly on duty at the front. In the engagement known as the "affair" at Seven Pines, on June 25, the losses of the regiment were 2 killed, 13 wounded and 2 missing. In

the series of engagements that followed, until September, 1862, the brigade suffered severely, losing at Bristoe Station 44 men in killed, wounded and missing; at Bull Run, 199 men; and at Chantilly, 5; a total of 248, of which the 5th lost 51. Going into camp at Alexandria, the brigade remained undisturbed until Nov. 1, when Lee having been driven from Maryland, it proceeded towards Bristoe Station, where it arrived on the 4th. For the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, the brigade crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, May 1, under command of Gen. Mott. Two regiments, the 5th and 8th N. J., were detached to guard the pontoons, while the others were picketed along the Rappahannock to its junction with the Rapidan, and thence along that river to connect with pickets thrown out by Carr's 1st N. Y. brigade. Soon after this disposition had been made orders were received to withdraw the pickets and advance the whole division to the front; but while waiting for the 5th and 8th regiments to join the brigade, Gen. Mott received further instructions directing him to guard the ford, Seeley's battery being placed at his disposal to aid in that duty. During the contest which followed, Gen. Mott was wounded and Col. Sewell, of the 5th, assumed command. The losses of the brigade during the day amounted to 378 men, and of the 5th regiment, 12 killed, 104 wounded and 9 missing. Among the killed were Lieuts. Sawyer and Moore. At the battle of Gettysburg Seeley's battery was brought up and placed in position, supported at first by another and later by the 5th regiment, lying on the side of a road directly in front. In the face of a tempest of battle-hail the regiment held its position for a time, but other regiments giving way, it was also ultimately compelled to fall back with the battery, Col. Sewell and acting Maj. Healey being badly wounded. At the battle of the Wilderness, on May 5, 1864, the 2nd brigade had been advanced to an elevated position on the Brock road, where breastworks were hastily thrown up. Two regiments—the 5th and the 8th N. J.—under command of Col. Sewell, moved up the road to its junction with what was known as the Furnace road, where Sewell was placed in command of the skirmish line. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, the line again advanced, three regiments, the 5th, 6th and 11th N. J., being placed under Col. Sewell. The total losses of the regiment during the months of May and June, 1864, amounted to 16 killed, 119 wounded and 22 missing. During the months of Aug. and Sept., 1864, a large number of substitutes were forwarded to the regiment and with those who had reënlisted and those whose term of service had not expired, composed what was known as the 5th battalion, retaining their organization until Nov. 6, 1864, when they were consolidated with the 7th regiment. The regiment proper, consisting of 200 men, was mustered out Sept. 7, 1864.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., James T. Hatfield, Gershom Mott, George C. Burling; Lieut.-Cols., Simpson R. Stroud, John P. Van Leer, Stephen R. Gilkyson; Majs., Theodore W. Baker, John Willian. This regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and was fully organized, equipped and officered by Aug. 19, at which time it was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Olden, Trenton, for three years. It left the state on Sept. 10, with 38 officers, 860 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 898. Upon arrival at Washington the regiment went into camp at Meridian hill, and remained there until the early part of December, at which time it was ordered to report to Gen. Hooker, near Budd's ferry, Md., where it was brigaded with the 5th, 7th and 8th N. J., composing what was generally known as the 2nd New Jersey brigade, the 3d brigade, Hooker's division. At the battle of Williamsburg, Va., the brigade was sent into the left of a road and occupied a wood in front of a line of field-works. Among the killed was Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer, and among the wounded were

a large number of officers. At the battle of Fair Oaks the 5th and 6th moved forward under Col. Starr, cutting their way through a mass of panic-stricken fugitives, the loss of the 6th being 7 killed and 14 wounded. The next morning the two regiments advanced and occupied the ground recovered from the enemy, where they remained until June 25, being almost constantly on duty at the front. In the combat at Savage Station, the New Jersey brigade was not directly engaged, but the 6th regiment had 2 men wounded by shells. At Bristoe Station Col. Mott was badly wounded in the fore-arm, and in the series of engagements, ending at Chantilly on Sept. 1, 1862, the regiment suffered a total loss of 104 men. Going into camp at Alexandria, the brigade remained undisturbed until Nov. 1 when, Lee having been driven from Maryland, it proceeded towards Bristoe Station, where it arrived on the 4th, the 5th and 6th regiments being in advance. For the Chancellorsville affair in the spring of 1863, the New Jersey brigade, which at that time included the 2nd New York and 115th Penn. regiments, as well as the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th N. J., all under command of Gen. Mott, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, May 1. The losses of the 6th during the engagement amounted to 6 killed, 59 wounded and 8 missing, Col. Burling being among the wounded. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg the 115th Pa. and 2nd N. H. regiments were attached to the brigade, which was under the command of Col. Burling, Gen. Mott not having recovered from his wound received at Chancellorsville. At the battle of the Wilderness, at 5 o'clock in the morning of the second day, six regiments of the brigade advanced, the 5th, 6th and 11th N. J. being placed under Col. Sewell. In the assault at Spottsylvania the brigade was in the front line, the 6th acting as skirmishers. The total losses of the regiment during the months of May and June, 1864, amounted to 16 killed, 99 wounded, 8 missing. In Aug. and Sept., 1864, a large number of recruits were forwarded to the regiment, and with those who had reënlisted and those whose term of service had not expired, were assigned to what was known as Cos. A, B and C, 6th battalion, until Oct. 12, 1864, at which time they were transferred to and consolidated with the 8th regiment. By reason of such transfer the 6th regiment as an organization ceased to exist. The total strength of the regiment was 1,485, and it lost, by resignation 26, by discharge 364, by promotion 53, by transfer 314, by death 180, by desertion 209, by dismissal 3, not accounted for 157, and 179 were mustered out at the end of the regiment's term of service.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Joseph W. Revere, Louis R. Francine, Francis Price, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Ezra A. Carman, Daniel Hart; Majs., J. Dallas McIntosh, Frederick Cooper, Charles H. Fosselman. This regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and was fully organized, officered and equipped by Sept. 3, when, although the strength of the regiment was below the maximum as required, it was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Olden, Trenton, for three years. At the urgent request of the government that the regiment be forwarded to the seat of war, seven companies were despatched to Washington on Sept. 19, and reported for duty the following day. The remaining three companies were recruited up to the number required and left the state on Oct. 3, joining the regiment at Washington. The strength of the regiment then was 38 officers, 882 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 920. Upon arrival at Washington the regiment went into camp at Meridian hill, and remained there until the early part of Dec., 1861, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph Hooker, near Budd's ferry, Md., where it was brigaded with the 5th, 6th and 8th N. J. and designated the 3d brigade of Hooker's division. The regiment was one of the four that composed what was generally known as the 2d New Jersey brigade. At the battle of

Williamsburg, Va., the 6th, 7th and 8th regiments were sent into the left of the road, occupying a wood in front of the enemy's works. Lieut.-Col. Carman was wounded in this action. Gen. Hooker, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks spoke in most emphatic terms of the gallantry of the brigade and added that the service assigned to the 7th and 8th N. J. was performed to his entire satisfaction. In the engagement at Seven Pines, the loss of the regiment was 1 killed, 5 wounded and 1 missing. In the engagement at Bristoe Station Capt. Abbott was killed and a considerable number wounded. In the series of engagements ending on Sept. 1, 1862, the total loss of the regiment was 36. While lying at Fairfax Station, on the morning of Nov. 22, Gen. Patterson, commanding the brigade, died suddenly in his tent and Col. Revere of the 7th succeeded to the command. In the Chancellorsville campaign in the spring of 1863, the New Jersey brigade, under command of Gen. Mott, crossed the Rappahannock on Friday, May 1, and in the action which followed the 7th lost 6 killed, 43 wounded and 4 missing. At Gettysburg, on July 2, in the face of a murderous fire, the New Jersey troops held their position for a time, but were ultimately compelled to fall back, Col. Francine and Lieut.-Col. Price, with many other officers, sustaining serious injuries. The total losses of the regiment during the months of May and June, 1864, amounted to 13 killed, 86 wounded and 59 missing. Among the wounded in the charge at Fort Morton, in front of Petersburg, were 2 privates of the 7th. At Hatcher's run Gen. McAllister directed the 7th, which was the third regiment from the left of his line, formed at a different angle so as to enable it to enfilade the enemy's columns, to oblique its fire, which aided materially in driving the enemy from his position. At the Armstrong house, the 7th and 8th N. J. regiments were ordered to the right of the division, where later in the day, when Lieut.-Col. Schoonover's command was attacked and driven from the works occupied in the morning, the two regiments went to his help, with the result that his line was reëstablished and securely held. On June 25, 1863, a large number of the regiment reënlisted in the field for three years or during the war. Those who did not reënlist and whose term of service had expired reported by order at Trenton, N. J., and were mustered out on Oct. 7, 1864. Those who remained were consolidated into the 7th battalion and so remained until Nov. 6, 1864, at which time the 5th battalion was joined to it by transfer. The command then resumed its regimental organization, which it continued until the close of the war, being finally mustered out near Washington, D. C., July 17, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,906, and it lost, by resignation 30, by discharge 374, by promotion 73, by transfer 415, by death 260, by desertion 656, by dismissal 7, not accounted for 70, mustered out 1,021.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., Adolphus J. Johnson, John Ramsey; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas L. Martin, Joseph Trawin, William Ward, John Willian, Henry Hartford; Majs., Peter M. Ryerson, William A. Henry, George Hoffman, Virgil M. Healey, Louis M. Morris. This regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and was fully organized, officered and equipped by Sept. 14, at which time it was mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, at Camp Olden, Trenton. It left the state on Oct. 1, with 38 officers, 851 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 889. Upon arrival at Washington it went into camp at Meridian hill, and there remained until the early part of Dec., 1861, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph Hooker, near Budd's ferry, Md., where the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th N. J. regiments were brigaded and designated the 3d brigade of Hooker's division, generally known as the 2nd New Jersey brigade. The regiment received its initiation into actual warfare at the battle of

Williamsburg, where with the 6th and 7th it was sent into a wood in front of a line of field-works. Among the killed in that battle was Maj. Ryerson, while among the wounded were a large number of officers, including Col. Johnson. Gen. Hooker, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, testified in the most emphatic terms to the gallantry of the brigade and added that the service assigned to the 7th and 8th in the rear was performed to his entire satisfaction. The loss of the regiment at Fair Oaks or Seven Pines was 1 killed and 6 wounded. In the engagement at Bristoe Station Lieut.-Col. Ward was wounded in the arm and side, and Capt. J. Tuite was killed. In the series of engagements ending at Chantilly on Sept. 1, 1862, the regiment lost 25 men. In the formation of troops for the battle of Chancellorsville, the New Jersey brigade, which at that time included the 2nd N. Y., 115th Pa., 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th N. J., under command of Gen. Mott, crossed the Rappahannock on May 1. The 5th and 8th N. J. were detached to guard the pontoons, while the others were picketed along the Rappahannock to its junction with the Rapidan and thence along that river to connect with pickets thrown out by Carr's 1st N. Y. brigade. Mott received instructions directing him to guard the ford, Seeley's battery being placed at his disposal. At 6 o'clock on the morning of May 3, the battle opened with skirmishing on the left, and it soon extended along the entire front, accompanied by a hot artillery fire from the enemy, the first shot from the latter's guns killing 2 men of the 8th. At one period of the engagement, a section of artillery belonging to Dimmick's regular battery, 1st artillery, being in danger of capture, all the cannoneers and horses having been killed, Gen. Mott despatched Capt. Nichols with a detachment of the 8th to bring it off by hand. The battery was rescued, the gallant heroes of the 8th, with the brave Capt. Nichols, bringing the guns safely into the lines. The losses of the regiment were 21 killed, 96 wounded and 10 missing, Col. Ramsey being among the wounded. At the battle of the Wilderness, the brigade was advanced to a position on the Brock road, where breastworks were hastily thrown up, the 5th and 8th N. J., under command of Col. Sewell, moving up the road to its junction with what was known as the Furnace road, where Sewell was placed in command of the skirmish line. The total losses of the regiment during the months of May and June, 1864, amounted to 15 killed, 140 wounded and 25 missing. In an engagement on the north bank of James river on Aug. 16, the regiment moved forward as a forlorn hope, the object being to develop the enemy's strength, and under command of Col. Ramsey, advanced steadily under a deadly cross-fire until it was found that it would be impossible to reach the works, when the command slowly retired. At the battle of Hatcher's run all the regiments of the brigade were behind breastworks, except the 8th, then commanded by Maj. Hartford, which was exposed to a galling fire, but it stood nobly to its work. The loss in the brigade was 53, mainly in the 8th, owing to its exposed position. At the opening of the fight at Armstrong's house the 7th and 8th N. J. were on the right of the division. Later in the day Lieut.-Col. Schoonover's command was attacked and driven from the works occupied in the morning, but the 7th and 8th going to his help, his line was reëstablished and securely held. At Boydton plank road an assault was made by the 11th and 8th N. J., with two other regiments, upon one of the Confederate works, the men advancing through heavy slashings to the crest of a hill overlooking the enemy's position, and succeeding in occupying part of his rifle-pits. On April 2 a general attack on the enemy's line was ordered, and at 8 o'clock the 8th N. J., advancing on the immediate front in the midst of a fire of musketry, shell and canister, captured the entire picket line of the enemy—165 men and 200 muskets—whereupon the 11th N. J. and 11th Mass. were advanced and a charge

was made on the main intrenchments of the Confederates, resulting in the capture of further prisoners and the occupation of the works. On June 25, 1863, a large number of the 8th reënlisted in the field, for three years or during the war, and those who did not reënlist and whose term of service had expired were mustered out at Trenton, Sept. 21, 1864. Those who remained were consolidated into the 8th battalion and so remained until Oct. 12, 1864, at which time the 6th battalion was joined to it by transfer. The command then resumed its regimental organization, which it continued until the close of the war, the regiment being finally mustered out at Washington, July 17, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,795, and it lost, by resignation 35, by promotion 56, by discharge 431, by transfer 336, by death 284, by dismissal 4, by desertion 416, not accounted for 247, mustered out, 986.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Joseph W. Allen, Charles A. Heckman, Abram Zabriskie, James Stewart, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., James Wilson, William B. Curlis, Samuel Hufty; Maj., Thomas B. Appleget. This regiment was raised under an authorization from the war department to recruit a regiment of riflemen in the state. It was commenced in Sept., 1861, the first muster being made at Camp Olden, Trenton, on Oct. 8. It remained at that camp, engaged in continuous drill, until Dec. 4, when it proceeded to Washington, its rolls showing an aggregate of 1,152 men and officers. It received its baptism of fire at the battle of Roanoke island, N. C., where from first to last the conduct of the 9th was in the highest degree courageous. It lost in that battle 9 killed and 25 wounded. In the battle of New Berne, N. C., where it did gallant service, the regiment lost 4 killed and 58 wounded, one-sixth of the entire Union loss. The headquarters of the regiment remained at Newport barracks during the siege of Fort Macon, while various companies were engaged in picket duty guarding all approaches from the direction of Wilmington, and losing during the operations 9 enlisted men captured. The regiment also participated in the affair at Young's cross-roads, suffering small loss. Few achievements of the North Carolina campaign were more gallant than that of the 9th at Rawle's mill, where it crossed a burning bridge and routed the enemy strongly posted beyond. The regiment participated in the affair at Deep creek, and the engagement at Southwest creek, a preliminary to the battle of Kinston. After a combat of some two hours at Whitehall, the Confederates retired and the object being accomplished the command to which the regiment belonged resumed its march toward Goldsboro, where the 9th was one of two regiments that were engaged, and after burning a bridge at Goldsboro—the desideratum of the march to the place—the regiment resumed its march toward New Berne. In July, 1863, the 3d N. Y. cavalry, and a portion of the 1st N. C. cavalry, having started from New Berne for the purpose of destroying the railroad at Keenansville, some 45 miles distant, Gen. Heckman, with the 9th N. J., 17th, 23d and 27th Mass., 81st and 158th N. Y., and Belger's and Angel's batteries, marched as a support, proceeding by way of Pollocksville and Trenton to the free bridge on the river Trent, where the Confederates were encountered in some force and after a sharp fight, compelled to retreat, leaving the Federals in possession of the road and bridge, thus enabling the cavalry to cross and rejoin the infantry on their return from the point against which they were operating. Only 3 men of the 9th were wounded in that affair. The regiment also participated in the affair near Winton in the same month. The term for which the 9th had volunteered was nearing its close when, on Jan. 21, 1864, two-thirds of the entire number reënlisted for "three years or the war," and on Jan. 31, the men went home on a veteran furlough. During their absence those who did not reënlist were ordered on a reconnoissance to Deep creek, Va., where the enemy appeared in strong numbers and the little

band, under command of Lieut. Thomas Burnett, was compelled to retreat, leaving the bodies of Albert Nutt and Joel Hulse, of Co. D, in the hands of the Confederates. On April 14, "Heckman's old brigade" embarked at Portsmouth and sailed up the Chuckatuck river, landing on the following day at Cherry Grove, the enemy being met near that point and engaged by several companies of the 9th, with a loss of a number of men wounded. The regiment participated in the unequal contest at Port Walthall Junction, Va., and after continuing the engagement for about two hours retired, but on the following day the contest was renewed and the regiment lost in these two days of fighting 53 men in killed and wounded. The next day being Sunday, the regiment remained in camp, but on Monday morning both corps of Butler's command moved southward to Swift creek, 3 miles from Petersburg—Heckman's brigade having the advance. The loss of the 9th in the ensuing engagement was 1 man killed and 9 wounded. On the following day Heckman's brigade was not engaged, but on the 12th the whole army again advanced, encountering the enemy on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad. It being rumored that the Confederates were evacuating Fort Darling at Drewry's bluff, Gen. Heckman despatched Capt. Samuel Hufty with 100 men of the 9th to reconnoiter the enemy's position, which duty was satisfactorily performed, the party returning before daylight of the 14th with a report that the enemy still occupied the fort, their lines being established as during the previous day. Then followed the battle of Drewry's bluff, in which the 9th lost heavily, over 50 per cent. of those engaged. At the commencement of the engagement the regiment had 19 officers, 13 of whom were either killed or wounded, and 3 were taken prisoners. From first to last the men fought with characteristic gallantry. Reaching the scene of action at Cold Harbor on June 3, the 9th was ordered to the front line and almost immediately became engaged. Grant having determined to pass the Chickahominy far to Lee's right, Gen. Smith's corps gradually withdrew from its position—the 9th covering the withdrawal—and marched directly to White House, where it embarked for Bermuda Hundred. The total loss of the 9th during the operations at Cold Harbor, from June 3 to 12, was 5 killed and 30 wounded. On the morning of June 16 the brigade moved out from its breastworks, charged and entered the Confederate fortifications, which it held during the day, the 9th participating in several skirmishes, and on retiring burned all the buildings which had been used by Beauregard as headquarters and for other purposes. On June 21 the 9th crossed the Appomattox and took possession of the rifle-pits beyond the City Point & Petersburg railroad, where on the day following it assisted in repelling a charge of the enemy, losing 1 man killed. It remained in the works some days longer, participating in several sharp conflicts brought on by the enemy, who was in all cases repulsed. There in the front line the regiment remained, with brief intervals of relief in the second line, until July 29, losing several men, but not having any pitched engagement. On the 29th marching orders were received and the command proceeded to a new position to act as a reserve to the 9th corps in front of which the "Burnside Mine" was exploded on the 30th. A day or two afterward it returned to its position and again went into its intrenchments, remaining for a fortnight exposed to a steady fire from the enemy. On Aug. 16, Maj. Hufty was wounded in the left arm, and the staff of the regimental state colors was cut down by Confederate sharpshooters—nine bullets passing through the colors. On Oct. 21, 108 men of the 9th, whose term of service had expired, left the camp for Trenton, where they were mustered out. The regiment having been transferred to North Carolina, on Dec. 9, with detachments of several other regiments and 2 pieces of artillery, advanced from Plymouth in the direction of Gardner's bridge, where the enemy's cav-

alry was met in some force. The 9th, with the gallant Stewart at its head, charged on a double-quick, speedily dispersing the Confederates, who left several of their wounded behind. The following day a fierce engagement lasting over an hour took place at Foster's bridge, when the enemy again withdrew, destroying the bridge as he retired. In this affair the 9th had 2 men wounded, but took a number of prisoners, including a lieutenant, who took the oath and followed the column for several days. The regiment also took a prominent part in the engagement at Butler's bridge on the day following. Advancing on the line of the railroad leading to Goldsboro, the command on March 7, 1865, reached a point 5 miles east of Southwest creek, where the enemy was encountered in strong force, and a sharp skirmish ensued, the 9th being engaged during the entire day. That night the regiment fell back half a mile, joining the line of battle, where it remained during the following day behind hastily constructed breastworks. In the night fighting was renewed, the enemy, late in the afternoon, making seven distinct charges on the Union left, resting on Wise's Forks, but was each time repulsed. The 9th on this day was ubiquitous, moving rapidly from one point to another—at one time repulsing a charge on the left, at another returning on the double-quick to the center, charging the foe—being ever in the thickest of the conflict and always at the very front. The following day a force of eleven brigades charged in solid column several times in succession, but their desperate assaults were fruitless, the Federal line standing as immovable as a wall of granite. The loss of the regiment amounted to 1 officer and 9 men wounded. At Goldsboro the enemy had a force of 1,500 cavalry and 225 infantry. Brisk skirmishing was commenced, but the Confederates were steadily driven, the 9th pushing forward with resistless velocity in its eager desire to enter the city, and its was the first Federal flag raised over Goldsboro. The war soon closed and the regiment was mustered out of service at Greensboro, N. C., July 12, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,701, and it lost, by resignation 36, by discharge 352, by promotion 48, by transfer 537, by death 254, by desertion 167, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 36, mustered out, 1,270.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., William Bryan, William R. Murphy, Henry O. Ryerson; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Wright, William S. Truex Charles H. Tay, John D. Johnson; Majs., Mathew W. Berriman, Daniel Lodor, Jr., Henry A. Perrine, James W. McNeely. This regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved July 22, 1861, and by authority issued by the war department direct to private individuals resident of the state, and not in any way under the control or supervision of the state authorities. Under the authority thus given, recruiting was commenced and the organization soon completed. It was then accepted by the war department as an independent organization, having been designated the "Olden Legion." The regiment went into camp at Beverly, N. J., and from thence proceeded to Washington on Dec. 26, 1861, with 35 officers, 883 non-commissioned officers and privates, a total of 918. It went into camp at Camp Clay on the Bladensburg turnpike, a mile from Washington. On Jan. 29, 1862, the regiment was transferred to the state authorities and it was then thoroughly reorganized and designated the 10th regiment. The greater part of its early service was performed in and around Washington, having been assigned there for provost duty. On April 12, 1863, it was detached and proceeded to Suffolk, Va., to assist in repelling a demonstration by the enemy at that point. Coming up with the enemy at Carrsville, near the Blackwater, the 10th speedily became engaged, capturing some prisoners and inflicting considerable loss on the retreating foe, the regiment losing several men in killed and wounded. During the following winter, which was

spent in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, many of the organization reënlisted and the regiment was otherwise recruited, but to such an extent were desertions instigated by the people of that section, that the colonel, who was anxious to be united with the Army of the Potomac, urged the department to place his command in the field. It shared in all the battles of the Wilderness campaign all the way to Petersburg, on every field displaying conspicuous gallantry. In the battle of the Wilderness it suffered severely, especially in the assault of the Confederate Gen. Gordon late on May 6. In the engagement resulting from this assault, the regiment lost nearly one entire company in prisoners alone. On the evening of the 8th it again met the foe, when the regiment on its left became in some way separated from it and the two being thus isolated, were pounced upon by the enemy with great force, compelling them to give way, with heavy loss—the 10th having 80 men and several officers captured, including Col. Tay, the prisoners being taken to the rear and the next day started for Richmond, but were fortunately on the same day rescued from the hands of their guards by Gen. Sheridan, at Beaver Dam Station. The total loss of the regiment up to this time, aside from prisoners, had been 113—18 killed and 95 wounded. In the fighting along the Po river the 10th shared with the brigade, and at Cold Harbor again suffered largely, being in the first day's engagement in the third line of battle, and losing some 70 in killed and wounded. In the assault upon the enemy's position the regiment charged alone at a peculiarly exposed point and sustained heavy loss, amounting in all to some 65 in killed and wounded. On Aug. 15 it participated in a sharp picket skirmish near Strasburg, and two days afterward took part in the battle of Winchester, assisting to hold the whole of Early's army in check for a period of six hours. The regiment not only lost considerably in killed and wounded, but also in prisoners, Col. Tay being again captured, with 115 men of the brigade. At the close of this affair, the 10th, which crossed the Rapidan in May with 600 men, had only 80 men left for duty—a fact which exhibits more forcibly than any words the severity of the experience which it had been called upon to undergo. In the subsequent battles in the Shenandoah Valley the regiment, feeble as it was, bravely maintained its reputation. During the winter of 1864-65, having with the brigade rejoined the army before Petersburg and being largely recruited, it participated in the various movements which resulted so detrimentally to the enemy and in the grand assault of April 2 rendered distinguished service. When the Confederate flag went down at Appomattox, the regiment turned its face homeward, reaching the vicinity of Washington, 450 strong, on June 2, and was mustered out of service at Hall's hill, Va., June 22, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 2,584, and it lost, by resignation 20, by discharge 293, by promotion 69, by transfer 162, by death 274, by desertion 748, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 138, mustered out 879.

Eleventh Infantry.—Col., Robert McAllister; Lieut.-Cols., Stephen Moore, John Schoonover; Majs., Valentine Mutchler, Philip J. Kearny, Thomas J. Halsey. This regiment, of which Robert McAllister was appointed colonel on June 30, 1862, left Trenton on Aug 25, following, and reported at Washington at noon on the 26th. On the morning of Dec. 12 the regiment was ordered to move by a circuitous route down to the vicinity of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of guarding the pontoon bridge at Franklin's crossing, where it remained until the morning of the 14th, when it crossed the river under orders from Gen. Carr and took position in the second line of battle, being shortly afterward sent forward to the front line to relieve the 26th Pa., two companies being despatched to take the place of the pickets of the regiment thus relieved. While thus engaged the regiment sustained a loss of 2 enlisted men

killed, 4 wounded and 6 missing. Towards daybreak on May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, under orders from Gen. Carr, the 11th formed in line of battle with its left resting on the plank road and the line at right angles with it, the 11th Mass. taking position on the right. Subsequently an assault caused the regiment's right to fall back, but the men were rallied and the 11th stoutly held its position, forming a connecting link between the third line and the battery on the road, as well as with Mott's brigade. Retiring slowly across the road, delivering a steady fire as they went, they presently united with other Jersey troops and then, in a grand burst of enthusiasm, charged upon the pursuing Confederates, driving them from the trenches they had just taken. These could not be held, however, and the regiment slowly retired to another line of defense near Gen. Hooker's headquarters, where it acted for a time as a support to the artillery. At this point 3 men in one company were killed by a shot from the enemy. The 11th reached its brigade and took position behind a fortified line, where it remained, having several lines in its front, until the following day, the enemy having abandoned his attempt in that part of the field, or rather failed to pursue. The 11th had lost heavily—20 killed and 113 wounded—but its heroic deeds had made it a name which would be imperishable, and that thought lent a halo even to the hour of disaster. At Gettysburg, on July 2, Col. McAllister was seriously wounded, Capts. Kearney, Martin, Logan and Ackerman were killed, and nearly all the remaining officers were either severely or slightly wounded, while the ranks were terribly thinned by the fire of the enemy, the losses in the regiment being 3 commissioned officers killed and 10 wounded, 21 enlisted men killed and 120 wounded, making a total of 154. On July 17 the regiment recrossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and took part in the engagement at Wapping heights, but suffered no casualties. On Nov. 7, the corps crossed the Rappahannock river at Kelly's ford and engaged the enemy, taking a considerable number of prisoners. At Locust Grove the loss in the regiment was 6 killed, 20 wounded, 2 missing and 2 taken prisoners. From the spring of 1864 forward the regiment shared in all of the engagements in which the 2nd N. J. brigade participated, fully maintaining the high reputation it had already achieved. In the terrible battle of Spottsylvania and the operations before Petersburg it was ever conspicuous for bravery and all eminent soldierly qualities, never turning its back upon the foe, always eager to vindicate the honor of the flag under which it fought. Upon the termination of hostilities it marched to Washington, and on June 15, 1865, reached Trenton, where as an organization it ceased to exist. The total strength of the regiment was 1,840, and it lost, by resignation 24, by discharge 230, by promotion 47, by transfer 324, by death 233, by desertion 451, by dismissal 5, not accounted for 59, mustered out, 467.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Robert C. Johnson, J. Howard Willetts, John Willian; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Davis, Richard S. Thompson; Majs., John T. Hill, Henry F. Chew, Edward M. Dubois. This regiment was raised under the second call of the president for 300,000 men, Robert C. Johnson, of Salem, formerly major of the 4th regiment (3 months' men), being commissioned as colonel early in July, 1862. Woodbury, Gloucester county, was selected as the rendezvous, and on July 25 the first detachment of troops, about 950 men, was mustered into the U. S. service. Many of the officers had already seen service in other regiments, but comparatively few of the men were familiar with military duties or requirements, though all entered cheerfully upon the work of preparing for the duties before them. On Sept. 7 the regiment left the state for Washington, but at Baltimore was diverted from its course by Gen. Wool, commanding that district, who ordered it to proceed to Ellicott City, the county seat of Howard county, Md., 15 miles from

Baltimore on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. At Chancellorsville, on May 3, 1863, the regiment received its first taste of actual warfare. It behaved with great gallantry, though the loss was severe, amounting to 179 in killed, wounded and missing. Although under arms during the two succeeding days and nights, it was not again engaged, and on the night of the 5th it recrossed the Rappahannock and proceeded to its old camp, having in its first battle lost over one-tenth of its men. Soon after reaching the field at Gettysburg on July 2, Co. I was sent out on the skirmish line, but the combat not yet being opened, only two or three casualties were sustained. In the afternoon a house and barn standing about 200 yards west of the Emmitsburg road and nearly equidistant from either army having been occupied as a cover by the Confederate sharpshooters, Cos. B, H, E and G were sent out to dislodge them, which they did, capturing 6 commissioned officers and 80 men, but with considerable loss, Capt. Horsfall of Co. E, a brave officer, being killed, and Lieut. Eastwick wounded. During the fearful infantry contest of the following day the regiment was actively engaged, but only lost 5 or 6 men killed and 1 officer and 30 men wounded. On Oct. 14, when near Auburn mills, some 2 miles east of Warrenton, the Confederate cavalry made an attack upon the corps of which the regiment was a part, evidently hoping to capture its train, but they were repulsed with loss and the corps continued its retreat toward Centerville, the point which Lee was straining every nerve to reach in advance of the Union troops. In the engagement at Bristoe Station, which lasted for 3 or 4 hours, several men of the 12th were wounded, Lieut. Lowe, of Co. G, being among the number. In the skirmishes at Mine Run the regiment did not sustain any casualties, although under fire on several occasions. In the affair at Morton's ford, some 10 men of the regiment were wounded, but only 1 fatally. At the battle of the Wilderness, although not engaged as a whole, the regiment suffered considerably, Lieut. John M. Fogg, of Co. H, being killed, while Lieut. Frank M. Riley, of Co. K, and several others were wounded. Two days later the regiment lost heavily, Lieut.-Col. Davis and Capts. Chew and Potter being among the wounded. In the magnificent assault at Spottsylvania, which resulted in the capture of over 3,000 prisoners and some 30 guns, the 12th again suffered severely, Lieut.-Col. Davis being instantly killed while bravely leading the regiment; Capt. H. M. Brooks and Lieut. E. P. Phipps were severely wounded and were obliged to quit the service in consequence. In the assault at Cold Harbor the loss of the regiment was severe, Capt. McCoomb, commanding the regiment, being mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell, which also killed or wounded several privates. Up to June 16 the total loss of the regiment in this memorable campaign had been some 250 killed, wounded or missing—a large proportion of the wounded being officers. From this time forward the regiment was in position at various points on the line, and in July it participated in the movement and affair at Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James. Thence, by a forced march, it returned to the Petersburg front, arriving in time to support the assault at the explosion of the mine, July 30, though not actually engaged. It participated in the second movement to Deep Bottom, charging the enemy's picket line under Capts. Chew and Acton, and upon returning marched to the extreme left flank of the Army of the Potomac, whence it was marched to Reams' station, on the Weldon railroad, where the 1st division of the corps had preceded it. In the severe action at the latter place Lieut.-Col. Thompson, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded and Lieuts. Rich and Stratton were killed. After the action at Reams' station the regiment was in various positions along the Petersburg front, Fort Hell on the Jerusalem plank road, Fort Morton, and at other points, until late in

October, when it moved out and participated in the action known as the battle of the Boydton road, where it lost 4 killed and 9 wounded—including Capt. T. O. Slater. In the winter of 1864-65 it took part in the various actions at Hatcher's run, where in one instance it charged across the run, waist deep, and took the enemy's works, upon which its color-bearer, Ellwood Griscom, was the first to plant the national colors. It was present in the movements of the army preceding the main assault on the Petersburg defenses; took part in the assault, under the command of Maj. Chew, and aided in the various actions during Lee's retreat until his surrender. It returned, via Richmond, to Bailey's cross-roads, in front of Washington, where in June, 1865, the old battalion of the regiment was mustered out of service, and in July the remainder of the regiment. Its total strength was 1,899, and it lost, by resignation 14, by discharge 171, by promotion 56, by transfer 206, by death 261, by desertion 216, by dismissal 3, not accounted for 29, mustered out, 943.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., Ezra A. Carman; Lieut.-Cols., Robert S. Swords, Samuel Chadwick, John Grimes, Frederick H. Harris; Majs., George A. Beardsley, David A. Ryerson. This regiment was mustered in at Camp Frelinghuysen, near Newark, Aug. 25, 1862, and remained in camp until the 31st, when it started for Washington, reaching that city on Sept. 2 and being at once sent into camp near Fort Richardson, Arlington Heights. Its first engagement was at the battle of Antietam, where the entire loss of the regiment was 7 killed, 70 wounded (of whom 11 afterward died) and 25 missing. At Chancellorsville it behaved admirably throughout, again showing that it was made of royal stuff. The loss of the regiment in killed and wounded during the three days' fighting was some 130, being nearly one-half the number taken into battle. At Gettysburg the 13th—its splendid fighting qualities being now universally recognized—was again placed, with Col. Carman in command, in a peculiarly exposed position, but though on duty for 14 hours lost only 21 men—1 killed and 20 wounded. In the fall of 1863 the regiment was transferred to Tennessee and in the following spring started with Sherman's army upon the Atlanta campaign. The first serious engagement in which it participated was that of Resaca, and although the men of the regiment fought with great steadiness throughout, the loss was much less than might have been expected, amounting to 4 killed and 23 wounded. Pushing forward in pursuit, the 20th corps came up with the enemy posted in fortifications, upon the hills south of Cassville, where the skirmishers of the regiment again became engaged, but without any serious loss. At Dallas, the 1st division was ordered to the left to reinforce Geary, the 13th being by order of Gen. Hooker deployed on the right of the line as skirmishers, and it soon drove in that part of the enemy's line, with a loss of only 6 men wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Grimes and Lieut. George Baitzel, of Co. C—the former wounded in the hand and the latter in the left arm. The 13th was then pushed steadily forward, fighting as it advanced and losing several men, including Lieut. Peter M. Ryerson, of Co. C, who was mortally wounded on June 16. At the battle of Kolb's farm, sheltered by hastily-constructed breastworks, the regiment escaped without the loss of a single man killed, and only 6 were wounded. The regiment had 2 men killed at Nancy's creek and at Peachtree creek it lost 6. It was on constant duty during the siege of Atlanta, the loss of the regiment in the campaign which ended in the capture of the besieged city being 100 in killed and wounded. At Sandersville, Ga., the regiment had 3 men wounded, one only slightly, and was very highly complimented for its conduct in the affair. When nearing Savannah the regiment formed in line in a swamp, in water from one to two feet deep, and when orders were given the men advanced with a yell in face of a galling fire from the Confederate guns, but the enemy

soon evacuated the works and escaped towards Savannah, only 2 or 3 prisoners being taken. In the entire march and campaign from Atlanta to and including the capture of Savannah, the regiment lost only 6 men, 3 wounded and 3 captured. At Averasboro, N. C., the 13th passed through a deep swamp, driving the Confederate skirmishers rapidly into their works and halting some 200 yards from their position, where a line of earthworks was hastily thrown up after a severe engagement in which it lost 2 men killed and 22 wounded, many of the latter severely. At Bentonville, the last battle of the war in which Sherman's army participated, the conduct of the 13th was of the most gallant character. On June 26 the last man of the command was mustered out, and the regiment, which on so many fields had fought bravely and well for the flag of the Fathers, ceased to exist. The total strength of the 13th was 1,438, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 32, by discharge 152, by promotion 49, by transfer 410, by death 106, by desertion 178, not accounted for 1, mustered out, 510.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., William S. Truex; Lieut-Cols., Caldwell K. Hall, Jacob J. Janeway; Majs., Peter Vredenburgh, Jr., John C. Patterson. This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States on Aug. 26, 1862, and left Freehold for the field, 950 strong, on Sept. 2. At Monocacy Junction, Md., the regiment remained inactive for 9 months, but on July 9, 1863, it joined the main army, whose fortunes it shared from that time forward to the close of the war. On Oct. 30, it moved forward with its corps, encamping near Bealeton Station, Va., until Nov. 7, when it advanced to the Rappahannock, along which the enemy was constructing formidable works, and with the other troops engaged effected a crossing, driving the enemy from the river with considerable loss. But the first actual engagement of the regiment was at Locust Grove, where it fought with great steadiness throughout, and suffered a loss of 16 killed and 58 wounded—its first losses in battle. At the Wilderness the 14th was engaged for several hours, fighting gallantly and losing heavily. Upon emerging from the Wilderness, Warren's corps became actively engaged on May 8 with Longstreet's veterans, who sought to delay its progress, and the 6th corps going to its relief late in the afternoon, the 14th again went into action, the enemy being driven back with a loss of 1,500 men. During the engagement at Hanover Court House the regiment was on the skirmish line, and lost several in killed and wounded—Orderly Black, of Co. I, being shot through the heart and instantly killed, while Col. Truex was slightly wounded in the hand, but did not leave the field. At Cold Harbor the regiment suffered severely, losing in 2 hours 240 in killed and wounded—Lieuts. Stults of Co. H, and Tingley of Co. E, being among the former. In the operations before Petersburg, on June 23, a large force of the enemy suddenly appeared on the scene and struck the corps a heavy blow on the flank, inflicting considerable loss, the 14th, which became actively engaged, losing some 40 men in killed and prisoners. Being sent with other troops into Maryland to resist Early, it took part in the battle of Monocacy the whole number of casualties in the 14th as returned to the adjutant-general, being 10 killed, 69 wounded and 5 missing. At the battle of the Opequan the 3d division of the 6th corps lost heavily, the 14th alone losing 7 killed, 62 wounded and 1 missing. At Fisher's hill the casualties in the 14th numbered 10 killed and 30 wounded. In the fight at Cedar creek the regiment, which was commanded by Capt. Janeway, again lost heavily—Adjt. Ross being among the killed. In the final engagament at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, the regiment from first to last fought with the greatest bravery and to it, equally with the most efficient regiment of the corps, belongs the credit of the magnificent success of that glorious day. Sailors' creek was the last engagement in

which the 14th, now reduced to about 100 men, participated. On June 8 the corps was reviewed at Washington and on the 19th the 14th was formally mustered out, proceeding on the following day to Trenton, where, on the 29th, the men who had shared so many perils together, and for nearly three years had "endured hardness like good soldiers" for the Nation's sake, received their final pay, exchanged farewells and separated into the old familiar paths of peace, wherefrom their feet had been lured only at the call of solemn and imperious duty. The total strength of the regiment was 1,384, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 20, by promotion 46, by discharge 159, by transfer 303, by death 248, by desertion 97, by dismissal 1, mustered out, 510.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Samuel Fowler, William H. Penrose; Lieut.-Col., Edward L. Campbell; Majs., James M. Brown, Daniel R. Burrell, Lambert Boeman, Ebenezer W. Davis. This regiment was organized at Flemington in July and Aug., 1862. Three companies were recruited in Sussex county, two in Warren, two in Hunterdon, two in Morris and one in Somerset, and all were composed of men of superior physical strength and capacities for endurance. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 25, and on the 27th left for Washington, numbering 925 officers and men, Col. Samuel Fowler commanding. At Bakersville, Md., it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th army corps, and henceforth participated in the hardships, battles and triumphs of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was stationed along the line of the railroad, keeping up a musketry fire and now and then charging upon the enemy. The total loss in the regiment here was about 30. Its next engagement was at Chancellorsville, where it charged gallantly through a thick wood, found the enemy advantageously posted behind a wall and ditch, but with a royal courage the 15th bravely faced all obstacles and maintained the fight until 8 p. m., when, owing to a want of concert of action, it was compelled to fall back, having lost 150 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was present at the battle of Gettysburg, though not actively engaged. Then following the enemy it came upon his rear-guard near Fairfield on July 5, and a sharp skirmish followed. The pursuit was continued for several days and near Hagerstown there was a skirmish in which 2 men of the regiment were wounded, 1 by a bullet through the foot, and Jacob O. Burdett through both thighs. The regiment marched with the army to Centerville and back again to the Rappahannock; was present, though not engaged, at the capture of Rappahannock Station; and after the Mine Run movement went into winter-quarters 2 miles from Brandy Station. May 5, 1864, found it in the Wilderness and the sounds of battle where Warren had come into collision with Ewell's corps, soon brought the order hastening the 6th corps to his support. Several men of the regiment were wounded and Leonard Decker of Co. D was killed. On the following day the line was broken on the right and the enemy penetrated to the rear, but the men of the 15th held an advanced and isolated position till midnight, when, without loss they followed the rest of the army to a new line in the rear. By 10 a. m. on the 7th, the works on the new line had been made very strong, and though the enemy felt the line in front and drove in a part of the skirmish line, by which 3 men were wounded, and John Brogan of Co. A was killed, no real advantage was gained. About noon on May 8, the regiment reached the field of action at Spottsylvania Court House, meeting many of the 5th corps going in squads to the rear. On the following day it moved gallantly forward, charging at a double-quick, and had it been properly supported the victory must have been complete, but overwhelmed, it slowly fell back, having lost in all 101 men. However, it had performed one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign

and in that thought the survivors found some compensation for their sufferings, as, exhausted and worn, they withdrew from the scene of combat. At noon of the 9th, the regiment again moved, marching to the right, but did not become actively engaged, though three companies were stationed on the skirmish line and the whole command was much exposed. On the 10th the regimental position was no less exposed, but the command bravely held its own against the onsets of the enemy, losing in all 20 men. On the 12th the regiment dashed through the abatis before the Confederate works, swept over a portion of the breastworks, which for a time it stoutly held, driving out the Confederates, or bayoneting those who tenaciously clung to the position. But the regiment was forced to fall back and when Col. Campbell gathered his shattered battalion only 75 were found. Forty bodies, or nearly one-fifth of the whole regiment, lay on the breastwork, in the ditch or on the narrow open space in front. From this time until May 24, the regiment was moved backward and forward, from the center to the left of the army, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy and losing a few men. It had broken camp on the 4th with 15 officers and 429 muskets, and was now reduced to 6 officers and 136 muskets. From May 21 to June 1 it was kept in motion most of the time with an occasional loss on the skirmish line, being present at the battle of the North Anna and other places of conflict. When the 6th corps charged at Cold Harbor 25 of the regiment were killed or wounded—Sergt.-Maj. A. V. Wyckoff being among the former. On a little hillock captured in this charge the regiment remained for the greater part of the next ten days, though from it many never came alive. On June 19 it reached the outer defenses of Petersburg, where it remained, with the exception of a march to Reams' station, until the night of July 9, when it proceeded to the James river and took steamer for Washington, going thence to the Shenandoah Valley. Nothing of particular importance occurred until Aug. 15, when it was assaulted at Strasburg and lost 9 men. On the 17th it skirmished all day through Newtown and Winchester, the brigade forming the rearguard of the army. In this action the regiment lost 61 men in killed and missing. On the 21st the enemy assaulted the lines at Charlestown, whither the army troops had retired, and a number of men were lost. At the battle of the Opequan the regiment suffered severely, losing nearly 50 in killed and wounded. On the 21st the regiment had a skirmish with the enemy, in which 2 men were killed and 15 wounded. At Fisher's hill, whither Early had retreated, the brigade moved to the right and at 4 o'clock p. m. assaulted and captured the Confederate works, the regiment displaying great gallantry. It also performed with its usual gallantry at the battle of Cedar creek, and thereafter it was never again heavily engaged, though in the final assault upon the enemy's works at Petersburg, April 2, 1865, it carried itself with conspicuous courage, suffering, however, only a trifling loss. Upon Lee's surrender it was sent to Danville, whence it proceeded to Washington late in May, and subsequently to Trenton, where it was finally disbanded. The total strength of the regiment was 1,871, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 26, by discharge 197, by promotion 76, by transfer 619, by death 361, by desertion 108, by dismissal 2, not accounted for 66, mustered out, 416.

First Cavalry.—Cols., William Halsted, Percy Wyndham, John W. Kester, Hugh H. Janeway, Myron H. Beaumont; Lieut.-Cols., Julius H. Alexander, Joseph Karge, Virgil Broderick, Walter R. Robbins; Majs., Henry O. Halsted, Ivins D. Jones, Alexander M. Cummings, John H. Shelmire, Henry W. Sawyer, James H. Hart, William Harper, William H. Hick. On Aug. 4, 1861, the president of the United States issued an order authorizing Hon. William Halsted, of Trenton, to raise a regiment

of volunteer cavalry from the state of New Jersey. The order limited the time for recruiting to ten days, but there was afterward an extension of ten days additional. Mr. Halsted had been for many years a prominent member of the bar of the state; had attained considerable political eminence; was at one time a member of Congress, but now approaching his 70th year, he scarcely possessed the activity and physical strength requisite for the cavalry service. Gov. Olden, for this and other reasons, declined to recognize the regiment as part of the state contingent of volunteers and it was consequently recruited under wholly independent auspices. But whatever judgment may be pronounced upon the capacity of the colonel to command, he certainly proved that he possessed the ability to raise the regiment. On Aug. 24, the first four companies, under command of Maj. M. H. Beaumont, arrived in Washington, and a week afterward six other companies were brought in by Col. Halsted himself—the whole going into camp on Meridian hill. Being ordered to the Valley of Virginia, with many of the horses unshod, over stony roads and through heavy mire, often along hillsides, giving up the road to others, the regiment pushed steadily on, passing all other forces, and in five days reached Strasburg, where about 150 Confederate stragglers were captured. The regiment did heroic service at the battle of Woodstock, and also fought at Harrisonburg. It had left Fredericksburg about 800 strong, and was now reduced to less than half that number, but those who remained were as full of daring as was their gallant leader. At Harrisonburg the Federal forces were defeated, an event that was repeated two days later at the battle of Cross Keys, in which the regiment also participated. It was then advanced to the Rapidan, and no movement of any moment being made, remained there, skirmishing successfully every day, 12 miles from any support, while the enemy again took the offensive. The regiment was engaged at the battle of Cedar mountain, where its steadiness saved the day, as it delayed the forces of the enemy who might otherwise have turned the Federal left. The engagement was a brief one, and the number of the wounded was very large, though the 1st regiment lost only 11 men. With the 2nd N. Y. it was engaged in a skirmish near Brandy Station, in which the enemy was driven back with loss. The regiment also took part in the fight at Rappahannock Station and after it was over, of the 250 Jerseymen engaged 40 did not answer to their names. The regiment supported the left in the fight from Centerville to Fairfax Court House, only the skirmishers, however, having any work to do. The next engagement of importance in which the regiment participated was the drawn battle with Stuart at Aldie, and though not 20 men were lost on both sides in the action, its results were such as to entitle it to mention in the regimental history. In April, 1863, the New Jersey regiment, while on the road to Orange Springs, surprised and charged a small party of the enemy, capturing their major and several other prisoners. The regiment was also engaged in the noted cavalry fight at Brandy Station, and it is enough to say in illustration of the severity of that engagement, that out of 39 horses in the second squadron 27 were left on the field, and of 280 officers and men in action, 6 officers and over 50 men were killed, wounded or missing. At Gettysburg, on the afternoon of July 2, an assault was made upon the position occupied by the regiment, but it was easily repulsed and at night the cavalry brigade fell back upon the Baltimore pike to bivouac until the morrow, when it contributed to the victory. On July 5, in the mountain passes above Emmitsburg, the 1st N. J. cavalry was sharply and successfully engaged, and on the 6th it had another contest. On the 14th, having been daily engaged in arduous duty, the regiment crossed the Potomac at Harper's Ferry and finding the 12th Va. cavalry in possession of the country beyond advanced against it, capturing its

colonel. At the battle of Sulphur Springs the regiment came out of the remarkable contest with the loss, wonderfully small under the circumstances, of 4 officers and 30 men, though 7 officers and 130 men had their horses killed or wounded, so that the casualties amounted to nearly one-half of the force engaged. Two days later, shortly after passing the headquarters of the army, the regiment ran into the pickets of a Confederate brigade and drove them into the advance of the 2nd corps, by whom they were captured. At the battle of Parker's store the loss of the regiment was more severe than that of any other engaged, and in the death of Lieut. Jamison, who was killed in the engagement, it gave to the country one of the most zealous and efficient officers in the service. The entire loss of the regiment in the brilliant affair at Todd's tavern on May 5, 1864, was 6 men killed and 2 officers and 41 men wounded. The following day the 1st was not engaged, but on the 7th the whole of the Confederate cavalry having been thrown across the Po river the hostile forces became fiercely engaged. On May 9 the whole cavalry corps moved south in the direction of Richmond, the 1st N. J. having the rear of the column. Early on the morrow, the Confederates assaulted the line, but were held in check by the 1st N. J., and the whole force crossed the North Anna. Nine companies of the regiment were engaged at Haw's shop, and the total loss of these companies was 64 in killed and wounded, 11 being officers. At Trevilian Station 100 men of the regiment engaged two regiments and a section of artillery with comparatively few casualties and came out of the contest with honors. In the sharp fight at Deep Bottom, in July, in which the 1st N. J. cavalry participated, the enemy was repulsed with serious loss, but he carried away with him one of the guns. With the engagement at Reams' station the 1st N. J. cavalry terminated the period of its original enlistment and on Sept. 1 the men whose term of service had expired embarked at City Point for home, reaching Trenton a week later, but leaving the regiment as an organization still in the field, its honors being duly inherited by the hundreds of reënlisted men and supported by its numerous recruits. During the three years now expired it had lost 6 officers and 29 enlisted men killed, and 18 officers and 76 enlisted men wounded. The regiment participated in another engagement at Reams' station in September, and during the fight on the Vaughn road its losses amounted to 4 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing. At the battle of Bellefield Station, Va., the casualties amounted to 4 killed, 11 wounded and 4 missing. At last the hour struck when the regiment was to move out for the last time against the columns of the enemy. It participated in the actions at Dinwiddie Court House, Hatcher's run, before Petersburg, Five Forks, Chamberlain's creek, Amelia Springs, Jetersville, Sailors' creek, Farmville and Appomattox Court House, being present at Lee's surrender. Its campaigns then being ended, it proceeded to Trenton, where it was finally dissolved. The total strength of the regiment was 3,317, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 42, by discharge 320, by promotion 139, by transfer 455, by death 298, by desertion 453, by dismissal 5, not accounted for 238, mustered out, 1,367. (This regiment was also known as the 16th N. J. volunteers.)

Seventeenth Regiment.—(See First Regiment Militia.)

Eighteenth Regiment.—(See Second Regiment Militia.)

Nineteenth Regiment.—(See Third Regiment Militia.)

Twentieth Regiment.—(See Fourth Regiment Militia.)

Twenty-first Infantry.—Col., Gilliam Van Houten; Lieut.-Col., Isaac S. Mettler; Maj., Hiram Van Buskirk. This regiment was organized at Trenton, in Aug., 1862, and was composed of eight companies from Hudson county and two from Mercer county. Being organized, armed and equipped in about ten days, it was mustered into the U. S. service on

Sept. 15, and the next day took its departure for Washington. Immediately upon reaching headquarters it was attached to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 6th corps, with which it served during its entire term of enlistment (9 months), sharing the privations and hardships, and participating in all the engagements in which that famous corps took part during the nine months following. At the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was assigned as a support to Wier's battery on the Bowling Green road, and this trying position it held from the afternoon of Dec. 11 until the morning of Dec. 15, during the whole of the hard-fought and desperate engagements. Although it was under a severe cross-fire of the enemy's artillery, it had but 6 or 8 men wounded. On the evening of May 2, 1863, the corps moved forward to attack the Confederates at Chancellorsville and during that night the regiment was engaged, supporting the skirmish line in driving the enemy to his entrenchments. In the engagement at Salem Church, which immediately followed, the regiment lost heavily, in both officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners. In the skirmish at Franklin's crossing the regiment lost 1 man killed—shot through the head by the enemy's sharpshooters while on the skirmish line. This ended the fighting of the 21st, and soon after the action it was ordered to Trenton, its term of service having expired. Reaching Trenton about June 15, it was reviewed by Gov. Parker, handsomely entertained by a public dinner given by the citizens and presided over by the mayor, and soon afterward was mustered out and the men returned to their homes. The total strength of the regiment was 1,004, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 3, by discharge 31, by promotion 4, by transfer 3, by death 51, by desertion 44, by dismissal 3, not accounted for 1, mustered out, 864.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., Abraham G. Demarest; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander Douglas, Abraham Van Emburgh; Maj., Samuel D. Demarest. This regiment, composed almost exclusively of volunteers from the county of Bergen, was mustered into service at Trenton on Sept. 22, 1862, and left for Washington seven days later, arriving safely after some detentions and going into camp on East Capitol hill. About the last of November, after being brigaded with the 29th, 30th and 31st N. J., and 137th Pa. regiments, it proceeded by way of Port Tobacco to Liverpool Point, whence it crossed, on Dec. 5, to Acquia creek, the march being one of great difficulty, taxing the endurance of the men to the utmost, their sufferings being increased upon their arrival by a cold and pitiless storm, which continued for two days. Early in Jan., 1863, the regiment was ordered to report to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 1st army corps, and accordingly proceeded to Belle Plain, where it remained for some time. It was slightly engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville and a few days subsequently it proceeded to Centerville and was released from the service. Continuing its march to Washington, it departed thence by rail to Trenton, arriving there on June 22 and a few days later was finally disbanded, after nine months' service.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., John S. Cox, Henry O. Ryerson, E. Burd Grubb; Lieut.-Cols., George C. Brown, Francis W. Milnor; Majs., Alfred Thompson, William J. Parmentier. This regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1862 and was mustered into the Federal service at Beverly on Sept. 13, Co. A from the city and township of Burlington being the first to reach the rendezvous, on Aug. 25, Co. B of Bordentown mustering the same evening. Leaving Beverly on Sept. 24, the regiment proceeded to Washington, going into camp on East Capitol hill, but in a few days afterward moved to Frederick City, Md. There it remained until Oct. 8, when it started for Bakersville to join the 1st N. J. brigade, with which it was ever after identified. It participated in the battle of Fredericksburg and lost in that engagement 3 officers and 57 men, killed

or wounded. At Chancellorsville and Salem Church it also performed noble service and continued in the field until the expiration of its term of enlistment, when it was ordered to return to New Jersey for discharge. While at Beverly, awaiting muster out, information was received of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee with the Confederate army in strength. The command was immediately tendered to the governor and accepted, and at once proceeded to Harrisburg, the threatened point. It remained in that vicinity until the danger had passed, when it returned to the state and was mustered out at Beverly, N. J., June 27, 1863. The total strength of the regiment was 1,035, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 18, by discharge 80, by promotion 31, by transfer 4, by death 84, by desertion 10, by dismissal 1, mustered out, 807.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., William B. Robertson; Lieut.-Col., Franklin L. Knight; Maj., Joel A. Fithian. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Cadwallader, Beverly, Sept. 16, 1862. Four companies of the regiment, B, F, G and H, were from the county of Cumberland; three, A, C and K, from Salem; one, E, and parts of D and I, from Gloucester; and the remaining men of the two latter companies were from Camden. Of the members of Co. B, about an equal number were enlisted from the city and townships of Millville and Maurice River. Of Co. F the city of Bridgeton furnished about 30, the township of Greenwich 15, while the remainder, with the exception of 1 man from Deerfield, were equally divided between Hopewell and Doune. Of Co. G, not less than 20 were from Bridgeton, 30 from Deerfield, 10 from Stoe Creek, and the rest hailed from Doune. Co. H, officered exclusively by Bridgeton men, comprised about 75 from the city of Bridgeton, while the remainder were from Hopewell, Deerfield and Stoe Creek. In Cos. A and C, there were a large number of men from the city of Salem, though the surrounding townships were nearly all represented in them, and also in Co. K. Co. E comprised men principally from Woodbury, Paulsboro', and the upper townships of Gloucester. Co. D had men from Camden, Gloucester City, and Classboro, and Co. I, mainly from Clayton township, Gloucester county, and several of the townships of Camden county. On Sept. 28, the regiment was equipped with Belgian rifles and other necessary accouterments for service, and on Tuesday, the 30th, broke camp and departed for Washington, going by steamer to Philadelphia and thence by rail. It was brigaded with the 28th N. J. and 128th Pa. regiments, under the colonel of the former, acting Brig.-Gen. Abercrombie having command of the division, which occupied the extreme right of the brigade on the Leesburg road. It was afterward permanently brigaded with the 4th and 8th Ohio, 14th Ind., 7th Va., and 28th N. J. regiments under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Kimball, in French's division, Couch's corps. It participated in the fighting at Fredericksburg, and the loss of the regiment, which behaved admirably throughout, was severe, amounting in all to 160. Sergt. Henry S. Spaulding, Co. B, afterward promoted to the 2nd lieutenantcy of Co. I, received a musket ball in his shoulder; Capt. Aaron Ward, Co. D, a ball through his left lung; 2nd Lieut. George D. Brittain, Co. D, and Capt. Samuel Harris, Co. F, were shocked by explosions of shells; 2nd Lieut. William Pepper, Co. F, was wounded in leg and head; Sergt. H. R. Pierson, Co. G, afterward promoted to 2nd lieutenant, Co. F, was wounded in the side; Sergt. John Springer, Co. B, afterward 2nd lieutenant of Co. B, was wounded in the hip; 2nd Lieut. James J. Reeves, Co. H, was wounded in the left arm above the elbow; and Capt William C. Shinn, Co. I, was wounded in the right eye, the sight of which was lost. The regiment also participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, where the loss in killed and wounded in the regiment was comparatively small, not exceeding 40 all told. The withdrawal of the army having been deter-

mined upon, the 24th, with the rest of the brigade, made its way back to the United States ford, where it crossed on the 6th and proceeded to its old camp, where it continued to do picket-duty until ordered to Washington. Proceeding thence in due time to Beverly, the regiment was mustered out and the men as they were paid off returned to their homes. The total strength of the regiment was 994, and it lost during service, by resignation 5, by discharge 108, by promotion 8, by transfer 1, by death 92, by desertion 8, not accounted for 1, mustered out, 771.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Andrew Derrom; Lieut.-Col., Enoch J. Ayres; Maj., John K. Brown. Among the 9-months regiments sent to the field from New Jersey, few performed more signal service or made a finer record than the 25th. The regiment, composed about equally of citizens of the northern and southern sections of the state, was fortunate in securing as its commander a man of thorough soldierly qualifications, combined with great energy and force of character, whose heart was in the work in which he was engaged, and who, enjoying the entire confidence of his command, was able to make it, in the highest degree, useful and efficient. Moreover, the men composing the regiment were of the best class, whether as to intelligence or personal physique, and adapted themselves readily and cheerfully to all the requirements of the service. The regiment left its camp at Beverly on Oct. 10, 1862, and arrived at Washington on the following day. Going into camp at Capitol hill, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Casey's division, consisting of the 27th N. J., 12th and 13th Vt. and 12th Mass. battery, Col. Derrom being placed in temporary command of the brigade. Acquia creek was reached on Dec. 8, the regiment crossing the Potomac in transports from Liverpool Point, and on the following day proceeding directly to Falmouth, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 9th army corps. It took a conspicuous part in the battle of Fredericksburg and met with a loss in the conflict of 9 killed, 58 wounded and 18 missing. It also participated in an engagement near Suffolk in May, 1863, in which the behavior of the men was most admirable, the loss of the regiment being 2 killed and 9 wounded. That was the last fight in which the 25th was engaged. On June 4 it was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth and take transportation for New Jersey, and four days later reached Camp Cadwallader at Beverly, where on June 20 it was mustered out of the service. The total strength of the regiment was 1,019, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 11, by discharge 92, by promotion 13, by transfer 3, by death 57, by desertion 18, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 5, mustered out, 819.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Andrew J. Morrison; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas A. Colt, Edward Martindale; Majs., Jonathan W. DeCamp, William W. Morris. This regiment, like all the 9-months regiments, was hastily formed. It was composed of men from Newark and the adjoining towns of Orange, South Orange, Bloomfield and Caldwell, each furnishing one company, while Newark filled the remaining six. The regiment was mustered into the state service at Camp Frelinghuysen on Sept. 3, 1862, and some three weeks later, being officered and equipped, proceeded to Washington, arriving there the day following and going into camp on Capitol hill. There it was assigned to Gen. Briggs's brigade, Sumner's corps, and remained until Oct. 1, when it was ordered to Frederick, Md., making the journey in open cars on which any degree of comfort was altogether impossible. It stood in line during the battle of Fredericksburg, not being actually engaged, but on the same ground in the early part of the following May it fought its first battle, doing so well and courageously. The total loss of the regiment in that series of operations, known as Hooker's Chancellorsville campaign, and in which it displayed a heroism worthy of veterans, was 7 killed, 65 wounded and

51 missing. At Franklin's crossing the regiment suffered heavily, for in the 10 or 15 minutes it was under fire it lost 14 killed or wounded, among whom was Capt. S. Uzal Dodd, of Co. H. One week after this handsome achievement, the regiment broke camp at Falmouth and marched to Washington, where it arrived on June 17. Thence it proceeded by rail to Newark, reaching that city on the afternoon of the 19th, and being greeted by a grand demonstration of welcome, in which the military, firemen, municipal authorities and populace alike participated. It was mustered out at Newark, N. J., June 27, 1863. The total strength of the regiment was 1,031, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 14, by discharge 28, by promotion 14, by death 36, by desertion 26, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 1, mustered out 911.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., George W. Mindil; Lieut.-Col., Edwin S. Babcock; Majs., Augustus D. Blanchet, Henry F. Willis. This regiment, raised from the quotas of Morris and Sussex counties and rendezvoused at Camp Frelinghuysen, near Newark, was mustered into the U. S. service for nine months, on Sept. 3, 1862. It consisted of eleven companies, largely composed of representatives of the agricultural districts, and officers and men alike, in physical strength and robust capacities of endurance were equal to any in the service. The total strength of the regiment when fully organized was originally 1,088 officers and men. Having been supplied with arms, equipments and clothing, the regiment, about Oct. 3, received orders to prepare for the field. Up to that time no colonel had been selected, it being impossible for the officers to choose from the numerous applicants for the position. Finally, Capt. George W. Mindil, who had already attained distinction in the field, was, upon the strength of testimonials and representations from gentlemen who knew his eminent capabilities for command, elected to the post, and on the afternoon of the 9th, the regiment left Newark for Washington, where it arrived on the morning of the 11th, being assigned a temporary camp on East Capitol hill. On the evening of Dec. 10, after a march of much hardship, the regiment reported for duty within the Federal lines, and was at once assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th army corps—the division being under the temporary command of Brig.-Gen. W. W. Burns, and the corps under Brig.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox. Although the regiment was not brought into close and actual conflict during its term of service, it was sufficiently exposed at the battle of Fredericksburg to test the bravery and trustworthiness of the officers and men, and the rapidity with which they advanced when ordered forward to the assistance of their comrades showed the mettle of which they were made. The regiment afterward joined Burnside's forces in Kentucky and later moved into Pennsylvania at the time of Lee's invasion. It remained in the field until long after its term had expired and was mustered out on July 2, 1863.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Moses N. Wisewell; Lieut.-Cols., Edward A. L. Roberts, John A. Wildrick; Maj., Samuel K. Wilson, Jr. This regiment, recruited in Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Camden and Gloucester counties, was mustered into service at Freehold, on Sept. 22, 1862. Col. Wisewell, who took charge of the regiment at its organization, was a man of fine intellectual capacity and soon acquired a marked hold on the confidence of the men, which he retained until November following, when, obtruding upon his command in a public address certain offensive avowals with reference to the war and the gubernatorial contest then in progress in New Jersey, he became obnoxious to a large portion of the regiment. His courage, however, was undoubted, and at the battle of Fredericksburg he led his regiment with great gallantry, falling severely wounded and being carried from the field, to which he was unable to return until June, 1863. Lieut.-Col. Roberts came from New

York and commanded the regiment from Dec. 14, 1862, until Jan. 2, 1863, when he was discharged for tendering his resignation in the face of the enemy. Lieut.-Col. Wildrick, who had been a captain in the 2nd regiment, then assumed command and by his sound judgment and wise exercise of authority, soon made the regiment one of the most effective in the brigade to which it belonged. He led it with great bravery in the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner, but being exchanged returned to the field shortly afterward and was discharged with the regiment. Maj. Wilson commanded the regiment for a short time in Jan., 1863, and also in the following May, and was discharged with it upon the expiration of its term of service. The regiment, 940 strong, left Freehold on Oct. 4, 1862, reached Washington on the night of the 5th, encamped on Capitol hill, where it was furnished a few days afterward with Springfield muskets. On the 13th it marched into Virginia and was attached to Gen. Abercrombie's command, later to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 2nd army corps. At Fredericksburg it lost nearly 200 men, at Chancellorsville 30, and its term of service expiring it was mustered out on July 6, 1863.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Edwin F. Applegate, William R. Taylor; Lieut.-Col., Joseph K. Davison; Maj., Joseph T. Field. This regiment was raised in Monmouth county and rendezvoused at Camp Vredenburg, located on the old battle-ground near Freehold. It was mustered into the service on Sept. 20, 1862, and left for Washington on the 28th, with 39 officers and 866 enlisted men. Reaching Washington on the 30th, it went into camp on East Capitol hill, where it was permanently brigaded with the 21st, 24th and 31st N. J. regiments, under command of Col. Robertson of the 24th. Cos. A, F, D and I patroled the city of Fredericksburg while the conflict raged along the slopes, and remained on that duty until the stormy night of Dec. 15, when they were the last to withdraw, crossing upon the upper pontoons under a fierce cannonade from the enemy, which, however, did not inflict a single casualty. The division of which the regiment formed a part held an important position in the early days of the Chancellorsville campaign without drawing on a serious engagement, though picket firing was steadily maintained, and having accomplished its purpose in diverting the enemy's attention from the right of Hooker's army recrossed the Rappahannock on May 2 under a heavy fire from the Confederate batteries, the regiment losing 7 men killed or wounded. The term of service having expired, the regiment marched with the brigade to Washington, while the remainder of the army pushed on to overtake and vanquish Lee in his northward movement. Leaving the capital on June 17, it reached Freehold two days afterward, where it was mustered out on the 28th. The total strength of the regiment was 958, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 4, by discharge 63, by promotion 6, by transfer 3, by death 40, by desertion 17, mustered out 825.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Alexander E. Donaldson, John J. Cladek; Lieut.-Col., Arthur S. Ten Eyck; Majs., Walter Camman, William A. Henry. This regiment, mainly recruited in the county of Somerset, was mustered into service at Flemington on Sept. 17, 1862, and left for Washington, 1,006 strong, on the 30th. Upon arriving at the capital it went into camp, but soon afterward proceeded to Tenallytown, Md., where it remained until Nov. 30, when it moved to Fort Carroll, where it was brigaded with the 22nd, 29th, and 31st N. J. and 137th Pa. regiments and proceeded to Liverpool Point on the lower Potomac, where it crossed to Acquia creek on Dec. 5. It spent the ensuing winter performing the routine duties of camp life and at the battle of Chancellorsville, although exposed, it escaped the perils of actual combat. The withdrawal of the army having been determined upon, the regiment returned to its

old position and soon afterward, its term of service having expired, marched to Washington, whence it proceeded to New Jersey and in due time was mustered out. The total strength of the regiment was 1,046, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 14, by discharge 42, by promotion 27, by transfer 2, by death 64, by desertion 14, by dismissal 1, mustered out 882.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Col., Alexander P. Berthoud; Lieut.-Cols., William Holt, Robert R. Honeyman; Maj., Andrew J. Raub. This regiment, recruited in the counties of Warren and Hunterdon, was mustered into the service at Flemington on Sept. 17, 1862, and left that place for Washington on the 26th. It was attached to the 3d brigade (Gen. G. K. Paul's), Wadsworth's division, Reynolds' corps. The mettle of the regiment was thoroughly tested at the battle of Chancellorsville and although it escaped with slight loss it performed its duty courageously. The term of service soon expiring, the labors of the 31st as an organization came to an end and it was mustered out of service at Flemington, June 24, 1863. The total strength of the regiment was 1,016, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 11, by discharge 39, by promotion 11, by death 39, by desertion 2, mustered out 914.

Second Cavalry.—Col., Joseph Karge; Lieut.-Cols., Marcus L. W. Kitchen, P. Jones Yorke; Majs., Frederick B. Revere, Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Philip L. Van Rensselaer. This regiment was recruited in the summer of 1863 and left Trenton for Washington on Oct. 5 of that year, reaching the capital on the following day with 890 men. On Oct. 17 Co. A was attacked by Mosby at Fairfax, Va., and the company was routed, the captain, with 2 sergeants and 1 private being taken prisoners and 1 corporal wounded and left on the field. Being transferred to the southwest, the first skirmish of importance took place at Iuka, Miss., where two companies of the regiment encountered a force of the enemy and drove it through the place, losing 1 man killed. On Dec. 6, a change in the plan of operations in that quarter having been determined upon, the regiment was transferred by steamer to Columbus, Ky., whence, on the 15th, it proceeded to Union City, Tenn., where it was placed in the cavalry brigade commanded by Col. Waring, of the 4th Mo. cavalry. In Jan., 1864, the command moved forward rapidly without encountering the enemy in any force, but meeting and dispersing small gangs of guerrillas, until the 2nd Jersey, having the advance, came into collision with and routed a force of hostile cavalry near Aberdeen, Miss., the same evening occupying Prairie Station and destroying an immense quantity of corn, together with cotton and other property belonging to the Confederate government. The regiment, still advancing, skirmished for some hours with Forrest's cavalry, finally reaching the vicinity of West Point, about 100 miles north of Meridian, where Sherman's coöperating column had already arrived. The following day it was also engaged, and on Feb. 22 it participated in a fierce conflict at Okolona. On April 10, Maj. Yorke, with 300 men of the regiment, was sent against the enemy in the vicinity of Raleigh, Tenn., some distance north of Memphis, and coming up with the hostile force bravely charged into its midst, driving it into its brigade camp, after inflicting severe loss in killed and prisoners. The regiment also participated in the fight at Bolivar, Tenn., and lost in the engagement 2 killed and 6 wounded. The conduct of the regiment in the disastrous affair at Guntown, Miss., both in the main action and on the retreat, was creditable in the highest degree, but it suffered heavily, losing 8 officers and 130 men out of 17 officers and 350 men taken into action. On July 11, with other troops, it moved in search of the enemy, encountering him at Port Gibson, Miss., and losing in the combat which ensued, through alleged mismanagement, 2 men killed and Lieut. Braun, 26 men and 2 guidons captured. Two days afterward, at an early hour in

the morning, the enemy in some force made a sharp assault upon the Union picket line, pressing it with equal vigor along the entire front, but the assailants were promptly met and after an hour's fighting were driven in confusion. Being ordered into Arkansas and disembarking at Osceola, the command crossed a swamp some 18 miles in length, the mud and water reaching to the saddle-girths of the horses, to Big lake, where after some brisk firing a Confederate train consisting of some 18 wagons, loaded with over 900 stand of arms of approved pattern, together with 11 prisoners and 2 commissioned officers, was captured. Reaching Verona, Miss., on Dec. 25, the command at once charged gallantly on the enemy, who was completely surprised and offered but a feeble resistance, most of them escaping into the timber under cover of the darkness, leaving as spoils, eight buildings filled with fixed ammunition, estimated at 300 tons, 5,000 stands of new carbines, 8,000 sacks of shelled corn, a large quantity of wheat, an immense amount of quartermaster stores, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, a train of cars and a large number of army weapons which had been captured by Forrest from Gen. Sturgis during the latter's disastrous expedition in June. The regiment also participated in the fight at Egypt Station, in which 74 men and over 80 horses of the 2nd N. J. were killed or wounded. The regiment returned by steamer to Memphis, having lost during the entire expedition 19 men killed, 69 wounded and 2 missing, and 155 horses and mules killed or disabled. The regiment was finally mustered out on Nov. 1, 1865. (This was also known as the 32nd N. J. volunteers.)

Thirty-third Infantry.—Col., George W. Mindil; Lieut.-Col., Enos Fourat; Majs., David A. Peloubet, Thomas O'Connor. This regiment was raised in the summer of 1863, under an authorization issued to Col. Mindil, formerly of the 27th, being the first veteran regiment raised in conformity to the conditions of the new system, permitting the recruiting of "veteran volunteers." A call for extra troops being made about the same time, Col. Mindil was directed to recruit mainly in the northern part of the state and when completed the regiment represented almost exclusively the counties of Essex, Morris, Passaic and Hudson, fully three-fourths of the men being credited to the quota of Newark. Liberal bounties being offered at this time, the work of recruiting made rapid progress, the regiment being mustered into the service of the United States on Sept. 3, only 55 days after the rendezvous at Newark was opened. The command was in all respects a superior one, seven-eighths of the officers and three-fourths of the men having already seen service in the field. Lieut.-Col. Fourat had participated in all the battles of the 1st N. J. brigade; the adjutant had served acceptably with the 27th; while the entire field and staff, and most of the officers of the line, had previously held commands equal in importance and responsibility to those now filled. The regiment was uniformed in the Zouave dress and armed with the best Springfield rifles. On Sept. 8, under orders from the war department, the 33d broke camp and the next morning embarked on transports lying in the Passaic for Washington, crossing on the 13th into Virginia and two days afterward marching for Warrenton, having in charge a train of 30 wagons loaded with supplies and ammunition. Being transferred to the Army of the Cumberland it fought its first battle at Chattanooga, Tenn., in Nov., 1863, at which time the aggregate loss of the regiment, considering the work accomplished, was not large, amounting to 1 officer killed and 2 wounded, and 1 private killed and 12 wounded. The regiment also took a prominent part in the following two days' heavy fighting of the ever-memorable battle of Chattanooga, where the men with but little experience acquitted themselves with the bravery and tenacity of their older, veteran comrades. Entering upon Sherman's Atlanta campaign it performed valiant service at Mill Creek

gap, losing 2 officers and 4 enlisted men killed, and 2 officers and 23 men wounded, several of the wounded subsequently dying. At Resaca the loss of the regiment was 3 men killed, 1 officer and 24 enlisted men wounded. In the eight days' fighting about New Hope Church the 33d lost 1 officer and 5 men killed and 27 men wounded. It lost in the battle of Pine Knob 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 1 officer and 43 men wounded, the total casualties of the regiment during the campaign thus far being 8 officers and 139 enlisted men. After this engagement the regiment participated in the skirmishes of Nancy's creek and Muddy creek, and in protecting the flank of the assaulting columns of the 4th corps at Kennesaw mountain. At the battle of Peachtree creek the loss of the regiment was over 70 in killed and wounded, Lieuts. Downes, Aspen and Warren being taken prisoners by the foe, Aspen being badly wounded. Heavy works were now constructed and the regiment was under constant fire for over a month, performing the heavy duty of the trenches and the dangerous one of picket. It left Chattanooga with over 500 muskets, and entered Atlanta with a few over 100, having lost 300 in killed or wounded. The small remnant marched to the sea with Sherman, participating in the siege of Savannah, and then after a month's rest continued the march up through the Carolinas. At Averasboro, N. C., a few divisions of the Confederate army engaged the 1st and 3d divisions of the 20th corps, but after a brilliant fight were compelled to retire, when the army was advanced cautiously on near and parallel roads and the trains heavily guarded. The regiment participated in the battle of Bentonville and Johnston's surrender followed in due time, after which the homeward march commenced by way of Weldon, Five Forks, Richmond and Fredericksburg, the regiment reaching Washington in time to participate in the grand review of the armies of the Republic. It was retained in service until Aug. 2, lying near Alexandria, and was then mustered out and proceeded to Newark. The total strength of the regiment was 2,184, and it lost, by resignation 12, by discharge 59, by promotion 41, by transfer 223, by death 147, by desertion 582, dismissed 2, unaccounted for 79, mustered out 1,039.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Lawrence, Timothy C. Moore; Lieut.-Col., Robert M. Ekings; Majs., Gustavus N. Abeel, Henry P. Reed. This regiment was raised during the summer and autumn of 1863, principally from the counties of Mercer, Salem, Burlington and Camden, with numerous recruits from all parts of the state, and a plentiful addition from the neighboring cities of New York and Philadelphia of men attracted by the large bounties then being paid. The term of enlistment was for three years. The first place of rendezvous was Beverly, where the regiment was under the command of Col. E. B. Grubb, formerly of the 23d. About Oct. 25 the regiment was removed to Camp Parker, near Trenton, where the complement of men was obtained and mustered in. The colonel, William Hudson Lawrence, was a captain in the 14th regular infantry, who had obtained leave of absence from the secretary of war to take a volunteer command; the lieutenant-colonel was Timothy C. Moore, formerly of the 5th N. J.; and the major was Gustavus N. Abeel, of the 1st N. J. infantry, who had been serving for a year before on the staff of Gen Torbert, then commanding the 1st brigade. After unavailing efforts on the part of Col. Lawrence to have the regiment attached to the Army of the Potomac, it was ordered to Eastport, Miss., to report to Gen. W. T. Sherman, and in pursuance of that order, left Trenton on the morning of Nov. 16, 1863, for Philadelphia, its strength for duty being 800. Finally being placed as a permanent garrison at Columbus, Ky., on April 13, 1864, a desultory skirmish was had for some hours, when the enemy withdrew, foiled in his purpose to carry the position. During the month of June a spirited engagement took

place at Hickman, Ky., between a detachment of the 34th and some Confederate cavalry. The enemy was encountered in force near Clinton, Ky., on July 10, and after a sharp action of 2 hours he was defeated with a loss of 5 killed, 30 wounded and 17 prisoners, including the notorious Capt. Kesterson, who was executed shortly afterward. Being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, in April, 1865, it took part in the assault and capture of Spanish Fort, Batteries Huger, Tracey and Fort Blakely, in which action it lost 3 killed and 15 wounded. The regiment remained in service until April 30, 1866.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Col., John J. Cladek; Lieut.-Col., William A. Henry; Maj., John B. Sine. This regiment, recruited chiefly in the counties of Essex and Hunterdon, was mustered into service at Flemington in Sept., 1863, and soon afterward proceeded to Washington. Being transferred to the southwest, it participated in the Meridian expedition in Feb., 1864, having several skirmishes and losing a few men, being absent altogether 32 days. It was soon afterward attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 16th corps, and without delay addressed itself to the work of preparing for the formidable encounters of the Atlanta campaign justly supposed to lie before it. In the first day's fighting at Resaca, Ga., the regiment stood bravely at its post and held the ground during the night, having lost during the day 1 man killed and 13 wounded, and the total casualties during the 3 days' fighting at that place were 2 men killed, 2 officers and 20 men wounded. At Dallas two days were spent in skirmishing, fighting and making careful approaches, a fierce engagement taking place on May 25, near New Hope Church, between Hooker's corps and a part of the Confederate force. On the 27th the regiment was again engaged, two companies under Capt. Angel being deployed as skirmishers and charging the enemy with great gallantry drove him from an eminence which other regiments had entirely failed to carry. During the two following days the regiment was almost constantly engaged on the skirmish line, losing altogether 4 men killed, 8 wounded and 1 missing. In June, while Hooker and Howard were pushing the enemy, the regiment was engaged on the skirmish line, losing 7 men killed and 8 wounded, Capts. Courtois and Frazer being among the latter. It then marched to Kennesaw and participated in the movements against that position until, after constant battering and murderous fighting extending over a fortnight, Sherman determined to throw his whole army rapidly by the right to threaten Nickajack creek and Turner's ferry across the Chattahoochee. The regiment's next engagement was at the battle of Decatur, where it suffered severely, the casualties numbering 1 killed, 16 wounded, and 2 officers and 37 men missing. On Aug. 1 the regiment advanced its position and took possession of a line of partially completed rifle-pits, which it held until the 11th, meanwhile assisting in the construction of works at the front. On the 11th, being ordered on the skirmish line, the regiment drove the enemy's pickets out of their pits and took possession, losing 2 men wounded in the movement. During the month of October the regiment participated in the movement of a portion of the army to Marietta, Big Shanty and other points menaced by the Confederates under Hood, but was only once actively engaged, namely, at Resaca, where it lost 25 in killed and wounded. During the march to the sea the regiment was engaged as a support to the cavalry advance at Little Ogeechee creek, but suffered no casualties. From Savannah the regiment participated in the campaign of the Carolinas and after Johnston's surrender marched by the usual route to Washington, where the men were supplied with a new Zouave uniform and some weeks later were mustered out, proceeding on July 22 to Trenton, where their campaigns terminated in a cordial welcome from the populace. The total strength of the regiment was 1,906, and it lost during

its term of service by resignation 19, by discharge 65, by promotion 42, by transfer 196, by death 147, by desertion 451, by dismissal 4, not accounted for 132, mustered out 850.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., Andrew J. Morrison, Alexander C. M. Pennington, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Charles C. Suydam, William P. Robeson, Jr.; Majs., Siegfried Von Forstner, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, John V. Allstrom, Daniel R. Boice, Thomas K. McClong, Ethan T. Harris. This regiment, also known as the 36th N. J. volunteers, was recruited during the winter of 1863-64, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Feb. 10, 1864, as the "First United States Hussars," though the name was not long retained. It left Trenton on March 29, 1,200 strong, marching by way of Philadelphia and Wilmington to Perryville, Md., where it embarked on steamers and proceeded to Annapolis, being there attached to the 9th army corps. The enemy being gradually compelled to fall back before the operations of Grant, the regiment pushed forward with its brigade—3d brigade, 1st division, Cavalry corps—sharing in the operations at Ashland, Old Church and other points, and showing the highest soldierly qualities in all the combats in which it participated. Up to the middle of July, its total losses in killed, wounded and missing amounted to 76. On July 16, the command was transferred to Lighthouse Point, but on the 25th it returned to its old position, and two days later lost several men from guerrillas while on picket, 1 being killed, 2 wounded and 2 captured. At the battle of Winchester its total loss was 130 men, the killed including 1 captain and 1 lieutenant. In the operations at Summit Point the regiment lost 6 killed, 25 wounded and 14 missing. At Kearneysville its loss in wounded and missing was 30 men, and in the affair on the Berryville turnpike in September its loss was 1 killed. After this affair, the regiment lay quiet until the 19th, when it participated in the battle of the Opequan, suffering some loss, but not sufficient to disturb the elation over the grand achievements of the day. It was again engaged at Front Royal, losing some men, and on the 28th, being in the cavalry advance, it once more encountered the enemy at Waynesboro, where it suffered a loss of 10 in killed and wounded, but fought with its accustomed gallantry. In the retrograde movement which followed, a movement designed to draw the enemy once more within effective striking distance, the regiment again proved its efficiency at Bridgewater, losing 9 men; at Brock's gap, and at Tom's brook, where it had a severe engagement with the now pursuing foe, its loss in that affair being 8 men. Finally reaching Cedar creek, it went on picket, where it remained until the 13th, when it had a sharp fight, losing 10 men. In the memorable battle of Cedar creek it was early placed in position, but was only moderately engaged. In the subsequent operations in the Valley it had an honorable part, being engaged on the Back road and at Mount Jackson, the loss of the command in the latter affair being 10 men, killed and wounded. In the spring of 1865 it was variously employed in the vicinity of Petersburg until the last grand assault upon the enemy, when at Five Forks, fighting again with the scarred veterans who had swept Early from the Shenandoah Valley, it displayed conspicuous gallantry, sharing in all the perils as well as the splendid achievements of that memorable and glorious day, on which the power of the Rebellion was finally and forever broken. The loss of the regiment was only 8 wounded, including Lieut.-Col. Robeson. Joining in the pursuit of the flying foe, it had 2 officers wounded in a skirmish on the 6th, but was not again heavily engaged. In due time Lee surrendered and the Confederate armies dissolved, when the regiment proceeded to Washington, and thence to Trenton, where it was mustered out. The total strength of the regiment was 2,234, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 17,

by discharge 83, by promotion 47, by transfer 276, by death 145, by desertion 439, by dismissal 8, not accounted for 187, mustered out 1,032.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., E. Burd Grubb; Lieut.-Col., John S. Barlow; Maj., John Danforth. On May 16, 1864, Gov Parker issued a proclamation calling, "by desire of the president," the militia of the state into active service for the period of 100 days, to date from muster into the United States service, to be armed, equipped, and paid as other United States volunteers, "to serve in fortifications or wherever their services may be required, within or without the state." No bounty was to be given, nor were even their services to be credited upon any draft. These troops were to be infantry exclusively, and the governor urged that at least five regiments might be raised and forwarded with all convenient speed. In accordance with this proclamation, recruiting began without delay, and the nuclei of two regiments were speedily established—one in the southern part of the state to be called the 37th, to be commanded by E. Burd Grubb, of Burlington, a gallant and dashing soldier. It was thought advisable that the different militia and rifle corps regiments should, if possible, embrace this opportunity to go into the movement in a body, thus preserving their regimental organizations and preventing the many delays incident to and consequent upon the organization and officering of new regiments. This expectation, however, was not realized. Recruiting becoming languid, local bounties were offered by different cities, but notwithstanding that, and every other inducement offered, it began to be apparent that neither of the two regiments would be enabled to fill its ranks, and consolidation must be effected. This was accordingly done at Camp Delaware, Trenton, and on June 23 the consolidated regiment, under the name of the 37th N. J. volunteers, was mustered into the service of the United States. It left Trenton on June 28, 700 strong, direct for Baltimore, where steamer was taken for City Point. It furnished detachments for fatigue duty of various kinds, such as unloading vessels, working on fortifications, etc., being assigned to Berry's brigade, 3d division, 10th army corps, and brigaded with other 100-days regiments from Ohio. The regiment took an active part in the operations before Petersburg from Aug. 28 to Sept. 26, and was mustered out Oct. 1, 1864.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Col., William J. Sewell; Lieut.-Col., Ashbel W. Angel; Maj., William H. Tantum. This regiment was raised in the summer and fall of 1864, Col. Sewell accepting its command on Sept. 30 and completing its organization in 15 days thereafter. Col. Sewell had served with distinguished credit in the 2nd N. J. brigade, but had been compelled to quit the service during the Wilderness campaign, owing to prostration resulting from exposure. Partially recovering, however, and with his patriotic ardor unabated, he gladly embraced the opportunity afforded by the formation of the 38th to return to the field, employing all his energies to make it an organization worthy of the state. Upon leaving the state, the regiment was ordered to City Point and thence to Bermuda Hundred, whence it was sent to Fort Powhatan, on the James river, some 15 miles below City Point. It remained at that point until the surrender of Lee, when it was ordered to City Point and there mustered out, reaching Trenton on July 4, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,048, and it lost during its term of service, by resignation 6, by discharge 2, by promotion 9, by transfer 3, by death 11, by desertion 59, mustered out, 956.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Abram C. Wildrick; Lieut.-Col., James H. Close; Maj., William T. Cornish. This regiment, recruited under the call of July, 1864, for 500,000 men, left Newark early in October of the same year, five companies leaving on the 4th, and the others a few days later. Arriving at City Point, Va., it was temporarily employed on the

breastworks, moving thence to Poplar Grove Church, on the left of the Weldon railroad a few miles south of Petersburg, where it was attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 9th army corps. Its only real engagement was in the capture of Fort Mahone, before Petersburg, April 2, 1865, where the loss of the regiment, to which belongs the credit of capturing one of the most formidable Confederate works around Petersburg, was very severe, amounting to some 10 killed and about 75 wounded, several officers being included among the latter. After the Confederate surrender the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, where it remained in camp until June, when it was ordered to Newark and finally disbanded. The total strength of the regiment was 1,124, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 2, by discharge 11, by promotion 6, by transfer 92, by death 39, by desertion 54, not accounted for 1, mustered out 819.

Fortieth Infantry.—Col., Stephen R. Gilkyson; Lieut.-Col., J. Augustus Fay, Jr.; Maj., Andrew J. Mandeville. This regiment was organized under the immediate superintendence of Col. Stephen R. Gilkyson, under General Orders No. 243 of the war department, and was forwarded to the field by companies, the last company being mustered in on March 10, 1865. Upon reaching the field the companies were attached to the 1st brigade, the regiment proving courageous and efficient in all the engagements in which it participated. In the last fight before Richmond it displayed conspicuous gallantry, the men fighting with the steadiness of veterans. It was mustered out at Hall's hill, Va., July 13, 1865. The total strength of the regiment was 1,409, and it lost during its term of service by resignation 2, by discharge 20, by promotion 17, by transfer 151, by death 19, by desertion 399, by dismissal 1, not accounted for 33, mustered out 767.

Battery A.—Capts., William Hexamer, Augustine N. Parsons; First Lieuts., John Fingerlin, Christian Woerner, John J. Hoff, Joseph W. B. Wright, William Jaegel, Robert Fairchild, Wilhelm O. Bonin; Second Lieuts., Adolph Valois, Louis W. Hausemann, Philip Phildius, Samuel F. Wheeler, Owen C. Looker, John Carrigan. This battery was mustered into service on Aug. 12, 1861, at Hoboken, which place it left on the 20th for Washington, where it arrived the next day and after being filled up and supplied with the necessary horses, equipments and arms, it proceeded to Fairfax seminary, where it was attached to Kearny's brigade. The first battle in which it was engaged was that of West Point, where it displayed great gallantry and won the highest encomiums. It was next engaged at Mechanicsville; participated in the severe engagement at Gaines' mill, having reported to Col. Taylor, commanding the 1st N. J. brigade, and being by him placed on the right of the brigade, Prince de Joinville, of Gen. McClellan's staff, accompanying the command to its position, which was in an open field some 200 yards from the woods occupied by the Confederates and in which an infantry fight was in progress. At Chantilly the battery was posted on the road between that place and Fairfax Court House on the right of Gen. Kearny's division. Thence it followed the retiring Confederates through Burkettsville to Crampton's gap, participating in the attack upon the enemy at that point and winning fresh honors by its gallantry. It then proceeded to Antietam, where it again performed distinguished service. During the three days' battle of Fredericksburg the battery remained in one position, doing effective service and finally withdrawing with the rest of the army. In the several engagements incident to the Chancellorsville campaign the battery fired about 1,200 rounds and fully sustained its reputation. It also did valiant service at the battle of Gettysburg and subsequently it participated in the Mine Run demonstration, returning to camp at Brandy Station, where it remained during the winter, re-

ceiving before the spring campaign some 80 recruits. On May 4, 1864, Gen. Grant having matured his plans for an advance against the enemy, the battery marched to Chancellorsville, moving on the following morning to the right of that point, passing Robertson's tavern. It was moved on the 7th to Piney Branch Church, where it remained in reserve until the 10th, when it marched to Tabernacle Church and thence to Fredericksburg, returning to the 6th corps. On the 18th it again advanced and on the 19th reached the Po river, where it participated in a heavy fight. In the advance from that point it covered the rear of the 6th corps; crossed the North Anna on the 24th, the Pamunkey on the 28th, and reached Cold Harbor shortly after noon on June 1. There it remained until the 12th, partaking of heavy fighting, and then marched with the army to the James river, crossing on the morning of the 15th and reaching the front at Petersburg on the night of the 16th. In that position it remained, firing from time to time, until the night of the 21st, when it marched to the left of Petersburg and went into camp. On July 31 the battery was ordered to return to Trenton for muster out, its term of service having expired, but enough remained to continue the organization until the close of the war, when it was finally mustered out at Trenton on June 22, 1865.

Battery B.—Capts., John E. Beam, A. Judson Clark; First Lieuts., John B. Monroe, George T. Woodbury, Samuel H. Baldwin, Robert Sims, Edward P. Clark, Jacob Rhein; Second Lieuts., Robert Fairchild, Benjamin Galbraith, Leander McChesney. This battery was organized in Aug., 1861, by Capt. John E. Beam and was composed principally of members of Co. F, 1st regiment, who had just been discharged. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 3, at Trenton, but owing to the want of quartermaster's stores, did not leave for Washington until the latter part of the month. Soon after reaching the capital it received its guns and horses and was ordered to report to Gen. Heintzelman, commanding the 3d corps, when it went into camp on the Mount Vernon road, 2 miles south of Alexandria, and prepared for winter quarters. It had its first opportunity to test its guns at the siege of Yorktown, being twice engaged, but without other casualties than the loss of 3 horses. When the enemy evacuated the place the battery moved forward to Williamsburg, where it was again engaged. In the battle of Seven Pines it did splendid service and at Peach Orchard, where the left of the command was under Lieut. Clark, it received special mention in orders for its gallantry, being directed to inscribe "Peach Orchard" upon its colors. In the Seven Days' retreat from in front of Richmond it was engaged at Malvern Hill, where it suffered the loss of Capt. Beam killed and 2 men wounded. The fall of 1862 was spent in marching and reconnoissances without any decided results until December, when the command was again brought into action at Fredericksburg. In May, 1863, when Hooker moved against the enemy, the battery was desperately engaged at Chancellorsville, Capt. Clark then commanding the 1st division artillery. The battery lost 4 men killed, 5 wounded and 2 taken prisoners. At Gettysburg the entire loss of the command was 5 killed and 21 wounded, 47 of its horses being also killed. It accompanied the army on the Mine Run campaign, having participated in three skirmishes, at Auburn, Kelly's ford and Thoroughfare mountain. In the last grand campaign against Richmond, commenced in May, 1864, the battery was engaged with the 2nd corps in the battles around Spottsylvania, at the North Anna, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor, at the latter place being under fire for 10 days. The losses in these several engagements were 9 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Before Petersburg the command was engaged in June, marching four days later to the left of the line, and was sharply engaged at Jerusalem plank road, with the loss of 1 man killed, 2 wounded and

several horses killed. At Deep Bottom and Reams' station it again showed its excellent fighting qualities, Capt. Clark at both places commanding the corps artillery. At Sutherland's station it was the only battery mentioned for gallantry and efficiency in the report of Gen. Humphreys, the corps commander, and in all the closing actions of the war in which it participated it displayed the same conspicuous courage which secured it recognition in earlier engagements. It was mustered out at Trenton, N. J., on June 16, 1865.

Battery C.—Capt., Christian Woerner; First Lieuts., John J. Bargfeld, Adolph Knappe, Theodore Tiebel, Julius G. Tuerk, Ernst C. Stahl; Second Lieuts., Peter Ludwig, Charles Maschewsky, Gustave S. Von Waldheim. This battery was mustered into service on Sept. 11, 1863. Capt. Woerner had served with marked gallantry and efficiency in connection with Hexamer's battery and was eminently qualified for the responsibilities of command. Proceeding to Washington, the battery went into camp, where it remained until May 11, 1864, when it was transferred by steam transports to Belle Plain landing, where it arrived on the 12th. The first engagement in which it participated was at White House landing, in which it had 2 horses killed, but suffered no other casualties. When Gen. Sheridan reached White House with a large cavalry force, the 3d battery was ordered to march with his command to Charles City Court House, where a severe engagement was had with the Confederates, Sheridan losing 1 battery and several hundred men. A month later the battery proceeded with two divisions of the 2nd corps to Deep Bottom, where it participated in an assault upon the enemy. Returning to Petersburg, the battery remained encamped for some days in the breastworks on the left, being subsequently moved to and fro, occupying various positions until Aug. 23, when it participated in the expedition to Reams' station and two days later was vigorously engaged, having 4 men killed, left on the field, 7 men wounded, 5 horses killed and 6 wounded. During the ensuing autumn and winter the battery was frequently engaged, but never seriously, its casualties during the assault on Fort Haskell in the latter part of March, 1865, amounting to 1 man killed, and 2 commissioned officers and 5 men wounded. During the final struggle, in April, 1865, it was stationed in Fort Haskell, moving on the 5th into Petersburg, and thence with the army in pursuit of the foe, reaching Ford's station on the 7th, where it remained until the 14th. It was mustered out on June 19, 1865.

Battery D.—Capts., George T. Woodbury, Charles R. Doane; First Lieuts., James B. Morris, Reuben V. King; Second Lieuts., Thomas B. Pollard, John H. George, David A. Pollard, Morris C. Cole. This battery, which achieved a high reputation by its distinguished services, was recruited principally in Essex, Mercer and Monmouth counties. The first detachment of recruits went into quarters at Camp Perrine, Trenton, under charge of Sergt. John Otto, about the middle of Aug., 1863, just after the terrible battle of Gettysburg when the whole country, awakened to a fresh appreciation of the necessity of energetic action, was addressing itself with enthusiasm to the work of supplying the 300,000 additional volunteers called for by the president. The quota of New Jersey under that call included three batteries of light artillery, in addition to the two previously furnished by the state. This branch of the service having always been the favorite with recruits and veterans alike, little difficulty was experienced in filling the ranks, notwithstanding several regiments of infantry and one of cavalry were at the same time in process of formation. Batteries C, D and E went into camp at Camp Perrine, and left for Washington almost simultaneously. Battery D, taking its name from its commandant, was at that time more familiarly known as "Woodbury's battery," and subsequently as the "4th

N. J. Battery," being so reported at the war department and carried on its rolls. Reaching Washington on Sept. 30, 1863, it proceeded after a night's rest to Camp Barry, the artillery camp of instruction, on the Bladensburg road, where it reported to the commandant of the post and quarters were assigned for the officers and men. The first action in which the battery was engaged occurred on May 10, 1864, on the Richmond & Petersburg turnpike, in which several were wounded but none killed. Being placed in Fort Marshall, Bermuda Hundred, a few days later, it remained there until Aug. 14, participating in the continued heroic defense of that place. In the fight near Malvern hill in August, the battery again displayed remarkable courage and efficiency. It participated in operations around Petersburg until after the surrender and was mustered out on June 2, 1865.

Battery E.—Capt., Zenas C. Warren; First Lieuts., George F. Durant, Joseph Warren, James Gillen; Second Lieuts., Thomas R. Perry, James B. Goldsmith, William Maxwell, Edward Chappell. This battery, raised in the summer of 1863, proceeded to Washington in the month of September and went into camp at Camp Barry. It was sharply engaged at Drewry's bluff early in May, losing 13 men. Other engagements in which it participated were as follows: Howlett's house, various actions before Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, Deep Bottom, Dutch gap, Darbytown road and the capture of Richmond, April 3, 1865. The battery was finally disbanded on June 12, 1865.

Company A, National Guard.—Capt., William R. Murphy; First Lieut., Robert C. Belville; Second Lieut., Joseph Ott. This company was fully organized in the militia of New Jersey on Nov. 30, 1860, and at the breaking out of the war was in a fine state of drill and discipline. On April 16, 1861, a meeting of the company was called for the purpose of responding to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 men, but before action could be taken Capt. Murphy was directed by special orders from the adjutant-general's office of the state to immediately guard the large amount of military stores at the New Jersey state arsenal at Trenton. The same night the company marched to the arsenal and went into service, thus being the first company under arms in the North. Before their term of service was completed a large number of the men of this organization joined the United States regular and volunteer armies. After the 3-months' service was completed the company was again recruited and volunteered as Co. A, 1st battalion, for the Pennsylvania emergency. During the whole war the company was emphatically the school of officers, and it boasts to-day, with none to challenge it, that it sent, for its size, more men to the war than any organization in the North. The total strength of the company was 92, and it lost during its term of service, by discharge 4, by promotion 2, mustered out, 86.

Pennsylvania Emergency Troops.—Early in the month of June, 1863, the Confederate army under Gen. Robert E. Lee, invaded Pennsylvania and instituted a series of aggressive movements that created profound and universal alarm through the entire Northern states. The first appeal for military aid from Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, to the governors of adjoining states was made on June 15, and on the 17th the governor of New Jersey called for volunteers to press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in the emergency. He appealed to the 9-months regiments, which had just returned, to unite in the efforts to repel the invasion of a sister state, and in response the 23d and 27th regiments volunteered for that service. In addition thereto, ten companies of infantry and one battery of light artillery volunteered for the emergency—Co. A of Trenton, Capt. William R. Murphy; Co. B of Trenton, Capt. George F. Marshall; Co. C of Trenton, Capt. James C. Manning; Co. D of Lambertville, Capt. Hiram Hughes; Co. E of Morristown, Capt.

George Gage; Co. F of Newark, Capt. William J. Roberts; Co. G of Mount Holly, Capt. J. Fred Laumaster; Co. H of Newark, Capt. Timothy Colvin; Co. I of Trenton, Capt. Joseph A. Yard; independent company of Camden, Capt. James M. Scovel; and the light battery of Rahway, Capt. John R. Chapin. The first company (A) left Trenton on the morning of June 18 and arrived at Harrisburg same day, the other companies following soon afterward. Upon arrival they reported for duty to Maj.-Gen. Couch, department commander, and were organized into two battalions, Capt. William R. Murphy being assigned to the command of one and Capt. J. Fred Laumaster to the other. At the end of the 30-days service they were returned to Trenton for discharge. Gov. Curtin on June 24 expressed the thanks of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to New Jersey "for the patriotic disposition they so truly manifest, and their willingness to take up arms for our defense." The total strength of these emergency forces was 677, and they lost during their service, by discharge 8, by transfer 2, by desertion 3, not accounted for 54, mustered out, 610.

Company A, First Militia.—Capt., Richard H. Lee; First Lieut., William C. Shinn; Second Lieut., Charles H. Kain. In the early part of July, 1864, the cities of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., were endangered by a threatened invasion of the enemy. A battle had been fought within a few miles of Baltimore and communication with Washington had been interrupted. In view of this emergency the governor of New Jersey issued a proclamation dated at Trenton, July 12, 1864, calling for the organization of the militia for 30-days' service in Pennsylvania, Maryland or the District of Columbia. Under the call this company reported for duty, was accepted, and mustered in at Camden, N. J., July 14, 1864, for 30 days. It left the state on July 15 for Baltimore, Md., and on arrival reported to Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding the Middle Department. It was stationed at the Relay house, below Baltimore, and was attached to the 1st separate brigade, 8th army corps. Upon expiration of term of service it returned to New Jersey, and was mustered out at Camden, Aug. 15, 1864. The total strength of the company was 94.

W. R. Holloway.

WILLIAM R. HOLLOWAY

William R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, Ind., was intimately connected with the affairs of that state during the period of the Civil war. He was born at Richmond, Wayne county, Ind., Dec. 6, 1836, and is a son of David P. and Jane Ann (Paulson) Holloway, the former a native of Waynesville, Ohio, and the latter of the State of Delaware. One of his maternal ancestors, Capt. William Robeson, commanded a company that went out from Wilmington, Del., in the Revolutionary war. Col. Holloway was educated in the public schools of his native city and upon leaving school learned the printer's trade in his fathers' office—the Richmond Palladium. He read law with Morton & Kiley at Centerville, Ind., and in Jan., 1861, he was appointed private secretary to Gov. Morton. Although less than twenty-five years of age at the time of his appointment, he brought to the position an energy and resourcefulness that soon won the complete confidence of the great war governor, who turned over to his secretary many of the details of the office in those trying times. In his official capacity Col. Holloway looked after the work of the sanitary commission; visited soldiers in the field, in camp and in hospitals; and many an Indiana soldier remembers with gratitude the governor's secretary. In addition to his arduous duties as secretary, Col. Holloway served as state printer from 1861 to 1863. In Aug., 1864, he resigned his position as secretary and bought the Indianapolis Journal. This paper he disposed of by piecemeal, taking others into partnership, until in 1866 he severed his connection with it entirely. He served as postmaster at Indianapolis during both administrations of President Grant and the one term of President Hayes, being altogether twelve years in the office. He was private secretary to Mayor C. S. Denny, 1896–97 and was also secretary to the board of public park commissioners. In August, 1897, he was appointed consul-general to St. Petersburg by President McKinley. This position he held for seven and a half years, discharging his duties in a manner that was acceptable to his own government and that of the Czar. At the end of that time he was transferred by President Roosevelt at his request to Halifax, N. S., where he remained until the spring of 1907, when he retired. Col. Holloway is a member of the Columbia club, of Indianapolis,

one of the best known Republican clubs in the country, with which party he has always affiliated, and in the interests of which he has always taken an active part. His only son, Edward Morton Holloway, is now clerk of the U. S. circuit court of appeals at Chicago, Ill. Although nominally retired from the active duties of life, Col. Holloway finds idleness too irksome for endurance, and he is engaged in writing a volume of reminiscences, which will give to the public many interesting incidents that occurred during the dark days from 1861 to 1865. He has also carefully revised and edited the manuscript of that portion of this work which pertains to "Military Affairs in Indiana."

Military Affairs in Indiana

1861—65

The ante-war sentiment of the people of Indiana was decidedly peaceful. The second of the great commonwealths erected in the Northwest Territory, in which slavery was forbidden by the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, the institution which gave rise to bitter sectional feeling and threatened a crisis in national affairs, was not permitted to exist within the confines of the state. Upon its organization and admission into the Union, the people of Indiana perfected a complete establishment of the principles of human freedom and consistently adhered to them throughout the turbulent decades that followed. But the trend of events was such as to arouse grave fears in the minds of the patriotic and observing citizens, and notes of alarm were frequently sounded by leaders of thought and action. An item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quar-

ters" do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The Union of these states is the people's only sure chart for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each state will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

But there never was any doubt that the people of the state, as a whole, favored the preservation of the Union at whatever cost. In pursuance of a joint resolution of the legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the national capital in memory of the "Father of his Country." In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: "Indiana Knows No North, No South, Nothing but the Union." And within a dozen years thereafter this noble state demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with the sentiment expressed in the above inscription Gov. Wright endorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

Always hoping for the maintenance of the Union through wise statesmanship and peaceful methods, the state had made no preparation in a military sense for the crucial moment, which was approaching with the certainty of inexorable fate. In 1852 an act was passed for the organization of the militia by Congressional districts, and in 1855 an act "Concerning the organization of voluntary associations" was passed, providing for the formation of military companies by filing articles of association in like manner as provided for organizing building, mining and manufacturing companies. But these laws were of no practical value, merely providing in a general way for the organization of the militia, without regulations sufficient to secure any successful result. Many commissions were issued, in most cases for the mere purpose of conferring honorary military titles upon the recipients, but with the exception of probably a dozen companies (most of which had but a brief existence) formed in various parts of the state in 1859-60, aggregating about 500 men, no organizations were formed. At the regular session of the legislature in 1861, Gov. Lane

in his inaugural message alluded to this subject in the following language:

"The importance of a well organized and thoroughly drilled militia, in the present critical condition of our national affairs, cannot be overestimated, and I will most heartily concur with you in any measure which you may devise for the purpose of giving greater efficiency to the present very defective militia laws of our state. A possible (I hope not a probable) contingency may arise during the present session of the legislature, which will make it necessary and proper for you to appropriate a sum sufficient to equip a portion of the Indiana militia for the purpose of aiding in the prompt execution of the laws, and in the maintenance of the government. If this contingency shall occur during your session, I doubt not that you will meet it in a spirit becoming freemen and patriots."

In compliance with the governor's suggestion, a bill for the organization of the militia with a new and more perfect system was introduced and passed the house of representatives, but failing to pass the senate, it did not become a law, the latter body apparently not realizing the perilous condition of national affairs and the necessity for action. The legislature, however, early in the session appointed commissioners to the Peace convention held at Washington in February, and a decided majority was in favor of the movement.

As an illustration of the totally unprepared condition of Indiana for war, there were prehaps less than 500 stands of effective first-class small arms in the state, besides 8 pieces of weather-worn and dismantled cannon and an unknown number of old flint-lock and altered-to-percussion muskets, the most of which were scattered throughout various counties in the hands of private individuals and members of disbanded companies of militia. Under an act of the legislature, passed March 5, 1861, Gov. Morton (who had succeeded to that position upon the election of Gov. Lane to the U. S. senate) took steps to secure the return of all arms that could be found, and many were thus secured to the state, but upon inspection they were ascertained to be useless except for "guard mounting" and drill practice about the camps. And in addition the report of the treasurer of state for the year 1861 shows that there was on hand, on Feb. 11 of that year, only the sum of $10,368.58 in actual cash, made up principally of "trust funds," which could not be touched for general or military purposes.

About the middle of March, 1861, Gov. Morton, in view of the impending struggle, visited Washington City to procure from the general government a supply of arms for state troops, and after much effort he succeeded in obtaining an order for

5,000 muskets. Before these were forwarded, however, actual hostilities were begun and Indiana was called upon to bear her part of the burdens of war incident to the defense of the nation and the suppression of the sectional uprising. With no milita force or system; almost destitute of arms and munitions; the public treasury depleted to absolute emptiness; the work of preparation for the vigorous performance of her part in the bloody drama was undertaken. The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the state, and Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism and register itself on the national roll of honor. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on April 14, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:

Executive Department of Indiana,
Indianapolis, April 15, 1861.

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:—On behalf of the state of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the nation, and to uphold the authority of the government, 10,000 men.

Oliver P. Morton,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Gov. Morton, who had so recently entered upon the duties of his exalted position. The state was in an almost helpless condition, but the faith of the "war governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the executive council, he relied on the fidelity of 10,000 men and promised their services to the protectorate at Washington. This is more apparent when the military condition of the state, as outlined above, is considered. The same day the president issued his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several states of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress the uprising and cause the laws to be duly executed. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed by the secretary of war at six regiments of infantry, or riflemen, comprising 4,683 officers and men, to serve for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged. On April 16, the governor issued a proclamation briefly reciting the acts of secession which had brought on the war, and calling upon the loyal and patriotic men of the state to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies and forthwith report the same to the adjutant-general in order that they might be speedily mustered into the service of the United States. Hon. Lewis Wallace, of Crawfordsville, who had served in the Mexican war, and had, as a legislator and citizen, taken a deep interest

in military affairs, was appointed adjutant-general. Col. Thomas A. Morris of Indianapolis, a graduate of the United States military academy and an eminent citizen, was appointed quartermaster-general, and Isaiah Mansur of Indianapolis, an experienced and prominent merchant, was appointed commissary-general. These appointments were made without solicitation, were in every way unexceptionable, and gave entire satisfaction to the people of the state. Indianapolis having been designated by the war department as the place of rendezvous for troops, the commodious fair grounds of the Indiana state board of agriculture, adjoining the city, were secured for that purpose and named "Camp Morton," in honor of the governor. Instructions were issued in general orders by the adjutant-general for the formation of companies; the several military departments were speedily organized for business, and all available measures taken to fill the quota with the least possible delay.

In the meantime, every class of community manifested the wildest enthusiasm and most intense excitement; public meetings to facilitate the formation of companies and to give expression to the sentiments of the people touching their duty in the pending crisis, were held in every city, town and neighborhood, and an ardent and unquenchable military spirit was at once aroused that bid fair to embrace in its sweep every able-bodied man in the state. The day after the call was made 500 men were in camp and the governor, apprehensive (as was the whole country at the time) that an effort would be made by the Confederates to take possession of the Federal capital, proposed to send forward half a regiment if required, although unable to furnish the necessary arms and equipments. Receiving no reply from the war department to this offer, it was renewed on the day following and the number was inincreased to 1,000 men. By April 19—three days after the call—there were 2,400 men in camp and arrivals continued by every train. So rapidly did volunteering proceed that in less than seven days more than 12,000 men, or nearly three times the quota required, had been tendered. Contests to secure the acceptance of companies were earnest and frequent, says W. H. H. Terrell in his official report, and the question was not "Who will go?" but "Who will be allowed to go?" Continuing, Gen. Terrell says that in many cases companies came forward without orders, or rather in defiance of orders, in the hope that they could be received, or that a second call would at once be made; and frequently their enlistment rolls contained twice, and even thrice, the number of names required. Hundreds who were unable to get into companies at home,

came singly and in squads to the general rendezvous on their own responsibility, and by combining with others in like condition or with fragments from companies having a surplus, formed new companies and joined in the general clamor for acceptance. The response was as gratifying as it was universal and left no doubt as to the entire and lasting devotion of Indiana to the fortunes of the Union. The flag was proudly displayed in every breeze from the highest peaks of churches, school houses and private dwellings. The presentation of a stand of national colors by patriotic ladies to each company was rarely omitted, and whenever practicable, brass bands were provided to escort them to the general camp.

"Throughout the state the people acted in the most liberal and patriotic manner, providing the men with blankets, underclothing and other necessary supplies which the authorities could not at the moment furnish. Families, suddenly deprived of husbands, fathers and brothers, upon whom they were dependent, were the recipients of all the assistance that abundant hands and free hearts could give. Several railroad companies operating in the state announced that they would carry all regularly enlisted volunteers free. Donations of money in munificent sums, were made by citizens and by the authorities of cities, towns and counties, to aid the cause in various ways, and a number of banks and many wealthy capitalists offered to advance large sums to the state until provision should be made by the legislature or the general government for equipping and providing for the troops. The eminent house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of New York, long and honorably identified with the financial history of the state, tendered a loan of $25,000, without stipulations as to interest or the time when it should be repaid.

"The general government being unable to furnish clothing and equipments required by the large force so suddenly brought into service, the state was compelled, through the quartermaster-general, to become a purchaser of these supplies in open market at home. The duties of the commissary-general in subsisting the troops were equally as important and responsible. Indeed, every department connected with the service was taxed to the utmost; the duties were novel, and the officers assigned to discharge them inexperienced and unskilled; yet better supplies were not furnished at any subsequent period during the war, or at so cheap a rate."

On April 20, five days after the call, orders were issued for the organization of the regiments. Drs. John S. Bobbs and Alois D. Gall were appointed medical inspectors, and Maj. Thomas J. Wood, of the regular army, afterward a major-

general, who had been specially detailed by the war department for the purpose, proceeded to muster the troops into the service of the United States. On the same day, the governor finding it impossible to restrain the tide of volunteers within the narrow limits of the three months' call, and being impressed with the necessity and importance to the general government as well as to the state, of immediately placing an overwhelming force in active service, tendered to the secretary of war six additional regiments, without conditions as to the term of service, with the assurance that if accepted, they would be organized in six days. Communication with Washington by telegraph being cut off, no response to this offer was received. On the 23d, in a despatch forwarded by special messenger, the tender was renewed, the governor at the same time expressing his determination to at once put the six additional regiments in camp and under discipline, and hold them subject, at least for a time, to the demand of the government. In every quarter, and especially in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, the most serious fears were entertained that the state would be invaded by Confederate bands, known to be organizing in Kentucky, the towns on the border plundered, and the country devastated. Every movement of the enemy indicated an early demonstration against the loyal people north of the Potomac and the Ohio. The determination of the governor to anticipate a second call of the president by organizing and holding in readiness a well disciplined force, was therefore received with much satisfaction, particularly by the volunteers who had tendered their services, and were impatiently awaiting at their homes orders to march. Public confidence was further encouraged by the prompt measures set on foot by the governor to procure through agents despatched to the eastern cities and to Canada, a supply of first-class arms for state use, and by the organization in many counties of companies of home guards, who were armed for the time being with squirrel-rifles and fowling-pieces gathered up in their respective neighborhoods.

The three-months' regiments were fully organized by the appointment of field and staff officers on April 27, and a thorough course of military training was immediately instituted. In the Mexican war the state had five regiments, numbered from the 1st to the 5th inclusive. To avoid historical confusion, therefore, the new regiments were numbered by beginning with the 6th, as follows: 6th regiment, Col. Thomas T. Crittenden; 7th, Col. Ebenezer Dumont; 8th, Col. William P. Benton; 9th, Col. Robert H. Milroy; 10th, Col. Joseph J. Reynolds; 11th, Col. Lewis Wallace.

These regiments constituted the 1st brigade, Indiana volunteers, under the following brigade officers, appointed and commissioned by the governor: Thomas A. Morris, brigadier-general; John Love, major and brigade-inspector; Milo S. Hascall, captain and aid-de-camp. Subsequently Cyrus C. Hines was appointed captain and aid-de-camp, and John A. Stein, 1st lieutenant 10th regiment, was detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general and added to the brigade staff. The regiments composing Gen. Morris' command, after being well armed and thoroughly equipped by the state, were ordered to western Virginia, and sketches of their movements and services will be found in this work among the regimental histories.

To meet the extraordinary condition of affairs, the governor had issued a call on April 19 to the members of the legislature, requiring them to convene in special session on April 24. They met in a spirit of entire harmony and proceeded to the important duty of devising such measures as the critical state of the country seemed to demand. In his special message, after reviewing the history of the secession movement and the part already performed by the state in compliance with the president's call, the governor made the following recommendations:

"In view of all the facts, it becomes the imperative duty of Indiana to make suitable preparations for the contest by providing ample supplies of men and money to insure the protection of the state and general government in the prosecution of the war to a speedy and successful termination. I therefore recommend that $1,000,000 be appropriated for the purchase of arms and munitions of war, and for the organization of such portion of the militia as may be deemed necessary for the emergency; that a militia system be devised and enacted, looking chiefly to volunteers, which shall insure the greatest protection to the state and unity and efficiency of the force to be employed; that a law be enacted defining and punishing treason against the state; that a law be enacted suspending the collection of debts against those who may be actually employed in the military service of the state, or the United States; that suitable provision be made by the issue of bonds of the state, or otherwise, for raising the money herein recommended to be appropriated; and that all necessary and proper legislation be had to protect the business, property and citizens of the state, under the circumstances in which they are placed."

The legislature promptly authorized a war loan of $2,000,000, to replenish the treasury, and made the following appropriations: For general military purposes, $1,000,000; for the purchase of arms, $500,000; for contingent military expenses,

$100,000; and for expenses of organizing and supporting the militia for two years, $140,000. The following laws were also passed: To organize the Indiana militia; to provide for the employment of six regiments of state troops; to provide for the appointment of a state paymaster; to authorize counties to appropriate monies for the protection and maintenance of the families of volunteers, for the purchase of arms and equipments, and for raising and maintaining military companies; and to provide for the punishment of persons guilty of giving material aid and comfort to the enemies of this state, or of the United States, in a time of war.

Upon the organization of the six regiments of three months' men, under the first call, so anxious and enthusiastic were the people to serve the country, there remained in excess at the general rendezvous, Camp Morton, twenty-nine companies; besides, sixty-eight companies had been raised in different parts of the state and tendered to the governor for active service; and many more companies would have been raised had the state authorities been able to give any assurance that they would be accepted. With a view, therefore, of meeting the wishes of the troops already enrolled, as well as to foster and encourage the exuberant spirit of loyalty and patriotism so generally and suddenly manifested by the people, and being fully satisfied that additional forces would soon be required and called for by the general government, the governor, on his own responsibility and under the power vested in him as the commander-in-chief of the militia, determined to organize five regiments of twelve months volunteers for the defense of the state, or for general use as the future might require, the regiments to be composed of the first fifty companies already raised and tendered. Instructions were also given to discharge from camp immediately all volunteers enlisted under the first call who were unwilling to enter the service of the state for one year.

On May 6, the organization of companies sufficient for five regiments being about completed, the legislature passed an act authorizing and requiring the governor to call into the service of the state six regiments of volunteer militia, to be composed of the companies that had been previously organized and reported to the adjutant-general, and which had not been mustered into the service of the United States, the same to be received and mustered into the service of the state in the order in which they were organized and tendered, providing, that if the companies so organized and tendered were not sufficient to complete the regiments, preference in the formation of the remaining companies should be given to counties

which were not already represented by companies in the state or United States service. The act also contained the following provisions: The term of service to be twelve months; the regiments to be divided into cavalry, artillery and infantry, as the public service might demand, with the usual officers; the troops to be subject to the order of the governor with power to transfer them to fill any future requisition made for forces on the state by the president of the United States; the regiments to constitute a brigade, the governor to appoint and commission a brigadier-general for the same; the articles of war and the rules and regulations of the United States army to be observed, except that while in the service of the state the commissioned officers should only receive three-fourths the pay of officers of the same grade in the United States army; the governor to have power, if in his judgment deemed advisable, to temporarily retire the force, or any part thereof, on half pay from active service, after they should have been sufficiently drilled and disciplined, with authority at any time to recall the regiments to active duty when required for the public safety. The act was approved and put in force on May 7, and orders for the organization of the regiments were immediately issued. The regiments were designated and camps of rendezvous established as follows: 12th, Camp Morton, Indianapolis; 13th, Camp Sullivan, Indianapolis; 14th, Camp Vigo, Terre Haute; 15th, Camp Tippecanoe, Lafayette; 16th, Camp Wayne, Richmond; 17th, Camp Morton, Indianapolis. Col. Joseph J. Reynolds, of the 10th regiment, then in command of Camp Morton, was appointed brigadier-general by the governor and charged with the organization of the regiments. On May 11 the adjutant-general reported five regiments as having the full complement of men: the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, with a surplus of six companies in camp from which, with new enlistments, the 17th was subsequently formed.

The president in the meantime had called for an additional volunteer force and requisition was made on the state by the secretary of war, under date of May 16, for four regiments of volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. This call afforded the governor the opportunity to relieve the state of a portion of the burden incident to maintaining the six regiments which were nearly ready for the field, and accordingly on May 21 orders were issued transferring three of the regiments formed for state service to the United States' service, and authorizing the organization of an additional regiment out of the companies in Camp Morton, not mustered into any service, and from such other companies as had been tendered, in their order, leaving two regiments in the service of the state.

The question of enlisting for three years was at once submitted to the state regiments. The 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th promptly accepted the proposition, except a few hundred who declined and were at once discharged. These regiments were mustered into the United States' service and marched for western Virginia, where they were brigaded together and placed under command of Gen. Reynolds, who was commissioned brigadier-general. The 12th and 16th regiments remained in the state service until July 18, when the governor procured an order from the president accepting them into the service of the United States for the unexpired portion of their twelve months' enlistment, with the agreement that the general government should assume all expenses and charges paid by the state on their account. The 12th was stationed at Evansville, the 16th at Richmond, at which points they were formally transferred to the United States on July 23, and immediately left for the Potomac, joining the forces under Gen. Banks, at Pleasant Valley, Md.

Previous to the return of the three months troops from the Virginia campaign, Gov. Morton despatched messengers to all the regimental commanders with letters urging them to reënlist, after remaining a reasonable time at their homes, for three years. The regiments returned the latter part of July, and after the men were paid and mustered out, arrangements were made to reorganize them with the least possible delay. This was accomplished in a very short time under the auspices and direction of their former colonels. Other calls had in the meantime been made and were in progress of being filled.

As renewed calls for troops were made, Indiana responded with a promptness and patriotism unsurpassed by any state in the Union. She sent into the field considerably more than her quota, and they were admirably equipped and provided, and in the severe battles in which they were engaged exhibited the most undaunted and persistent bravery. In the war with Mexico one of the Indiana regiments became panic-stricken at Buena Vista and its flight had brought a reproach upon the reputation of the state for courage. It was the especial desire of the soldiers of the Indiana regiments to efface this stain, and more than one regiment, on being sworn into the service, took a solemn oath to "remember Buena Vista," an oath they sacredly kept, for whenever they were engaged in battle they were eager to advance, steady in the fight, and utterly averse to retreating. The forces raised in the state and sent into the field before Jan. 1, 1862, were, in round numbers, about 60,000. Of these, 53,500 were infantry, 4,500

cavalry. and about 2,000 artillery. They were, perhaps, more widely scattered through the different corps d'armee than those of any other state. They were with Gen. McClellan and his successors in western Virginia; fought at Bull Run; garrisoned the forts at Hatteras Inlet and were plundered of their clothing and supplies by the Confederates; participated in the victories of Gen. Lyon and in the masterly retreat of Sigel; defended Lexington under Mulligan; formed a part of Fremont's army which went in pursuit of Gen. Price; were in every considerable action in Missouri, most of those on the Potomac, and during the early part of 1862, were in the actions of Mill Springs, Roanoke island, Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, and at the capture of Island No. 10.

The Indiana legislature, at its special session in 1861, passed a law for the organization of the militia, which greatly facilitated the subsequent supplying of troops on the demand of the government. Some features of this law are worthy of notice. The militia were divided into two classes, sedentary and active. The sedentary militia comprised all white male persons liable to bear arms under the state constitution, except those enrolled in the active militia. The active militia, styled also the Indiana Legion, consisted of all such able-bodied white male citizens of the state between the ages of 18 and 45, as should enroll themselves and take the oath of allegiance to the United States and the state of Indiana. These persons were required to provide themselves with a uniform, but the state furnished them with arms, equipments, ammunition, etc., paid the expenses of company and regimental drills, and when called into active service, either in behalf of the state or the general government, they were to receive the same pay as corresponding grades in the United States army. They were required to parade four times a year, and to have in addition not less than twelve company drills in the course of the year. The uniforms and equipments being similar to those of the United States troops, the members of the companies, on being accepted into the United States service, received from the government compensation for the cost of their uniforms. Under this act large numbers enrolled themselves in the active militia, and from the regiments thus enrolled it was comparatively easy to supply, as they were needed, the troops required by the general government.

The military spirit manifested by the people of Indiana, and the alacrity with which they took up arms at the beginning of the war, were abated but little during 1862. Upon the first call of the president for 300,000 men, the governor immediately issued an address to the citizens, in which he said:

"Again I call upon the loyal and patriotic men of Indiana to come forward and supply the quota due from our state. Up to this hour Indiana occupies a most exalted position connected with the war. Her troops have been in almost every battle and have behaved with uniform and distinguished gallantry. Never before has the state held so proud a place in the opinion of the world, and it should be the prayer and effort of every loyal citizen that she may not now falter and that nothing may hereafter occur to detract from her well-earned honors. But while we are justly proud of the high rank to which Indiana has attained, we should never forget that our allegiance and highest duty are due to the nation, of which Indiana is but a part. That in struggling for our national government, we are contending for our national existence, honor, and all that is dear to freemen, and that in this struggle we must succeed at whatever cost. That it is the duty of every state to furnish promptly her full proportion of the military force called for by the president, and that in doing so she has no right to dictate the terms of his military policy, or prescribe conditions precedent upon which such force shall be furnished. To do so would be to recognize the odious doctrine of State Rights, as it has been taught by rebel politicians for many years, and which is but another name for secession and the cause of all our woe."

Liberal bounties were offered and volunteers accumulated rapidly. The second call for 300,000 men on Sept. 24, for nine months, offered some special attractions which induced many to enlist who otherwise would not have entered the service under the first. The term of service in the first instance was for three years or the war; in the second it was only for nine months. The bounties in many places were alike for each. Consequently it became necessary to resort to the militia draft, which created considerable dissatisfaction. The call for troops had come at an inopportune time. The Federal armies had in some degree lost their prestige. They had not only been defeated but outgeneraled, which humiliated and discouraged the troops in the field, and materially detracted from that enthusiasm which was so needful to encourage recruiting at home. Then, the season of the year was unfavorable, the farmers being employed in harvesting and everybody busily engaged. Still the governor went promptly and energetically to work. Camps were formed, commandants appointed, recruiting lieutenants commissioned, and the whole machinery put in motion. The results at first were not encouraging, though under the first call thirty-one and one-half regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and two batteries were raised. The

whole number of troops mustered into service from the state up to the close of the year was 102,700, of whom 3,003 were drafted men. And the expenditure of the state for war purposes was $1,979,248.

The first call in 1863 was in June, for six months' regiments of militia. Four regiments were raised in Indiana and sent to East Tennessee. Then came the call of Oct. 17, 1863, for 300,000 men, followed in Feb. and March, 1864, by calls aggregating 400,000 more. The quotas assigned to Indiana under these calls were all filled without resorting to a draft. The "Hundred Days' Movement" followed, and then came the call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, followed in December by another call, the last of the war, for 300,000. These latter calls were filled partially by draft, but mainly by volunteers. Before the last call was filled, however, the Confederate armies were suddenly and completely overthrown and recruiting was discontinued. It will be seen that Indiana filled all calls promptly, no deficiencies being left to be filled on subsequent calls, the excess after the calls had been filled varying from 2,000 to 30,000. There was no lagging, no hesitancy. Though the quotas were often deemed excessive and unjust, they were always filled and the demands of the general government were not cancelled by naval credits, men enlisted in the seceding states, or by other substitutions. The contribution of men from the state of Indiana to the military service of the United States from the beginning of the war to Jan. 1, 1865, after which date no further calls were made, was as follows, according to the official report of the adjutant-general: Commissioned officers at original organization, 6,293; non-commissioned officers and musicians at original organization, 1,112; enlisted men, privates, at original organization, 137,401; recruits, privates, 35,836; unassigned recruits, regular army, etc., 16,007; total, 196,649; re-ënlisted veterans, 11,718; grand total, 208,367. Of these, 24,418 were killed or died of disease, 10,846 deserted, and 13,779 were unaccounted for. During the war the following numbers of organizations were raised in the state and mustered into the service of the United States for various periods: Cavalry—for three years' service and over, 3 regiments; for three years' service, 10 regiments; for one year's service, 1 company; total, 13 regiments and 1 company. Heavy artillery—for three years' service and over, 1 regiment. Light artillery—for three years' service and over, 11 batteries; for three years' service, 14 batteries; for one year's service, 1 battery; total, 26 batteries. Infantry—for three years' service and over, 40 regiments; for three years' service, 42 regiments; for three years' service, 1 regiment colored troops; for one

year's service, 18 regiments and 5 companies; for six months' service, 4 regiments; for one hundred days' service, 8 regiments; for three months' service, 8 regiments; for sixty days' service, 6 companies; for thirty days' service, 2 regiments and 5 companies; total, 123 regiments and 16 companies. Grand total—137 regiments, 17 companies and 26 batteries.

The duty of appointing field, staff and line officers for the volunteer force under the three months' call and the calls which resulted in the formation of a number of regiments for one and three years, prior to July 22, 1861, devolved upon the governor, under orders of the president and the laws of the United States regulating the militia. On the above date an act was passed by Congress, "to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," which expressly conferred upon the governors of states power to commission all regimental and company officers required for the volunteers raised in their respective states, which power was continued until the close of the war. When the vast interests at stake in the organization of the volunteer army are considered, involving the life and honor of the nation, the welfare and good fame of the state furnishing the troops, and the individual well-being of the volunteers themselves, the importance and responsibility connected with the exercise of the appointing power will be seen to have been very great. Touching this matter, Gov. Morton, in his annual message of 1865, said: "The duty of appointing officers to command our regiments is full of responsibility and embarrassment. I have commissioned many whom I did not know, and for whose fitness I was compelled to rely entirely upon the opinion of others. But it affords me gratification to state that the Indiana officers, as a body, have been equal to those of any other state; that they have, upon every battle field, sustained the great cause and shed lustre upon the flag under which they fought. Many have been appointed to high commands, in which they have acquitted themselves with the greatest honor and ability, and very many have nobly laid down their lives in battle for their country."

In the organization of the forces, the governor from the commencement recognized the justice of giving due consideration to the preference of the men when expressed either by election or petition, yet he never yielded his right or duty to make different selections if, in his own judgment, the public interests should be benefited thereby. The following statistics in this connection will be interesting: The whole number of commissions issued during the war by Gov. Morton was 18,884. Of these, 6,243 were original appointments made

upon the organization of regiments and batteries for the volunteer service, 9,187 were promotions to fill vacancies in the same service, 3,159 were appointments in the Indiana Legion, and 295 were appointments of officers of the draft of 1862.

When the determination was first announced by the government to organize colored troops, the state of public feeling in the West was not altogether favorable to the employment of that class of persons as soldiers. A number of officers in Indiana regiments had already resigned on account of their hostility to the president's proclamation of freedom to the enslaved, and the prejudices of years against the colored man were revived and inflamed. The Indiana troops, however, stood fast and evinced in the strongest form their desire to put down the insurrection with the assistance of any means consistent with civilized warfare; public opinion rapidly strengthened on the negro question, and it was not long until all material opposition to the employment of colored troops was narrowed down to those who doggedly and determinedly maintained their hostility to the various war measures. Referring to the Emancipation Proclamation, Gov. Morton, in his annual message in Jan., 1863, used the following language:

"The president has issued his proclamation, offering freedom to slaves held in certain of the rebellious states. It remains to be seen what effect this proclamation will have in suppressing the rebellion, but whether it be effectual or not, for the purpose for which it was intended, the authority upon which it was issued is beyond question.

"If the rebels do not desire the government of the United States to interfere with their slaves, let them cease to employ them in the prosecution of the war. They should not use them to build fortifications, manage their baggage trains, perform all the labor of the camp and the march, and above all, to raise provisions upon which to subsist their armies. If they employ the institution of slavery as an instrument of war, like other instruments of war, it is subject to destruction. Deprive them of slave labor, and three-fourths of the men composing their armies would be compelled to return home to raise food upon which to subsist themselves and families. If they are permitted to retain slave labor, they are enabled to maintain their armies in great force and to destroy that force we are compelled to shed much of our best blood. Let us not be more tender of their property than we are of our blood."

These sentiments were generally re-echoed by the people of the state who favored a vigorous prosecution of the war, but no effort was made to raise colored troops to be credited

upon the quotas until Nov. 30, 1863, when, in reply to an application, the war department authorized the governor to raise a battalion or regiment under the regulations governing the colored branch of the service. He had requested this authority, not so much because the colored citizens were anxious to enter the service, as for the reason that the state had been and was overrun with recruiting agents representing other states, and he had found it necessary, to prevent the men from being enticed away and credited elsewhere, to issue an order, warning all persons so engaged to desist from procuring substitutes or further enlistments, under penalty of being arrested and summarily punished. Orders for recruiting the colored regiment or battalion were promulgated on Dec. 3, and a camp of rendezvous established at Indianapolis, with William P. Fishback as commandant. Six companies were raised aggregating 518 enlisted men. The battalion was afterward recruited up to a full regiment in Maryland, and was known as the 28th U. S. colored. Under the calls of July and Dec., 1864, a number of colored substitutes were furnished by drafted men in the state, and forwarded to colored regiments in the field. The total number of colored men enlisted in the state is reported by the provost-marshal general at 1,537, though probably not over 800 were credited upon Indiana's quotas—the remainder having been recruited by other states as before explained.

The spring of 1864 opened with the prospect of much desperate and bloody work before the armies of the East and South. It was urgently stated by Gens. Grant and Sherman that every able-bodied soldier was imperatively needed. The grand Atlanta and Richmond campaigns were about to be commenced, and such general measures taken as were believed would result in the overthrow of the rebellion. With well-grounded confidence Indiana was relied upon and expected to put into play all her energies to make the army crushingly powerful. The calls of February and March, requiring over 37,000 men, had been filled in an almost incredible short time, and the troops were hurried forward as rapidly as the means of the government would admit. The 12,000 reënlisted veterans, who had been granted a furlough of 30 days to their homes, were promptly returned to their places at the front and vigorous and successful efforts were made to fill the ranks of all the old organizations. Gen. Sherman, at this period, took care to impress upon Gov. Morton the importance of having every man that could be raised, forwarded to his command with the least possible delay. On April 6 he telegraphed: "The season is advancing and no excuse can be entertained, such as waiting for more recruits. Three hundred men in time are better than

a thousand too late. Now is the time every soldier should be in his proper place—the front."

Again on the 23d, he telegraphed: "The force of 10,000 I sent up Red river was intended to form a part of my force for the spring campaign, but Banks can not spare them and I will be short that number. We can not mount half the cavalry already in the service. If the new cavalry regiments will not serve as infantry, I see no prospect of using them except as dismounted cavalry, which is the same thing. I tell you that it is impossible to arm and equip them this season, and even then we could not find horses where we are going. Why not let me use them to guard my roads and relieve other guard troops to that extent? They would be none the worse cavalry for a few months' service with muskets. I can put them in reserve where drill and instruction could go on quite as well as where they now are, and I can arm them as infantry. When horses and equipments come they can be mounted and equipped, and relieved as soon as furloughed regiments arrive, or as soon as A. J. Smith's command comes out of Red river."

The governor concurred fully with these views and several of the new cavalry regiments were at once sent forward as infantry. This unexpected necessity was a great disappointment of course, but the men bore it cheerfully when assurance was given them that their horses and carbines would speedily follow. Gen. Sherman was much pleased with the uncomplaining disposition of the troops and on May 3 sent this telegram to the governor: "I am well satisfied at the despatch given to the new cavalry regiments and will do all in my power to to make them an honor to your state. I wish you would use your personal influence to content them with the fact, that all cavalry regiments shall undergo preliminary instruction in infantry practice, before being entrusted with horses. The immense waste of fine cavalry horses in the past two years is proof of this."

Yet, notwithstanding the gigantic efforts that were made, it had been for some time clearly apparent to Gov. Morton that enough men to make a splendid army would be compelled to remain guarding railroads, depots of public stores and fortifications in the rear of the advancing armies—and it was further evident that if these men, who were trained soldiers, could be relieved of guard duty and placed in the advance the chances of success would be greatly increased. How this great desideratum could be brought about was then an important and perhaps a vital question. The quotas having been filled, recruiting for the three years' service lapsed into insignificance and it appeared almost impossible to increase the army to the standard

required for the mighty operations contemplated in the plans for the campaign.

In this crisis Governors Morton and Brough met at Indianapolis and devised a plan, which afterward ripened into the "one hundred days' movement," whereby it was hoped the troops then engaged as rear-guards could be relieved and sent forward for the more important work of fighting the enemy. Accordingly, on April 11, a telegram was sent to the governors of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan, inviting them to meet the governors of Ohio and Indiana at Indianapolis in consultation on important public business, on the 22d. The meeting was held, Governors Yates of Illinois, Stone of Iowa, Brough of Ohio, Lewis of Wisconsin and Morton of Indiana being present. After full discussion, the general features of the plan were agreed upon and the governors immediately proceeded to Washington to urge its adoption by the president. As soon as the acceptance of the proposition had been decided, the fact was communicated to headquarters at Indianapolis and preparations were made for raising Indiana's quota as soon as possible. Her quota as agreed upon was 20,000 men, and that it was not raised entire requires a word of explanation, which is thus given by Adjt.-Gen. W. H. H. Terrell: "The attempt was made at the busiest time of the spring season, just after the heavy calls of February and March had been filled, which the people, who had been so largely drawn on before, confidently believed would be the last. No fears of a draft were entertained, and most of the arms-bearing laboring men of the state had entered into engagements with farmers for the season. The militia, what there was of it, was organized on the volunteer system for the protection of the border, with the express understanding that it was not to be called into service except for home defense. The militia law gave the governor no power to compel service, or to send the troops beyond the limits of the state; this force, therefore, as a body, was not available, though many volunteers were obtained from it for the call. In Ohio the case was different, and her quota was entirely and immediately filled by simply transferring the required number from the national guard to the United States' service. Indiana's quota could only be filled by volunteers, and with the most energetic efforts the authorities were able to make, only eight regiments, aggregating 7,415 men, could be raised. In Illinois the case was about the same, and for similar reasons her quota was not filled by nearly one-half. Iowa furnished over 2,000 and Michigan nearly 4,000."

The Indiana hundred-days' men served their term in Tennessee and Alabama, and by relieving older and more experienced

troops from the duty of guarding Gen. Sherman's communications, supply depots, etc., greatly strengthened his army and assured its success in the arduous and stubbornly contested struggle against Atlanta. The regiments were well officered, were composed of the best material, and by faithful service reflected credit upon themselves and the state. So highly did the government value their services, the President issued to each man a certificate of thanks.

A matter that caused considerable dissatisfaction during the progress of the war was the unpopular "bounty" system. Under the law any person after being drafted might still be relieved from service by furnishing a substitute or the payment of $300 commutation. This provision was manifestly unjust, and although it furnished a large "draft and substitute fund," as it was called, with which the provost-marshal's bureau was enabled to maintain an extensive establishment and pay large bounties and premiums, the effect of the commutation clause of the law was bad and it may well be doubted whether its benefits were not overshadowed by its evils. The crowning argument at the time, among the people was, "a poor man who has not $300 must go to the wars; a rich man, who can pay $300, or who can hire a substitute, need not go." Much of the opposition and not a little of the bitterness manifested against the war policy of the government may doubtless be attributed to the unequal bearing upon the people of this commutation clause. The money thus obtained was intended to apply in the procuration of substitutes by the government, and large bounties were at once offered for volunteers. It was soon demonstrated that the practical effect of this provision was to make an unfair distribution of the burdens of the war. But few substitutes were thus obtained, for, while each call for troops brought a large sum into the treasury, but few men were placed in the army. People who thought the draft was intended to procure men, while other means were provided for raising money, were greatly dissatisfied. Besides, many wealthy communities purchased entire exemption by paying the money value of their quotas in advance of the draft and made no effort to procure men. Gov. Morton, after witnessing the baneful effects of the "three-hundred-dollar" system, and the demoralization wrought by it in the minds of the people everywhere, protested to the president and secretary of war against it in the most earnest and emphatic manner. On March 6, 1863, he wrote as follows: "Public feeling has greatly improved in the West within the last six weeks, but I fear the improvement is likely to receive a disastrous check from the construction given to the 13th section of the conscription

act, which permits a drafted man to relieve himself from the draft by the payment of $300. By this construction every man who can beg or borrow $300 can exempt himself from the draft, and it will fall only upon those who are too poor to raise that sum. I can assure you that this feature in the bill is creating much excitement and ill-feeling towards the government among the poorer classes generally, without regard to party, and may, if it is not subdued, lead to a popular storm, under cover of which the execution of the conscription act may be greatly hindered, or even defeated, in some portions of the country.

"Under this construction, I am satisfied that the draft will not put into the ranks any person who is not working with the Union party; already movements are on foot in the secret societies of Indiana and among the leaders of the disloyalists, to raise money to purchase the exemption of every anti-war man who may be drafted, who can not raise the money himself; and already the boast is made that the government shall not have one more of their men for the prosecution of this war.

"The matter seems to me of so much importance that I have procured Col. Rose, the marshal of the state, who is the bearer of this letter, to visit you, and who can more fully inform you of the views and apprehensions entertained here. From a careful reading of the section, I am of the opinion that a construction can be given to it, without violence, by which it is left discretionary with the secretary of war to determine whether he will accept of any sum in discharge of the drafted man, and that he may legitmately determine that he will not.

"In my judgment, it is of the first importance that this construction, if possible, be immediately given to the act, and published to the world, before a current of feeling shall have set in against the government. In Indiana, substitutes can not be procured for $300 in any number, if at all, and the rule should be that every drafted man should be required to serve unless he shall actually produce his substitute. I pray you to give this subject your immediate consideration."

The commutation system was retained for the time being, but so greatly and justly was it complained of that it was repealed except as to the conscientious exempts, on July 4, 1864, up to which time no draft under the conscription act had taken place in Indiana. Of the 208,367 men furnished in Indiana, however, only 17,903 were drafted, and of these over 3,000 were drafted in 1862, when the state actually had a surplus to her credit. The drafted men of 1864 were assigned to veteran regiments, from 100 to 500 going to each, and they performed good service, many of them being with Gen. Sherman in his great

campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and others materially assisted Gen. Thomas in the operations which resulted in the destruction of the Confederate army under Hood in Middle Tennessee. The same remark also applies to the men raised under the last call, with the exception of some 600 drafted men, who were discharged at Indianapolis after the surrender of Lee—their services not being needed. Besides the great service thus rendered, the depleted ranks of the heroic regiments which had been thinned by the campaigns of more than three years, were filled, and many officers who were denied muster in the grades to which they had been promoted—because of the havoc made in their commands by bullets and disease, whereby they were reduced below the minimum strength—now received their hard-earned and well-deserved advancement.

In addition to performing their whole duty in the way of furnishing men for the United States' army, the citizens of Indiana were compelled to be constantly on the alert and in a measure prepared to resist invasions of the state and depredations by Confederate bands. And upon several occasions the "home guards" were given a taste of warfare. The first invasion of the state, or indeed of any of the free states, by an armed and organized force of Confederates, occurred on July 18, 1862, at Newburg, the principal town of Warrick county, situate on the Ohio river 15 miles above Evansville. The movement was hardly of a sufficiently formidable character to entitle it to the dignity of an "invasion," as the force consisted of but 32 officers and men, whose object was plunder and whose conduct was that of thieves rather than soldiers. The leader of these marauders was one Adam R. Johnson, a citizen of Henderson, Ky., who had previously served in the Confederate army, and who was at this time in command of a small force of mounted men, some of whom were deserters from the Federal army, raiding through the southwestern counties of Kentucky, committing outrages upon the persons and depredations upon the property of such citizens as were suspected of sympathy with the government of the United States. Although Newburg was not a military post, a hospital had been established there which contained 80 or 90 sick and wounded Federal soldiers, with a considerable amount of commissary and hospital stores. The muskets, accouterments and ammunition of the two Newburg companies of the Legion, which had been collected in some months previously, were also deposited in the hospital building, while in a warehouse not far distant 75 sabres and 130 holsters and pistols were stored in the boxes in which they had been shipped. At noon

on the date given above, when most of the citizens were at dinner, Johnson appeared on the bank of the river opposite Newburg, placed his men on a large ferry-boat, concealed them as well as possible, and rowed rapidly to the Indiana shore. As soon as the boat touched the landing a dash was made for the hospital and the warehouse, and the supplies and arms stored therein were at once secured. Houses were then broken open and ransacked, horses were taken from the stables, and coffee, sugar and other articles, that could readily be transported, were stolen in large quantities. After remaining four or five hours, during which time the boat was kept busy in transporting their plunder, the commander ordered his men to embark and they were speedily transferred to the other shore. After their departure, two men, H. H. Carney and Elliott Mefford, who had been suspected of holding communication with the Confederates, and who, on this occasion, had been particularly officious in pointing out property for seizure, were attacked and killed by some of the citizens.

When Cincinnati was endangered in Sept., 1862, and Kirby Smith was advancing toward Covington, Maj.-Gen. Wright, commanding the department, appealed to Gov. Morton for troops to aid in the defense of the city, which was believed to be in imminent peril. The 85th and 86th regiments were sent forward, 24 pieces of artillery, 3,000 stands of arms, 31,136 rounds of artillery ammunition and 3,365,000 musket cartridges were forwarded from the state arsenal by special train and were delivered at Cincinnati and Covington within fifteen hours from the receipt of the requisition. Gov. Morton and his military staff, with a number of officers, among whom were Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace, Gens. Thomas A. Morris, Ebenezer Dumont and John Love, and Maj. W. W. Frybarger, proceeded to Cincinnati to assist in organizing the troops and in other defensive arrangements. Gen. Wallace was assigned to the command of the defenses and the experience of the other officers rendered their services peculiarly valuable at so critical a period.

On June 17, 1863, a company of Kentucky cavalry, under Capt. Thomas H. Hines, with the assistance of some woodboats obtained from his friends, crossed into Indiana 18 miles above Cannelton with 62 men, the particular object being to pick up as many fresh horses as might conveniently be found. After making arrangements with his ferrymen to meet him in about three days at a convenient point, he pressed into the interior, in the direction of Paoli, Orange county, taking the precaution to protect his flanks as completely as the limited extent of his force would allow, by scouts judiciously thrown

out. But before they reached Paoli, preparations had been made to receive them, learning which they made a sudden detour to the west, and passed around the place, taking horses as they went, to a point about 7 miles northeast, where they encountered a force of 15 armed citizens, whom they captured and plundered. Two more citizens arriving a few moments later, they were ordered to surrender, and upon refusing, one was knocked off his horse and disabled, the other being shot and mortally wounded while trying to escape. While these events were transpiring, the men of the Legion and such of the citizens as could immediately be armed, made rapid preparations for pursuit. Sixty armed minute-men from Paoli, joined by a number from Valeene and the neighboring settlements, and a mounted battalion of the Legion from Leavenworth, under Majs. Horatio Woodbury and Robert E. Clendenin, moved promptly on the Confederate trail. They followed it through Hardinsburg to near Fredericksburg, in the southwestern part of Washington county, where, learning that the enemy was hastening toward the Ohio, they pressed forward with all possible speed. In due time Hines was "cornered" on Blue River island, about 3 miles above Leavenworth, where the channel on the Indiana side is shallow and easily fordable in low water, with a deep and swift current between the island and the southern shore. While huddled together on this island the Confederates were fired upon by the men in Maj. Clendenin's command, and after ineffectually discharging some shots in return, as a last resort they attempted to swim to the Kentucky bank. Capt. Hines and two of his men were the only ones who escaped, 3 men being killed, 3 wounded and 2 drowned, according to one report; according to another 4 men were killed outright and 4 more wounded and drowned. One captain, 1 lieutenant and 50 men surrendered as prisoners of war and were sent to Louisville upon the order of Gen. Boyle. Five horses were lost in the attempt to cross the river, but the remainder were captured and those which had been taken from citizens were returned, while the arms and other property were duly turned over to the government authorities. Considerable property was taken by the Confederates at Valeene, Hardinsburg, King's Mills, and at farm-houses along their route.

The invasion of Indiana in the summer of 1863 by a division of Confederate troops, under command of Gen. John H. Morgan, must always be regarded as the most prominent feature of Indiana history during the Civil war period. While the "raid" was a failure and a mistake on the part of the daring Confederate leader, it occasioned the people of the state much

inconvenience and created an intense excitement. Brandenburg is a small town situated on a high bluff on the Kentucky shore about 50 miles below Louisville, and it was at this point that Morgan and his men crossed the river and first set foot upon Indiana soil on the evening of July 8. During the night they marched toward Corydon and reached that place the next forenoon, some opposition being made to their progress by the inhabitants. Great excitement prevailed in the state and the receipt of the first official information of the invasion was immediately made the occasion for the publication of a general order, dated at the Executive department, July 9, announcing the presence of a considerable Confederate force in the state and ordering that all able-bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National road should forthwith form themselves into companies of at least 60 persons, elect officers and equip themselves with such arms as they could procure. The companies thus formed were required to perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible and hold themselves subject to further orders from the governor. They were requested to be mounted, in all cases, if possible. Citizens in other parts of the state were earnestly requested to form military companies, and be ready for service when called for. Prompt reports by telegraph of the formation of companies were desired. Officers of the Indiana Legion were charged with the execution of the order and the United States officers were requested to render such assistance as they were able. The response of the people was no less prompt and enthusiastic. While the authorities were busy with preparations, men were gathering in such numbers as never could have been anticipated, not only along the track of the Confederate march, but all over the state. In less than 24 hours after the despatch was sent out soliciting individual coöperation in bringing out troops, the gentlemen addressed reported an aggregate of 5,000 men for service, while outside of their efforts 10,000 more had been gathered and were on the way to the capital. Within two days 20,000 men had been actually mustered at Indianapolis and the authorities had notice of the organization and readiness for service of 45,000 more. "Farmers left their grain to rot in the fields, mechanics dropped their tools, merchants abandoned their stores, professional men their desks, clerks forgot their ledgers, and students their text-books, and young and old alike all swarmed in constantly thickening throngs to the capital, or the nearest place of rendezvous, as if there were no duty or interest of that hour but the safety of the state." Railway trains were rushing to Indianapolis every hour, crowded inside and outside with shouting masses, and

the country roads were cloudy with dust raised by the tread of companies hurrying from every school district and neighborhood.

And then operations against the invading enemy began. From Corydon Gen. Morgan moved by the way of Greenville and Palmyra to Salem, having, before starting from the former place, defeated and captured a force of 350 home guards who had concentrated there, but they were subsequently paroled. At Salem, the depot of the Louisville & Chicago railroad was burned. Orders were also issued by Gen. Morgan to burn all the mills and factories in the town, but upon the payment of $1,000 for each mill and factory they were spared. The railroad track was torn up, the water tank near the town and one passenger and three freight cars were burned. All the stores and most of the dwellings were plundered, and in fact such a scene of pillage was never before witnesed in the state. Gen. Basil Duke, the historian of Morgan's cavalry, gives this graphic description of it: "This disposition to wholesale plunder exceeded anything that any of us had ever seen before. The great cause for apprehension which our situation might have inspired seemed only to make the men reckless. Calico was the staple article of appropriation. Each man who could get one, tied a bolt of it to his saddle, only to throw it away and get a fresh one at the first opportunity. They did not pillage with any sort of method or reason. It seemed to be a mania, senseless and purposeless. One man carried a bird-cage, with three canaries in it, two days. Another rode with a chafing-dish, which looked like a small metallic coffin, on the pommel of his saddle, until an officer forced him to throw it away. Although the weather was intensely warm, another, still, slung seven pairs of skates around his neck, and chuckled over his acquisition! They pillaged like boys robbing an orchard. I would not have believed that such a passion could have been developed so ludicrously among any body of civilized men."

Three bridges between Salem and Farrabee's station were also destroyed. Good horses were taken wherever found, and the whole command was remounted. From Salem the enemy moved to Canton, in Washington county, four and a half miles distant. Here over 100 horses were taken, and, joining his left column with the right, which entered the town by way of Harristown, Gen. Morgan moved in the direction of Vienna, Scott county, on the line of the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis railroad. About 11 p. m. on Friday night the advance reached Vienna, and at 2 o'clock the next morning the rear-guard arrived. Here a railroad bridge, the depot and station house were burned. Private property for the

first time was here respected. At Vienna, the force of the enemy was divided into two columns, one of which marched north and the other started in the direction of Madison. The advance of the column marching north appeared before Old Vernon, Jennings county, at 6 p. m. on Saturday, July 11. The place was held by a force under Gen. Love. A surrender was demanded by Gen. Morgan and refused. A half-hour was then given for the removal of women and children, at the expiration of which time the Federal force moved out to meet the enemy, but found that he had retired. Pursuit was made and a number captured. From Vernon Morgan's men moved southward, tore up the track of the Madison & Indianapolis railroad and cut the telegraph wires. They also destroyed a portion of the Ohio & Mississippi railroad west of Vernon. Thence they moved eastward and reached Versailles at 1 p. m. on Sunday. A party of 63 advanced to Osgood and burned the bridge on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad. The enemy now moved in several parties. A large body encamped 10 miles northwest of Aurora on Sunday night, and proceeded thence to Harrison, on the state line between Indiana and Ohio. Another portion crossed the Indianapolis & Cincinnati railroad between Sunman and Van Wedden's stations and passed on to Harrison on Monday. A large force crossed the same road at Harman's and proceeded to the Ohio state line. At Van Wedden's the water tank and a section of the track were destroyed. Horses were taken in all places and those broken down left behind. As soon as Gov. Morton was informed of the escape of Morgan into Ohio, he notified Gov. Tod of that state of the fact, tendered him the services of 5,000 state troops, and steps were at once taken to forward as large a force as possible in pursuance of this proffer. On the afternoon of July 14 Gen. Hascall ordered a brigade to Cincinnati, but as it was not needed all returned to Indianapolis in a day or two and were discharged. The regiments at all points were discharged and sent home as soon as possible, and measures were taken whereby they were paid for their services by the state in due time at the same rates allowed the soldiers of the United States.

Difficulties of a financial nature also presented themselves during and following the year 1863, traceable to an incident which occurred in the legislature of the state some days previous to the time for the close of the session, and which suspended entirely the proceedings of that body. It consisted in the withdrawal of a portion of the members of the house of representatives, by which no quorum to do business was left. The occasion of this withdrawal of members was reported to be

an apprehension on their part that the majority of the house who were designated as Democrats, "would pass a bill which deprived the governor of that full control of the state militia, which had been conferred upon him." This proposed militia bill, it appears, conferred upon those enrolled under it the right to elect their own company and regimental officers, and reserved to the general assembly the right to say in what manner brigadier and major-generals should be appointed. With regard to the latter appointments, it was claimed by the majority to be the "constitutional" right of the assembly to say how they should be made, but by those who withdrew, it was claimed that the power to make the appointments was conferred by the constitution of the state on the governor. The consequence was that the legislature adjourned without passing any bills appropriating money to meet expenditures, leaving the state in a condition to which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any country. But Gov. Morton met the crisis with a decision and energy that showed he clearly understood its necessities and was fully resolved to conquer them. The Indiana arsenal, so important to the government, must be carried on; the state militia, so often called into service to defend the border from Confederate invasion and insurrection, must be paid; military expenses must necessarily be incurred in raising troops, for steamboats sent with sanitary supplies to relieve the sick and wounded, and to bring home the broken down and disabled, for special surgeons despatched to the army and hospitals, for the support of the state military relief agencies, and other objects equally as essential. The governor, in an address issued to the people of the state, May 10, 1864, thus explains the course he felt compelled to pursue and the plan resorted to to overcome the difficulties by which he was surrounded:

"In presenting the accompanying report of my financial secretary, it is proper that I should state, for public information, the reasons which induced me to establish a financial bureau and assume the heavy responsibilities which were thus thrown upon me.

"The legislature of 1863 adjourned on the 9th day of March, without making any appropriations for defraying the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the state government. The former appropriations for the benevolent institutions, the hospital for the insane, institute for the blind, and asylum for the deaf and dumb, had been nearly or quite exhausted. The Northern prison had not only exhausted the appropriations hitherto made, but, by incurring a heavy debt in construction of buildings, had exhausted its credit also. More than 100,000

of our citizens had been sent to the field to assist in suppressing the rebellion, yet the only fund at my disposal, from which the contingent military expenses including the care and relief of the sick and wounded, could be paid, was a small remnant of the appropriation made in 1861. For the civil contingent expenses of the executive department there was no provision whatever. The auditor and treasurer of state, upon being consulted by me immediately after the close of the session, decided that not a single dollar, in the absence of legislative appropriations, should be drawn from the public funds in the treasury for these objects.

"The alternatives thus presented to me, were, First—to allow the benevolent institutions to be closed, and permit the unfortunate inmates to be thrown back upon their respective counties, or upon the charities of the world for care and support; or, Second—to convene the legislature in extra session, in the hope that the majority, who had full control, would pass the appropriation bills. To have closed the asylums would have been a shame and disgrace, as well as a crime against humanity itself. To have called back the legislature, after the majority for 50 days, during which time a quorum was present in each house, out of the 59 days of the regular session, had failed and refused to bring forward and pass the appropriation bills, I believed would have been perilous to the public peace and dangerous to the best interests of the state.

"In this contingency I determined to procure, if possible, sufficient money to carry on all the institutions of the state and keep the machinery of the government in motion. I accordingly established a bureau of finance and appointed Col. W. H. H. Terrell, financial secretary. My success in procuring funds exceeded my expectations, and I am gratified to state that provision has been made for all the means which will likely be required to meet every proper demand up to the next regular meeting of the legislature."

All the money required, and more, was readily obtained, and for nearly two years the financial business of the state was thus carried on. Over $1,000,000 was disbursed, and a joint committee of the legislature appointed to investigate the books and vouchers, reported that every cent had been fully accounted for and every expenditure economically and properly made. "It will not be easy to find anywhere an instance of action more perfectly adapted to a great emergency than this. It filled every necessity and filled it at once, though there are few public men who would have dared to assume such enormous responsibility or who could have brought it to such a successful termination."

In the midst of the political campaign of 1864, and while a draft was impending, discovery was made of a secret organization, opposed to the war and enlistment of troops, and which endeavored in devious ways to obstruct the Federal and state authorities in their efforts to carry on the war. The governor in his message to the legislature in 1865 had this to say concerning it:

"Some misguided persons who mistook the bitterness of party for patriotism, and ceased to feel the obligations of allegiance to our country and government, conspired against the state and national governments and sought by military force to plunge us into the horrors of revolution. A secret organization had been formed, which by its lectures and rituals, inculcated doctrines subversive to the government, and which, carried to their consequences, would evidently result in the disruption and destruction of the nation. The members of this organization were united by solemn oaths, which, if observed, bound them to execute the orders of their grand commanders without delay or question, however treasonable or criminal might be their character. I am glad to believe that the great majority of its members regarded it merely as a political machine, and did not suspect the ulterior treasonable action contemplated by its leaders, and upon the discovery of its true character, hastened to abjure all connection with it. Some of the chief conspirators have been arrested and tried by the government, and others have fled; their schemes have been exposed and baffled."

This organization, at first generally known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," seems to have been merely an adaptation to the purposes of the secession movement of an association of the same name that had been maintained for several years in the South, with a few branches in the Northern states, for the promotion of filibustering schemes. In its later and more dangerous form, it undoubtedly took its rise among the Confederates about the time the secession movement was inaugurated. It spread thence to the disaffected of the border slave states, and speedily afterward to the Northwest. In April, 1863, a month after the adjournment of the legislature, the commission appointed to investigate a fatal riot which had occurred in Brown county, examined several witnesses who testified to the existence of the order, its secrecy, its possession of arms and its military drills. The confessions of various members show that it had a double organization, one very large, composed entirely of initiates and operating mainly as a political club; the other small, composed only of the members of the higher degrees and of officers, and entirely military in its structure and purposes.

In Sept. and Oct., 1864, William A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan, Andrew Humphreys, Stephen Horsey and Horace Heffren, were arrested and confined in the guard-house of the soldiers' home at Indianapolis. Their subsequent trials before a military commission occupied several weeks and caused much excitement in the state. The charges and specifications upon which they were tried are thus given in an abridged form in Wallace's United States Supreme Court Reports, page 6, vol. iv., where the case of Milligan is fully reported: "1st. Conspiring against the government of the United States; 2nd. Affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States; 3d. Inciting insurrection; 4th. Disloyal pratices; and 5th. Violation of the laws of war. Under each of these charges there were various specifications. The substance of them was joining and aiding, at different times between Oct., 1863, and Aug., 1864, a secret society known as the 'Order of American Knights,' or 'Sons of Liberty,' for the purpose of overthrowing the government and duly constituted authorities of the United States; holding communication with the enemy; conspiring to seize munitions of war stored in the arsenals; to liberate prisoners of war, etc.; resisting the draft, etc., * * * at a period of war and armed rebellion against the authority of the United States, at or near Indianapolis (and various other places specified), in Indiana, a state within the military lines of the army of the United States, and the theater of military operations, and which had been and was constantly threatened to be invaded by the enemy."

These charges were amplified and stated in various forms. Horace Heffren, one of the accused, was released from arrest and discharged, and thereupon became an important witness for the prosecution. The court finally found Bowles, Milligan, Horsey and Humphreys guilty, and sentenced the first three to death. Humphreys was condemned to imprisonment for life, but Gen. Hovey, who was in command of the military district, remitted the sentence to confinement within a limited space in Greene county for a year or two. The sentence of the others was approved, the day fixed for their execution, and preparations were already commenced, when the governor commissioned Hon. J. W. Pettitt to visit the president and protest, in the name of the state, against the execution of the sentence. President Johnson then commuted their sentence to imprisonment for life, at hard labor, in the Ohio penitentiary. Prior to the commutation of the sentence, however, and while preparations were being made for the execution, a writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and, the judges of the circuit court of Indiana being divided in opinion, the case was certified

to the supreme court of the United States in banco. There the case was most ably and elaborately argued on both sides and the decision as finally rendered was in favor of the accused, the court holding in an exhaustive opinion as follows:

"Military commissions, organized during the late Civil war, in a state not invaded and not engaged in rebellion, in which the Federal courts were open, and in the proper and unobstructed exercise of their judicial functions, had no jurisdiction to try, convict, or sentence, for any criminal offence, a citizen who was neither a resident of a rebellious state, nor a prisoner of war, nor a person not in the military or naval service."

Following the decision of the court, an order came from the president directing the discharge of the prisoners, and thus ended what was perhaps the most serious incident occurring in Indiana during the Civil war. A short time prior to the arrest of the above-mentioned parties, Harrison H. Dodd, said to be grand commander of the Sons of Liberty in the state, was arrested upon similar charges, but during the progress of his trial he escaped from the window of his room and made his way to Canada.

The outbreak of the war found the government not only without an army, but without the means to equip it, and out of this double deficiency grew an army of citizens who not only needed more care than the government could give, but who left families dependent upon them needing help which no government has ever given. In Indiana the most obvious necessity was the completion of inadequate government supplies, and the other, but little less obvious, was to supply comforts which the government could not, or did not attempt to, supply. The efforts to meet the first led to organizations which, during the war, successfully met the second, and the record of these constitute the history of the State sanitary commission. At the commencement of the war, the women, with the instinctive tenderness of their sex, set about supplying head-gear, called "havelocks," for the three months' troops, and the governor provided every available comfort of camp-life and requirement of hospital service, to meet the deficiency of government provision. Contributions of clothing, camp equipage, provisions and hospital necessaries were constantly made to the soldiers, directly, by their friends, both before they left the camp of rendezvous and afterward; but these were more often mementoes of parental or friendly affection than provision for anticipated necessities. The first steps were naturally those in aid of ordinary government supplies. On Aug. 20, 1861, Gov. Morton, then in Washington, telegraphed to the state officers as follows:

"Urge Maj. Montgomery (then United States quartermaster, at Indianapolis) to get overcoats of any good material, and not wait for a public letting. Do have them made at once. The men are suffering for them, and I am distressed for them. Perhaps a few thousand can be forwarded at once, by Capt. Dickerson."

In pursuance of these orders, the state officers at once applied to Quartermaster Montgomery for the overcoats, but he was not able to furnish them, and an application was made to Capt. Dickerson at Cincinnati, who promptly sent forward 4,000 in care of Gen. Rosecrans, then in command in western Virginia. But the want of system, the enormous rush of supplies during the first months of the war, caused delays and confusions to a most embarrassing extent, and the overcoats were not very successful in "running the gauntlet" of the overburdened officers. On Sept. 15, hearing nothing of them, the governor sent his private secretary to hunt them up, and as there were a good many "knotty" places where such supplies might be entangled, he soon after sent the state commissary general, Asahel Stone, to assist in tracing them. Twelve hundred were at last discovered and pushed through. Then repeated and earnest representations of the condition of the men to the officers concerned in the supply and transportation of the articles, finally succeeded in rescuing or replacing the remainder of them. The governor then went to New York and through the purchasing agent of the state, Hon. Robert Dale Owen, bought 29,000 overcoats. For a portion he paid the government price of $7.75 each, but the demand for that sort of material was so great that he could not get the remainder short of $9.25 each. The quartermaster-general, upon presentation of the bill, refused to pay more than the regulation price upon the whole lot, and when notified of this decision the governor replied: "Indiana will not allow her troops to suffer if it be in her power to prevent it, and if the general government will not purchase supplies at these (the current) rates, Indiana will." And from first to last the important consideration was, not "will the government pay?" but "what do the men need?" and what they needed they had, if money and energy could get it for them.

Overcoats, however, were not the only necessaries lacking. Gen. Reynolds had reported in October that his men were without suitable shoes, socks or caps. Blankets, hardly less indispensable than clothes, were deficient in quantity and quality, and many articles unknown to the regulations were needed for both camp and hospital. On Oct. 10, 1861, the governor issued a proclamation "To the patriotic women of

Indiana," asking them to assist in providing for the men in the field. In the official report of the quartermaster-general of the state, made to the governor on May 1, 1862, that officer alludes to the effect of the proclamation, in the following paragraph:

"This proclamation met with a most cordial response, and donations to the value of many thousands of dollars were forwarded. The articles consisted, for the most part, of blankets, shirts, drawers, socks and mittens, together with sheets, pillows, pads, bandages, lint and dressing gowns, for hospital uses. So liberal were these contributions, that I deemed it necessary in the latter part of the winter, to issue a circular to the effect that the supply was sufficient, except of mittens and socks. That deficiency, too, was so far supplied that all subsequent applications for the articles, with the exception of only two or three, were filled. The generosity of our citizens in this regard has added very greatly to the comfort of our troops in the field and camp, and very probably has saved many valuable lives."

The distribution of the supplies contributed in response to the governor's appeal suggested the first organized effort of any state to complete or enlarge the government provision for the soldiers. The state commissary-general was charged with the duty of supervising the work, and energetic and humane gentlemen were sent as agents to the best points to carry it on. Their expenses and the purchase prices of such additional supplies as were deemed necessary, were paid out of the military contingent fund, appropriated by the legislature at the extra session of the spring of 1861. The duty of these agents, as set forth in a letter to the quartermaster-general of Ohio, dated Nov. 26, 1864, was "to render all possible relief to our soldiers, especially to those who were sick or wounded, whether in transit, in hospitals, or on the field. Sanitary stores and hospital supplies, purchased in some cases by the governor, but more frequently donated by the patriotic people of the state, were sent to these agents, and by them carefully distributed, the rule being to first supply our own troops, and then to relieve them from other states." In addition to this regular provision of distributing and assisting agents, special agents, surgeons and nurses were also sent to points where additional aid was necessary.

The outgrowth of these early efforts was the "General Military Agency of Indiana," an organization which was destined to play so conspicuous a part in the history of the state's share in the war. It was created by the appointment, by Gov. Morton, of Dr. William Hannaman, of Indianapolis, a gentle-

man of large business experience, humanity and integrity, as general military agent, and to him was entrusted the receipt and distribution of all sanitary supplies, the supervision of local agencies, and the direction of all matters relating to the relief of soldiers. Field agents were expected not only to look after the health and comfort of the men, but to write letters, to take charge of commissions for them to their friends and relatives, to see to the burial of the dead, the preservation of relics, to keep registers of the names of all men in hospitals, with date of entry, disease or injury, and, in case of death, the date and cause, with any other information that might be of interest to relatives and friends. Local agents were required to make their offices the homes of soldiers; to assist them in getting transportation in returning home, when they had no money or government passes; to provide them with clothing when, as was too often the case, they were ragged and necessitous; to feed them; to facilitate every proper purpose; to take charge of returning prisoners and provide everything which their destitution demanded; and, in short, to be careful, affectionate, watchful guardians.

Besides the supervision of subordinate agencies of whatever kind, the general agency was charged with the duty of chartering steamers, when it was deemed necessary after a battle, to carry the stores, surgeons and nurses that might be required to the wounded, and to bring home, or to convenient hospitals, such as might be able or allowed to come. The first serious battle in which Indiana troops were engaged, that of Fort Donelson, was the occasion of the commencement of this humane labor, and it was never intermitted so long as it was needed.

The duty of the people, through their government or outside of it, to provide for the families of soldiers, though less onerous, was not less than that of providing for the soldiers themselves. Here, as in all else that affected the soldiers' welfare, the watchful care of Gov. Morton saw the necessity, almost before it had been felt by those it was approaching, and devised the remedy. On Nov. 14, 1862, he issued an "Appeal to the People of the State of Indiana," in which the necessities and modes of relief were so clearly stated that little was left to the people but to go to work. The experience of the sanitary commission had settled all questions and the people went to work at once. The clergy was forcibly appealed to and responded with a promptitude that expressed how fully their Christian zeal was prepared to second the suggestions of their patriotism. On Dec. 1 a letter, signed by all the ministers of the Gospel in Indianapolis, was sent "to the clergy, county commissioners,

township trustees, and all who were willing to engage in aiding the families of soldiers," throughout the state, enforcing the exhortations and suggestions of the governor. The feeling diffused through the people was rapidly crystallized into action whenever it found something to gather about, and "soldiers' aid societies" were formed in every neighborhood, or their duties were added to those of the auxiliary sanitary associations. Their agents received and filled applications, visited the needy, and sought out those whose dislike to seem to be recipients of charity impelled them either to conceal or dissimulate their wants. County commissioners made liberal appropriations, and many a project of improvement, new court houses, new bridges, better roads, etc., was deferred to the higher necessity of supporting the dependents of volunteers. It is very questionable if any nation can exhibit a more creditable proof of the remedies as well as the power, the will as well as the wealth of a people, to take from their government a burden that it could not bear, but which rested, if not lightly, at least not painfully, upon their own willing shoulders.

In every respect the part which Indiana took in the war is one of which the citizens of the state may well feel proud. In the number of troops furnished and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion to population and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister states. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this state has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a lustre on our beloved state, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister states, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front ranks of those heroic states which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the state for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 state militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

RECORD OF INDIANA REGIMENTS

NOTE.—In order to avoid confusion it should be kept in mind that Indiana furnished five regiments for the Mexican war, and that when the call for troops was made on April 15, 1861, it was decided that the numerical designation of the first regiment raised should be the 6th, in order to preserve regimental histories without a duplication of numbers. It should also be borne in mind that the regiments of this state bore consecutive numbers, without regard to the branch of service. Thus the 1st cavalry was the 28th regiment of the line; the 2nd cavalry was the 41st regiment; the 3d cavalry was the 45th; the 4th cavalry was the 77th; the 5th cavalry was the 90th; the 6th cavalry was the 71st; the 7th cavalry was the 119th; the 8th cavalry was the 39th; the 9th cavalry was the 121st; the 10th cavalry was the 125th; the 11th cavalry was the 126th; the 12th cavalry was the 127th; the 13th cavalry was the 131st. The 16th and 17th regiments served for a time as mounted infantry, and the 21st regiment, which went out as infantry, was converted into the 1st heavy artillery.

Sixth Infantry.—Col., Thomas T. Crittenden; Lieut.-Col., Hiram Prather; Maj., John Gerber. The 6th was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1861, as a three months regiment, and was mustered in on April 25. It left the state May 30, for West Virginia, and reached Philippi June 2. It participated in the first battle of the war at that place June 3, and was attached to Gen. T. A. Morris' brigade. It was also in the engagement at Carrick's ford, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, 1861.

Sixth Infantry (Reorganized).—Cols., Thomas T. Crittenden, Philemon P. Baldwin, Hagerman Tripp; Lieut.-Cols., Hiram Prather, Hagerman Tripp, Calvin D. Campbell; Majs., Augustus H. Abbett, Calvin D. Campbell, Samuel F. McKeehan, Delaney Kavanaugh. This regiment was mustered in at Madison, Sept. 20, 1861, for three years, and left the state the same day. At this time it numbered about 500, being un-uniformed and hastily provided with arms. The rumors of Morgan's invasion of the state, through Kentucky, led Col. Crittenden to request that it be sent to Louisville to aid in repelling such an advance, and it was the first northern troop to enter Kentucky. It went to Louisville, thence to Muldraugh's hill, near Elizabethtown, and later was transferred to Nolin creek. On Oct. 9, it was joined by 300 recruits from Madison, bringing its strength to about 800, and was assigned to Rousseau's brigade of McCook's division. It moved to Bowling Green, where it remained until March, 1862; was then ordered to Nashville, and thence to Savannah, Tenn., where a steamer was taken for Pittsburg landing. It was engaged during the second day's fight at Shiloh, saving a battery from capture at a critical moment and making a harge that aided very materially in turning the tide of battle for a Union victory. It lost in this engagement 43 in killed and wounded. It camped on the field until the beginning of the march for and siege of Corinth, in which it participated. Just before the fall of Corinth Col. Crittenden was appointed brigadier-general, Lieut-Col. Prather resigned, Capt. Baldwin was elected colonel, and Capt. Tripp, lieutenant-colonel. It proceeded to Nashville with Buell's army and thence to Louisville, Ky., which was reached Oct. 2, 1862. It participated in Rosecrans' march upon Murfreesboro, being in an all day's skirmish on Dec. 25, and took part in the battle of Stone's river,

where 3 of its color-bearers were shot and the regiment fell back with its brigade to escape annihilation, but reformed and aided in driving the enemy back some hours later. It was engaged in campaigning between Murfreesboro and Chattanooga during the spring and summer of 1863, being in a sharp engagement at Liberty gap during the movement towards Tullahoma in June. In the battle of Chickamauga it was thrown into the breach at noon of the first day's fighting, participated in two success, ful charges during the afternoon, in the grand charge the same night- when Col. Baldwin was killed and Lieut.-Col. Tripp severely wounded, and held its ground under a heavy fire all of the second day. It was in the skirmish at Brown's ferry, and took part in the engagement at Missionary ridge, after which it moved to the relief of Gen. Burnside in eastern Tennessee and remained there until spring. It joined Sherman's movement towards Atlanta, in 1864, being in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Allatoona Ridge, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, and before Atlanta. Its term of service expired in August and the reënlisted veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired, were transferred to the 68th Ind. infantry. The regiment was mustered out Sept. 22, 1864. On the final muster-out of the 68th, 19 men of the 6th were found to be still in service and were transferred to the 44th Ind., being mustered out with that regiment Sept. 14, 1865. The strength of the three months regiment was 781; and the loss by death 3, by desertion 8. The original strength of the three years regiment was 996. It gained by recruits 113, and by unassigned recruits 9; total 1,118. Loss by death 253; by desertion 48; unaccounted for, 10.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Ebenezer Dumont, James Gavin, Ira G. Grover; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin J. Spooner, James Gavin, John F. Cheek, Ira G. Grover, William C. Banta; Majs., Samuel P. Oyler, John F. Cheek, Benjamin C. Shaw, Ira G. Grover, William C. Banta, Merit C. Welch. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1861, as a three months regiment and was mustered in April 28. It left the state May 29, being ordered to West Virginia where it joined other forces at Webster. The 7th took the advance upon Philippi, Co. B driving the enemy's pickets back and the regiment entered the town on the double quick followed by the column, the enemy being driven from the town. It remained in camp here for six weeks, engaged in scouting, and marched to Belington, where it engaged for three days in heavy skirmishes. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, and overtaking him at Carrick's ford, the 7th charged and captured his baggage. Overtaking the fleeing forces again at the next ford, the 7th again defeated him, Gen. Garnett, commanding the enemy, being killed. The regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis Aug. 2, 1861. It was immediately reorganized for three years, and was mustered in Sept. 13, leaving the state at once for Western Virginia, and joining Gen. Reynolds' command at Cheat mountain. It was engaged in the battle of Green Brier, and then moved to camp near Green Spring run. It was in the battle of Winchester heights, at Port Republic and Front Royal, then moved to Fredericksburg and back, and was assigned to Gen. McDowell's command. With Pope's forces it was in the campaign of the Army of Virginia, participating at Cedar mountain, and the second battle of Bull Run. It joined the pursuit of Lee through Maryland, and was in the battle of Antietam. It next fought at Ashby's gap, and participated in the battle of Fredericksburg. During 1863, it was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, losing heavily in both battles. It was also in the battle of Mine Run in November and went into camp at Culpeper. It moved with the Army of the Potomac in the spring of 1864, being engaged at the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel hill, Spottsylvania, Po river, North Anna river, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, being

under fire for eighteen days during these engagements and losing heavily. On June 16, it moved to the front of Petersburg, and participated in the assault of the 17th. It remained on duty in the siege of Petersburg until Aug. 18, and was then engaged at the Weldon railroad. It was consolidated with the 19th Ind. on Sept. 23, and this organization in turn was consolidated with the 20th Ind. on Oct. 18, the 7th being mustered out as a regiment Sept. 20, 1864. Its original strength was 1,046; gain by recruits, 190; reënlistments, 46; unassigned recruits, 17; total, 1,299. Loss by death, 212; desertion, 26; unaccounted for, 27.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., William P. Benton, David Shunk, John R. Polk; Lieut.-Cols., Silas Colgrove, David Shunk, Charles S. Parrish, Alexander J. Kenny, John R. Polk, Joseph M. Thompson; Majs., David Shunk, Charles S. Parrish, Thomas J. Brady, Alexander J. Kenny, John R. Polk, Joseph M. Thompson, Jacob Widaman. This regiment was first organized for the three months' service at Indianapolis, in April, 1861, and was mustered in April 25. It left the state on June 19, and moved to Clarksburg, thence to Buckhannon, W. Va., where it was assigned to Gen. Rosecrans' brigade. It participated in the battle of Rich mountain and then went into camp at Beverly. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, 1861. Its original strength was 784, and it lost by death, 7; desertion, 15; unaccounted for, 1. The regiment was at once reorganized at Indianapolis, and was mustered in Sept. 10, for three years. It left the state the same day and joined Fremont's Army at St. Louis, Mo., from which place it moved to Jefferson City and was assigned to Col. Jefferson C. Davis' brigade. It moved to Springfield, thence to Otterville, and on Dec. 17, marched to Warrensburg and assisted in capturing 1,300 of the enemy. It was in camp at Otterville until Jan. 24, 1862, when it moved to Springfield, joining Gen. Curtis' command, and thence to Cross Timbers, Ark. It participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, was then in camp until April, and moved then to Sulphur Rock, Ark. On June 22, it moved for Helena, skirmished at the White river, was in the engagement at Cotton Plant July 7, and reached Helena July 13. It was in a skirmish at Austin in August, was sent to Sulphur hill, near St. Louis, Oct. 6, and was engaged in various movements during the fall and winter. It was ordered to join Grant's forces at Milliken's bend, La., Mar. 5, 1863, and was assigned to Benton's brigade, Carr's division, 13th corps. It was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion's hill, Black river bridge, and in the siege of Vicksburg, losing 117 in killed and wounded in the assault of June 22. July 5, it moved to Jackson returning on the 24th, and remained at Vicksburg until Aug. 20, when it moved to Carrollton to join Gen. Banks in his campaign through the Teche country. It took part in the capture of the fort on Mustang island, Tex., then moved to Indianola, where 417 out of 515 reënlisted as veterans, and were furloughed home in April, 1864. Upon returning to New Orleans it embarked, July 27, for Morganza bend, and was in the engagement at the Atchafalaya the next day. It was then ordered to Washington, D. C., reaching there Aug. 12, and marching to Berryville, Va., was assigned to the 19th corps with which it participated in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. It was engaged at the Opequan, Fisher's hill, and Cedar creek, and left Virginia, Jan. 6, 1865, by steamer for Savannah, Ga. It was on duty in Georgia until Aug. 28, 1865, when it was mustered out. Its original strength was 1,046, and it gained by recruits, 190; reënlistments, 46; unassigned recruits, 17; total, 1,299. It lost by death, 245; desertion, 75; unaccounted for, 47.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., Robert H. Milroy, Gideon C. Moody, William H. Blake, Isaac C. B. Suman; Lieut.-Cols., David M. Dunn, Gideon C. Moody, William H. Blake, Isaac C. B. Suman, William P. Laselle; Majs., Daniel J. Woodward, William H. Blake, John B. Milroy, William P. Laselle,

George H. Carter, James D. Braden. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1861, for the three months' service, and was mustered in on April 25. It left the state May 25, being the first organization to go from Indiana to western Virginia. Reaching Grafton, June 1, it marched to Philippi, where it took part in the engagement of June 3. It was assigned to Gen. Morris' brigade and participated in the marches and skirmishes of that command, being engaged at Laurel hill and Carrick's ford. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, 1861. Its original strength was 786; it lost 5 by death and by desertion 3. The regiment was reorganized at Laporte in Aug., 1861, and was mustered in Sept. 5, for three years. It left the state soon afterward for western Virginia, went into quarters at Cheat mountain, and was engaged at Green river and camp Alleghany. On Jan. 9, 1862, it marched to Fetterman, was transferred to Buell's army on Feb. 19 and sent to Nashville, where it was assigned to Nelson's division, with which it participated in the second day's battle of Shiloh. It was in the siege and capture of Corinth; joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Booneville; marched to Nashville by way of Athens and Murfreesboro; then moved to Bowling Green, Ky.; back to Nashville; thence to Louisville; joined in pursuit of Bragg's army to the Wild Cat mountains; was engaged at Perryville, Danville and Wild Cat mountain; and fought at Stone's river. In 1863 it marched to Chattanooga, was in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, then marched to Bridgeport, Ala., and thence to Whiteside, Tenn., where it reënlisted as a veteran organization, Dec. 12. It was furlonghed home in Jan., 1864, and rejoined its command at Cleveland, Tenn., late in February. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Taylor's ridge and Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, Peachtree creek, the investment of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. It joined in pursuit of Hood's army to Athens, Ala., and then moved to Pulaski, Tenn., reaching there Nov. 1, 1864. It was in the action at Columbia; in the heavy skirmishing on the route to Franklin; in the battle at that place Nov. 30; participated in the battle of Nashville; joined in the pursuit of Hood as far as Huntsville, Ala.; was in camp there from Jan. 6 to Mar. 13, 1865, and moved to Nashville about May 25. It was sent to Louisiana and Texas, as part of Sheridan's army of occupation and was mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. Its original strength was 1,057; it gained by recruits, 747; reënlistments, 291; unassigned recruits, 46; total, 2,141. Loss by death, 351; desertion, 125; unaccounted for, 18.

Tenth Infantry.—Cols., Joseph J. Reynolds, Mahlon D. Manson, William C. Kise, William B. Carroll, Marsh B. Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., James R. M. Bryant, William C. Kise, Abram O. Miller, William B. Carroll, Marsh B. Taylor, Job H. Van Natta; Majs., Mahlon D. Manson, William C. Wilson, Abram O. Miller, Benjamin M. Gregory, Marsh B. Taylor, Job H. Van Natta, William B. Carroll. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1861, for the three months' service, and was mustered in April 25. Col. Reynolds was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers June 10, Maj. Manson was promoted colonel, and Capt. William C. Wilson, of Co. D, was made major. The regiment left the state June 19, and proceeded to Parkersburg, W. Va., thence to Buckhannon. It reached Rich mountain, July 10, and the next day charged the enemy's works, routing him and capturing his guns. It then moved to Beverly, where it remained in camp until July 24, and it was mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, 1861. Its original strength was 789; recruits, 1; total, 790. Loss by death, 6; desertion, 6. The regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis in August and Sept., 1861, for the three years' service, and was mustered in Sept. 18. It left the state on the 22nd for Louisville, thence to Bardstown, New Haven and Lebanon. It participated in the battle of Mill Springs, saving

the day by its resistance to a desperate charge by Zollicoffer's forces. It joined Buell's army in its march to the Tennessee river, but reached Shiloh too late to take part in the battle. At the siege of Corinth, and until its evacuation, the regiment was present. It then joined in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, being engaged at the battle of Perryville. It was stationed in the country south of the Cumberland river and east of Nashville until the summer of 1863, and then accompanied the Army of the Cumberland to Chattanooga, participating in the battle of Chickamauga, where Col. Carroll was killed. A portion of the regiment reënlisted as veterans, at Chattanooga, Jan. 14, 1864, and joined Sherman's forces in the advance on Atlanta, being engaged at Dallas, New Hope Church and Kennesaw mountain. On Sept. 8, 1864, the veterans and recruits were transferred to the 58th regiment and the others were mustered out Sept. 19. The original strength of the regiment was 986. It gained by recruits, 197; reënlistments, 72; unassigned recruits, 15; total, 1,270. Its loss by death was 185; desertion, 40; unaccounted for, 11.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., Lewis Wallace, George F. McGinnis, Daniel McCauley; Lieut.-Cols., George F. McGinnis, William J. H. Robinson, Daniel McCauley, William W. Darnell; Majs., Charles O. Wood, William J. H. Robinson, Isaac C. Elston, Daniel McCauley, William W. Darnell, George Butler. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1861, for the three months' service, was mustered in on April 25, and on May 8 was transferred to Evansville for blockade duty along the Ohio river. A somewhat dramatic incident occurred upon the day the regiment left Indianapolis for the front. The patriotic women of that city presented it with a handsome stand of colors and when Col. Wallace received it he turned to the men and said in his most impressive tone: "Now remember Buena Vista, boys, and on our knees let us swear to defend this flag with the last drop of our blood." Every man in the regiment, including Wallace himself, dropped to his knees and the colonel repeated the following oath: "We pledge ourselves before God and these our fellow-countrymen, to defend this flag with our lives, and to die for it if necessary, God being our helper. Amen." A solemn "Amen" came in one breath from the regiment, and the subsequent history of the gallant 11th shows how well the oath was kept. It was ordered to Virginia, leaving June 7, and reached Romney on the 11th. It attacked the town but the main body of the enemy had fled an hour before, leaving but a few stragglers. The regiment encamped at Cumberland and on June 26 a body of mounted scouts, 13 in number, attacked 41 of the enemy and routed them, after killing 8. They were in turn attacked at the Potomac river by a body of 75 men, but fell back to a strong position and held it until dark. The regiment moved in July to Martinsburg, W. Va., thence to Bunker Hill and Harper's Ferry. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, Aug. 2, 1861. Its original strength was 781 and it lost by death, 2; desertion, 1. The regiment was reorganized at Indianapolis in Aug., 1861, for three years, was mustered in Aug. 31, left the state Sept. 6 for Louisville and thence to Paducah, Ky. Col. Wallace was appointed brigadier-general, and Lieut.-Col. McGinnis was promoted to colonel. The regiment remained at Paducah until Feb. 5, when it moved for Fort Heiman where it engaged in a skirmish, and on the 14th marched to Fort Donelson. After the fall of Fort Donelson it was ordered to Crump's landing, reaching there in time to engage in the battle of Shiloh, and then was engaged in the siege of Corinth. It was ordered to Memphis, thence to Helena, Ark., and was engaged in numerous expeditions during the fall and winter, including Devall's bluff and Yazoo pass. Col. McGinnis was made brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. McCauley was promoted to colonel. The regiment joined Grant's army at Milliken's bend in April, 1863, participated in the operations about Grand Gulf, and was engaged at

Port Gibson, capturing a battery. It was also engaged at Champion's hill, losing 167 in killed, wounded and missing, and was then in the trenches before Vicksburg until the surrender of the city. It then participated in the expedition to Jackson, with almost constant skirmishing, remained in camp at Vicksburg until August, and was with the expedition from New Orleans in September and October through the Teche country to Opelousas. On Jan. 19, 1864, it marched to Madisonville, La., where the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization on Feb. 1, and took a steamer at New Orleans on March 4, for New York city, thence by rail to Indianapolis for furlough. It returned to New Orleans May 8, and on July 11 was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 19th corps. On July 19 it took steamer for Fortress Monroe, moved from there to Washington, D. C., and thence to Harper's Ferry, Va. It was in a skirmish near Halltown in July and at Cedar creek in August; engaged in a skirmish at Berryville and in the battle of the Opequan in September, losing in the latter engagement 81 in killed and wounded. It pursued the enemy to Fisher's hill, took part in the battle at that place and then continued in pursuit, being engaged at New Market and Harrisonburg. It was in the battle of Cedar creek in October, losing 52 men, then marched to Baltimore, reaching there Jan. 7, 1865, and was on duty until the last of July. It was mustered out July 26, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,059. It gained by recruits, 855; reënlistments, 296; unassigned recruits, 138; total, 2,348. Loss by death, 245; desertion, 25; unaccounted for, 239.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Wallace, William H. Link, Reuben Williams; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Link, Reuben Williams, Solomon D. Kempton, James Goodnow, Elbert D. Baldwin, George M. Trotter; Majs., George Humphreys, Solomon D. Kempton, James Goodnow, Elbert D. Baldwin, George M. Trotter, Samuel Boughter, Henry Hubler. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1861, for one year, was mustered in May 11 and left for Evansville June 11, to take the place of the 11th regiment for blockade duty. It left the state on July 23, for Sandy Hook, Md., where it was assigned to Abercrombie's brigade, Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. Lieut.-Col. Link was promoted to colonel, when Col. Wallace resigned, Maj. Humphreys was made lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Henry Hubler of Co. E became major. The regiment was in camp at Pleasant Valley and Hyattstown until Sept. 11, when it moved to Williamstown, where it was on picket and outpost duty by companies, with frequent skirmishes, until March, 1862. It then marched for Winchester, skirmished near there on the 11th, and was the first regiment to enter the town the morning following its evacuation. It engaged in various movements until April 3, was then in camp at Warrenton until May 5, and was mustered out at Washington on May 14. Its original strength was 788; it gained by recruits, 244; total, 1,032. It lost by death, 22; desertion 83; unaccounted for, 1. The regiment was immediately reorganized at Indianapolis for the three years' service, and was mustered in Aug. 17, 1862. It left the state a few days later, to meet the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith, and participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where it lost 173 in killed and wounded. Col. Link was mortally wounded, most of the men were taken prisoners, but were paroled and were exchanged in November. After the exchange the regiment moved for Holly Springs, Miss., and marched to the Tallahatchie river in December. It was stationed at Grand Junction in Jan., 1863, and in the spring was placed on duty at Collierville, Tenn. It was assigned to Logan's (15th) corps, Army of the Tennessee, and moved to Vicksburg in June, remaining in the trenches until the surrender. It then moved to the Big Black river, where it remained until Sept. 28, then went to Memphis and participated in the march to Chattanooga. In the battle of Missionary ridge it lost 110 in killed and wounded, then joined in

pursuit of Bragg to Graysville, Ga., where it was ordered to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville. It remained in camp at Scottsboro, Ala., from Dec. 26, 1863, to May 1, 1864. In the Atlanta campaign it was engaged at Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, and Jonesboro, losing 240 men in killed and wounded between Dalton and Atlanta. It joined in pursuit of Hood through Georgia and Alabama and on Nov. 14 moved for Savannah. After the surrender of that city the regiment joined in the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at Columbia and Bentonville. It then marched to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, and was mustered out at the last named place June 8, 1865, the recruits and drafted men being transferred to the 48th and 59th regiments. The original strength of the regiment was 948, and it gained by recruits, 384; total, 1,332. Loss by death, 293; desertion, 8; unaccounted for, 13.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Jeremiah C. Sullivan, Robert G. Foster, Cyrus J. Dobbs, John H. Lawrence; Lieut.-Cols., Will Cumback, Horace Heffren, Robert S. Foster, Cyrus J. Dobbs, John M. Wilson, Samuel M. Zent; Majs., Robert S. Foster, Cyrus J. Dobbs, John M. Wilson, John C. Burton, John H. Lawrence, Richard J. Graham. This regiment was originally accepted for state service for one year and was organized at Indianapolis for the U. S. service by volunteers from the companies in camp. It was one of the first four regiments volunteering from the state for three years and was mustered in June 19, 1861. It left the state July 4, and joined Gen. McClellan's forces at Rich mountain, W. Va., July 10, participating in the battle at that place the following day. It was in numerous skirmishes about Cheat mountain in September, supported a battery at Green Brier in October and was in the battle of Camp Alleghany in December. It then moved to Green Spring run, where it remained until March, when it took part in the battle of Winchester heights, and joined in pursuit of Jackon's army as far as New Market. Col. Sullivan was appointed brigadier-general on May 2 and Lieut.-Col. Foster was made colonel. The regiment was in the engagement at Summerville, and then moved in pursuit of the enemy to Luray and Alexandria. It embarked on June 28 for Harrison's landing, where it remained from July 2 to Aug. 15, when it marched for Fortress Monroe. From there it moved to Suffolk, and engaged in reconnoissances during the fall and winter. It was in the engagement at Deserted House, and aided in the defeat of Longstreet, in his attempt to sieze Suffolk in the spring of 1863. Col. Foster was appointed brigadier-general on June 16, and Lieut.-Col. Cyrus J. Dobbs was promoted to colonel. On June 27, the regiment joined the expedition north of Richmond and sailed for Folly island, Charleston harbor, July 28. It participated in the siege operations of Forts Wagner and Gregg, being the first regiment to enter Fort Wagner in the assault of Sept. 7. Part of the regiment reënlisted as veterans in December and were furloughed home. The regiment moved to Jacksonville, Fla., in Feb., 1864, remaining there until April 17, when it was transferred to Gloucester Point, Va., and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 10th corps. It participated in most of the operations of Gen. Butler's army south of Richmond, was engaged at Port Walthal Junction, Chester Station, and in the charge on the enemy's rifle pits, losing nearly 200 men in these engagements. It was attached to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 18th corps on May 26, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Cold Harbor June 1. After the battle of Cold Harbor it participated in the early assaults on the works at Petersburg. The non-veterans left for Indianapolis on June 19, and were mustered out on the 24th. The regiment engaged in the charge at the Crater, July 30, and was in the trenches before Petersburg until September. It was in the battles of Strawberry Plains, at Chaffin's bluff and Fort Gilmer and in the

attack on Richmond in October. It was sent to New York during the election in November, and joined the first expedition to Fort Fisher in December, returning to Chaffin's bluff on the 31st. The veterans and recruits were reorganized into a battalion of five companies on Dec. 6; and five companies of drafted men were added later, making a full regiment. It participated in the assault on Fort Fisher in Jan., 1865; in the capture of Fort Anderson, and the occupation of Wilmington; and was stationed at Raleigh, until July 20, when it was assigned to duty at Goldsboro, where it remained until mustered out, Sept. 5, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,047. Gain by recruits, 192; reënlistments, 148; unassigned recruits, 40; total, 1,427. Loss by death, 136; desertion, 103; unaccounted for 25. At its reorganization, the original strength was 980. Gain by recruits, 166; total 1,146. Loss by death, 98; desertion, 1; unaccounted for, 30.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Nathan Kimball, William Harrow, John Coons; Lieut.-Cols., John R. Mahan, William Harrow, Philander R. Owen, John Coons, Elijah H. C. Cavins, William Houghton. This regiment was organized at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, in May, 1861. It originally was a one year regiment, but volunteered for three years on the call for three years troops, being the first Indiana regiment mustered in for that term. It was mustered in June 7, and left the state on July 5. It proceeded to Clarksburg, W. Va., and marched to Rich mountain where it was in reserve at the battle. It was stationed at Cheat mountain from July 16 to Oct. 8, and was engaged at that point on Sept. 12, and at Green Brier river Oct. 3. It encamped at Huttonsville, Philippi and Romney until Jan. 10, 1862, and passed the remainder of the winter at Paw Paw tunnel. On March 4, it joined Shields' division and proceeded to Winchester, where it participated in the battle, losing 4 killed and 50 wounded. On May 15, it commenced its march to Fredericksburg, leaving there on the 24th for Front Royal, which place was reached June 1, in time to assist in driving out the enemy. It was in various movements until July 2, reaching Turkey bend just as the Army of the Potomac was in retreat, the 14th engaging in severe fighting with the pursuing enemy and checking his advance. It was assigned to the 2nd corps and put on outpost duty, being in constant action with the enemy for nearly three weeks, and then moved to Centerville, where it assisted in covering the retreat of the army. It was in reserve at South mountain but at Antietam its division was the only one that never gave way during the battle, its brigade being called the "Gibraltar." The 14th fought for 4 hours within 60 yards of the enemy's line and lost 31 killed and 150 wounded. It moved to Harper's Ferry and Warrenton, thence to Falmouth, where it remained until Dec. 11. Its brigade led the attack on the works at Fredericksburg, but could not advance beyond a certain point, the enemy being too strongly intrenched. The regiment then encamped at Falmouth until April 28, 1863. It was in reserve at Chancellorsville during May 1–2, but on the 3d with its brigade charged and drove the enemy from the ground lost by the 11th corps the previous day, but was forced back by an overwhelming force, losing 7 killed, 50 wounded and 2 missing. It was in the battle of Gettysburg, charging the enemy's advance, saving Ricketts' battery, driving the enemy down the hill and capturing all the field officers, the colors, and most of the men of the 21st N. C. infantry on the evening of the second day's battle. The following day its division bore the brunt of the desperate attack on the left of the cemetery and the regiment lost 123 in killed and wounded. It was sent to New York on Aug. 16, to aid in quelling draft riots, but was with its corps when the enemy was whipped at Bristoe Station in October. It took part in the Mine Run campaign and then went into quarters at Stevensburg, where part of the regiment reënlisted as veterans in Dec., 1863. It

was in action at Morton's ford in Feb., 1864, and moved with the army on the Wilderness campaign as part of Hancock's (2nd) corps, bearing the brunt of most of the fighting in the numerous engagements of that movement. It was in the victorious charge at Spottsylvania, when Col. Coons was killed, and was also in the battle of Cold Harbor. The regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis, June 20, 1864, and the reënlisted men and recruits were transferred on Aug. 1, to the 20th regiment. The original strength of the 14th was 1,055. Gain by recruits, 160; reënlistments, 59; total, 1,274. Loss by death, 185; desertion, 63; unaccounted for, 12.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., George D. Wagner, Gustavus A. Wood; Lieut.-Cols., Richard Owen, Gustavus A. Wood, John M. Comparet; Majs., G. A. Wood, Alexander Fowler, J. M. Comparet, Frank White. This regiment was organized at Lafayette in May, 1861, for state service, and was reorganized for U. S. service in June, for three years. It was mustered in June 14, left the state July 1, for Clarksburg, W. Va., then marched to Rich mountain, which was reached during the progress of the battle on the 11th, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy, capturing many prisoners. It was stationed in Elk Water valley until Nov. 19, being engaged in the repulse of Lee's forces, and at the battle of Green Brier river. It joined Buell's forces at Louisville, participated at Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, took part in the battle of Perryville, where Col. Wagner commanded the brigade, and moved for Nashville in November. Col. Wagner was appointed brigadier-general on Nov. 29, Lieut.-Col. Wood being promoted colonel. The regiment was in the battle of Stone's river, losing 197, killed and wounded. It remained at Murfreesboro until June 24, engaged in numerous expeditions, and at Tullahoma it aided in turning the enemy's left, compelling the evacuation of the place. It was in camp at Pelham until Aug. 17, and then began the advance on Chattanooga, its brigade being the first to enter the place. It participated in the Battle of Missionary ridge, losing 202 in killed and wounded—over 60 per cent of those engaged. It marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville and remained there on severe duty until Feb. 1864, without baggage or tents, poorly clad and half fed. Then it was on garrison duty at Chattanooga until June 14. Part of the regiment reënlisted in February, and the regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis, June 16, the veterans and recruits being transferred to the 17th. The original strength of the 15th was 1,056. Gain by recruits, 89; reënlistments, 75; total, 1,220. Loss by death, 171; desertion, 115; unaccounted for, 17.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Pleasant A. Hackleman, Thomas J. Lucas, Robert Conover; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas J. Lucas, Joel Wolfe, John M. Orr, James H. Redfield, Robert Conover, James M. Hildreth, James R. S. Cox. This regiment was organized for state service at Richmond in May, 1861, for a one-year term, but when the news was received of the Bull Run disaster, it was offered to and accepted by the general government. It was mustered in July 23, and left the state the same day, being the first regiment to pass through Baltimore after the firing upon the 6th Mass. in April. It was assigned to Banks' army and stationed in Pleasant Valley. It was attached to Abercrombie's brigade and in August moved to Hyattstown. It left there for Ball's bluff on Oct. 20, reaching there the following morning and went into line of battle, taking part in the engagement that followed, and was detailed to cover the retreat on the 22d, being the last to cross the river. On Dec. 2 it moved to Frederick City, then to Harper's Ferry, and later to Winchester. It built a bridge across the Shenandoah at Snicker's ferry, and was in various movements until Warrenton was reached in April, 1862. Col. Hackleman was commissioned a brigadier-general on April 30. The regiment was mustered out at Washington May 14, 1862, but was reorganized as a three-years regiment

during the summer and left the state for Kentucky to aid in repelling the invasion of Kirby Smith's forces. It was engaged in the battle of Richmond, losing 200 in killed and wounded, and 600 captured, Lieut.-Col. Wolfe being killed in an attempt to cut through the enemy's lines. The prisoners were paroled and sent to Indianapolis, and were exchanged Nov. 1. Then the regiment moved to Memphis and from there to Vicksburg. With its brigade it marched 65 miles, on Dec. 25–26, swam two bayous, destroyed 10 miles of railroad, and destroyed $1,000,000 worth of cotton. It participated in the assault at Chickasaw bayou, its brigade losing 500 men. It then moved to Arkansas Post and participated in the reduction of that stronghold, being the first regiment to plant its colors within the fort. Gen. Churchill, who surrendered the fort, was the same officer to whom the 16th had surrendered at Richmond in Aug., 1862. The regiment then moved to Young's point, and on April 14 embarked for Grand Gulf. It joined the forces at Port Gibson and participated in the battle; was in a skirmish at Edward's station; and was engaged at Black River bridge; then went into the trenches at Vicksburg, and participated in all the operations of that siege, holding an important position for nearly 10 hours' continuous fighting in the assault of May 22. After the surrender it moved to Jackson and was then sent to New Orleans, where it was mounted and attached to the cavalry corps, Department of the Gulf, being distributed in detachments for protection of transportation along the eastern shore of the river from New Orleans to points above. It joined the Bayou Teche expedition in October, and was in continual skirmishing until Jan. 2, 1864, when it returned to New Orleans. It took part in Banks' expedition up the Red river, being in 16 engagements, and on its return was assigned to frontier outpost duty. It was mustered out at New Orleans June 30, 1865. Col. Lucas was appointed brigadier-general in Feb., 1865, and Lieut.-Col. Conover was commissioned colonel. The recruits whose terms of service had not expired were transferred to the 13th Ind. cavalry. The original strength of the one-year regiment was 725; it gained by recruits, 246; total, 971. It lost by death, 12; by desertion, 73; unaccounted for, 16. The original strength of the three-year regiment was 963; it gained by recruits, 282; unassigned recruits, 241; total, 1,486. It lost by death, 271; desertion, 36; unaccounted for, 204.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., Milo S. Hascall, John T. Wilder, Jacob G. Vail; Lieut.-Cols., John T. Wilder, George W. Gorman, Henry C. Jordan, Jacob G. Vail, Frank White; Majs., George W. Gorman, Henry C. Jordan, James Thompson, William T. Jones, Jacob G. Vail, James U. Anderson, John J. Weiler, Henry Henley. This regiment was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in May, 1861, and was mustered in on June 12. It left the state July 1, for Parkersburg W. Va., and on the 23d reached Oakland, Md. It was engaged in constructing fortifications at Camp Pendleton until Aug. 7, and was then ordered to Cheat mountain, going into camp at Elk Water. It was engaged at the Green Brier river Oct. 3. On Nov. 30, it reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville, Ky., and was assigned to Nelson's division. It remained at Camp Wickliffe, near New Haven, from Dec. 10 until Feb. 10, 1862, and then moved to Nashville. Col. Hascall was appointed brigadier-general, Mar. 25, and was succeeded as colonel by Lieut.-Col. Wilder. The regiment left Nashville on Mar. 29, reaching Shiloh on April 8. It was in the siege of Corinth and moved with Buell's army through Alabama to McMinnville, Tenn., where it was engaged in the attack and rout of Forrest. It marched to Louisville, skirmishing with Bragg's rear-guard at Munfordville, and was in camp at Bardstown until Oct. 18, when it began the march to Nashville. It was engaged in numerous expeditions until Feb. 1, 1863, and then moved to Murfreesboro, where the regiment was mounted and kept

on scouting expeditions, being equipped with Spencer rifles in May. At Hoover's gap, it repulsed several charges by superior numbers, and when reinforced captured 75 prisoners and 126 stands of arms, its loss being 48 killed and wounded. It next marched to Manchester, capturing many prisoners, was in a skirmish near Chattanooga on Aug. 21, and moved towards North Chickamauga and Dalton. It was in a sharp fight with Scott's brigade of cavalry and 2 pieces of artillery, near Ringgold in September, defeating the enemy, and was in frequent skirmishes until the battle of Chickamauga, in which the regiment several times broke the enemy's lines and repulsed a severe charge with a counter-charge, in which the Confederates were driven back, leaving many prisoners with the 17th. The regiment attacked and routed a brigade at Thompson's cove on Oct. 3, and was in a skirmish at McMinnville the next day, driving the enemy from the town. It also attacked a Confederate force near Shelbyville, driving it from the field and into Farmington, where a charge was made, resulting in the capture of 3 guns, a large number of small arms and 300 prisoners. The regiment then moved for Huntsville, Ala., going into winter quarters at Mayville, on the 27th. On Nov. 18, 250 of the regiment marched towards Chattanooga, destroying a quantity of the enemy's stores and 77 wagons near Ringgold, and a foundry at Cleveland. On the 30th they run the enemy's lines into Knoxville, and on Dec. 5, crossed into North Carolina, thence back into Tennessee, and camped at Charleston from Dec. 14 to Jan. 18, 1864, when they joined the regiment at Nashville. About this time 286 men reënlisted and were furloughed home, reporting at Louisville on April 2. On the 18th the regiment marched for Nashville and proceeded from there to join the movement on Atlanta. From May 10 until Oct. 31, it was constantly engaged in the cavalry and scouting operations incident to that campaign, being in many skirmishes and the engagements at Pumpkin Vine creek, Big Shanty, Belle Plain road, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochee river, Stone mountain, Flatrock, New Hope Church, Rome and Coosaville. It left Rome on Nov. 1, for Louisville, leaving its horses with Kilpatrick's cavalry. It was remounted and left for Gravelly Springs, Ala., on Nov. 28, and on March 12, 1865, marched with Wilson's cavalry, overtaking the forces under Roddey and Forrest at Ebenezer Church, 29 miles from Selma, on April 1, where in a charge, the 17th captured 100 prisoners and a gun. It participated in the action at Selma, driving the enemy into the forts, then out of them and out of the interior works and from their position behind the railroad embankment, taking all the forts from No. 18 to the river on the west side of the town. It also took 4 pieces of artillery and 300 prisoners and lost 12 killed and 80 wounded. It then moved to Macon, Ga., where it drove the enemy into the city and saved two bridges which were about to be destroyed. The city was surrendered, together with 3,000 prisoners, including Gens. Howell Cobb, Mackall, Mercer and G. W. Smith, 5 stands of colors, 60 pieces of artillery and 3,000 small arms. The regiment had but 451 men in this action, but the enemy believed it was the advance of a large force. The regiment was on post duty at Macon until Aug. 8, 1865, when it was mustered out. Its original strength was 1,063. Gain by recruits, 960; reënlistments, 288; total, 2,311. Loss by death, 232; desertion, 161; unaccounted for, 82.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas Patterson, Henry D. Washburn; Lieut.-Cols., Henry D. Washburn, DeWitt C. Thomas, Jesse L. Holman, William S. Charles, James C. Black, Josiah Campbell; Majs., DeWitt C. Thomas, Jesse L. Holman, John C. Jenks, Jonathan H. Williams, James C. Black, Napoleon H. Daniels. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, and was mustered in on Aug. 16, 1861, for three years. It left the state the next day for St. Louis and accompanied Fremont into

Missouri. On its return it moved with Pope's army to the Blackwater and aided in the capture of a large number of prisoners. In Feb., 1862, it marched to Cross Hollow, Ark., and in an engagement near Leesville in March its brigade saved another from capture, the 18th recapturing the guns of the Peoria artillery. The regiment participated in the advance at Elkhorn Tavern, when the enemy was forced from the field, and then marched for Helena, Ark., being engaged at Cotton Plant early in July and reaching Helena on the 13th. On Oct. 11, it moved for southeastern Missouri, where it passed the winter, and was transferred to Grant's army in the spring of 1863, participating in the engagement at Grand Gulf. At Port Gibson it captured a stand of colors and some artillery; was engaged at Champion's hill, Black River bridge, and at Vicksburg from May 19 until its fall, being in the assault on the enemy's works and the first to carry its colors to the parapet. It was in the Bayou Teche campaign and other operations in Louisiana during the fall, and on Nov. 12 embarked for Texas. It was engaged at Mustang island, and in the attack on Fort Esperanza. It reënlisted at Indianola in Jan., 1864, and was furloughed home, stopping at Baton Rouge to aid in repelling a force about to attack the garrison there. It was ordered to Virginia in July, joined Gen. Butler's forces at Burmuda Hundred, and was engaged in several severe skirmishes at Deep Bottom. It was then transferred to Washington and assigned to the 2nd division 19th corps, which joined Sheridan's army in Virginia. It participated in the battle of the Opequan, losing 54 killed and wounded; aided in the defeat of Early at Fisher's hill; fought at Cedar creek, where it lost 51 killed and wounded and 35 prisoners; took transports for Savannah Ga., Jan. 6, 1865, and was engaged for three months in building fortifications. It was detached May 3, and sent to Augusta, Ga., raising the Stars and Stripes over the arsenal for the first time since the beginning of the war. It returned to Savannah on June 7, was sent to the southern part of the state, and was mustered out Aug. 28, 1865. Its original strength was 1,056. Gain by recruits, 140; reënlistments, 359; total, 1,555. Loss by death, 180; desertion, 53; unaccounted for, 156.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., Solomon Meredith, Samuel J. Williams, John M. Lindley; Lieut.-Cols., Robert A. Cameron, Alois O. Bachman, Samuel J. Williams, William W. Dudley, John M. Lindley; Majs., Alois O. Bachman, Isaac M. May, William W. Dudley, John M. Lindley, William Orr. This regiment was organized and mustered in at Indianapolis July 29, 1861. On Aug. 9 it joined the Army of the Potomac at Washington. Its first engagement was at Lewinsville, Va., Sept. 11, where it lost 3 men killed and wounded and 3 missing. It next fought at Falls church, after which it went into quarters at Fort Craig, near Washington. On March 10, 1862, it was attached to McDowell's (1st) corps, with which it moved towards Fredericksburg and then toward the Shenandoah Valley. It remained at Warrenton until Aug. 5, when it made a reconnaissance towards Spottsylvania Court House. It then joined Gen. Pope's army, fought at Cedar mountain, Gainesville and the second Bull Run. At Gainesville it lost 187 in killed and wounded and 33 missing. After the second battle of Bull Run it was stationed for a time at Washington, then moved to Frederick City, Md., and when Lee began his invasion of Maryland moved with Hooker's corps in pursuit. At South mountain the regiment lost 40 in killed and wounded and 7 missing, and at Antietam went into action with 200 officers and men, of whom but 37 returned from the field. Col. Meredith was made a brigadier-general on Oct. 6, and Lieut.-Col. Williams became colonel. At Fredericksburg the regiment was in the 4th brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, but was only slightly engaged. It then went into winter quarters until the beginning of Gen. Hooker's Chancellorsville campaign,

when it was in an engagement at Fitzhugh's crossing of the Rappahannock, where it lost 4 men killed and wounded. It was in position at Chancellorsville, but was not called into action. It was then attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps, which was the first of the infantry to engage the enemy at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863. The regiment aided in the capture of Archer's Confederate brigade, but lost 210 men out of 288 that went into battle on that first day. During the other two days of the fight it occupied a position on Cemetery hill, but was not seriously engaged. It then took part in the Mine Run campaign and passed the winter near Culpeper, where a portion of the regiment reënlisted. It broke camp at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign; was engaged at the Wilderness, Laurel hill, about Spottsylvania, at the North Anna river and Cold Harbor; and was then constantly on duty in the trenches before Petersburg until the end of the siege. Its losses from May 4 to July 30, 1864, were 36 killed, 168 wounded and 16 missing. The non-veterans were mustered out at Indianapolis early in Aug., 1864, and the veterans and recruits as part of the "Iron brigade" took part in the expedition against the Weldon railroad. On Oct. 18, 1864, the regiment was consolidated with the 20th Ind., Col. Orr of the 19th becoming colonel of the new organization, and served thus until mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., William L. Brown, John Van Valkenburg, John Wheeler, William C. L. Taylor, William Orr, Albert S. Andrews; Lieut.-Cols., Charles D. Murray, Benjamin H. Smith, John Van Valkenburg, John Wheeler, James H. Shannon, William C. L. Taylor, George W. Meikel, Albert S. Andrews, John W. Shafer; Majs., Benjamin H. Smith, John Van Valkenburg, John Wheeler, George F. Dick, James H. Shannon, William C. L. Taylor, George W. Meikel, Erasmus C. Galbreath, William Orr, Joseph T. Ives, John W. Shafer, John W. Williams. This regiment was organized at Lafayette in July 1861, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, July 22. It left the state on Aug. 2, being ordered to Cockeysville, Md., for railroad guard duty. It sailed for Hatteras inlet, N. C., Sept. 24, and was sent to north end of Hatteras bank, 40 miles from the fortifications, without transportation or artillery. It was attacked on Oct. 4, by the enemy's fleet, loaded with infantry, and was compelled to retreat. It embarked Nov. 9, for Fortress Monroe, where it remained until March, 1862. It was at Newport News during the engagement between the Merrimac, Cumberland and Congress, and prevented the enemy from taking possession of the Congress after she had struck her colors. It participated in the capture of Norfolk, and on June 8, was assigned to Jameson's brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzelman's corps, with which it fought at Fair Oaks. It was in the battle of Oak Grove, where it lost 144 in killed, wounded and missing, and covered the rear of the 3d corps in the Seven Days' battles, participating in all of them and being heavily engaged at Frazier's farm. It then moved to Yorktown, Alexandria, and thence to Manassas, where it was engaged, Col. Brown being killed. It was also in the battle of Chantilly, after which its division was ordered to rest, having lost heavily in its campaigns, and the 20th went into camp at Arlington heights. On Oct. 11, it crossed the Potomac, hoping to intercept Stuart's cavalry, and was in camp at Poolesville, Md., until Oct. 29, when it moved to Leesburg and Warrenton. With Franklin's corps it was engaged at Fredericksburg, and in May 1863, was in the battle of Chancellorsville, capturing the entire 23d Georgia, which outnumbered it, and when the 11th corps broke and the enemy turned the right of the Union forces, cutting off the 3d corps from the main army, the regiment made a bayonet charge, reëstablishing communication. It pursued Lee through Maryland and Pennsylvania, reaching Gettysburg in time to

participate in the second day's battle, where it was exposed to a sweeping fire, and lost 152 in killed and wounded, including Col. Wheeler. It was in hot engagements on the 3d, and in heavy skirmishing on the 4th. Overtaking Lee's rear-guard at Manassas gap, it aided in an attack and defeat of the enemy, and was then sent to New York during the draft riots. It was engaged at Locust Grove and Mine run in November. A portion of the regiment reënlisted as veterans on Jan. 1, 1864, at Culpeper and received a furlough. The 20th participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Todd's tavern, Po river, Spottsylvania, Totopotomy and Cold Harbor. At the last point the veterans and recruits of the 14th were consolidated with the 20th. It was engaged at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and was then in the trenches before Petersburg, under fire daily, Lieut.-Col. Meikel being killed. On Oct. 18, the recruits and veterans of the 17th and 19th were consolidated with the 20th. The regiment was engaged in the various movements about Petersburg, participating at Peebles' farm, and Hatcher's run. It was in the advance division of the 2nd corps in the pursuit of Lee and participated in the various battles up to his surrender. It then moved to Washington, thence to Louisville, and was mustered out July 12, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,051; gain by recruits, 410; reënlistments, 282; total, 1,743. Loss by death, 228; desertion, 66; unaccounted for, 176. On reorganization the strength was originally, 906; gain by recruits, 33; total, 939; loss by death, 44; unaccounted for, 56.

Twenty-first Infantry (1st Heavy Artillery).—Cols., James W. McMillan, John A. Keith, Benjamin F. Hayes; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Keith, Benjamin F. Hayes, William Roy, James W. Connelly; Majs., Benjamin F. Hayes, William Roy, James Grimsley, Edward McLaflin, John W. Day, James W. Connelly, Isaac C. Hendricks, Samuel E. Armstrong. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in July 24, 1861. It left the state a week later for Baltimore where it remained until Feb. 19, 1863, participating in Gen. Lockwood's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia. It then moved for Newport News, from which place it sailed with Butler's expedition, and was on the "Great Republic," off the mouth of the Southwest Pass during the bombardments of Forts St. Philip and Jackson. A portion of the regiment landed in the rear of St. Philip and waded across to the quarantine, the balance going up the Mississippi to New Orleans, being the first of the army to land. It went into camp at Algiers, and captured several steamers on Red river. The regiment was landed at Baton Rouge, June 1, and in the battle at that place Aug. 5, it fought an entire brigade for three and one-half hours, losing 126 men. At Des Allemands in September it killed 12 of Walters' Texas Rangers and captured 30 prisoners. It was at Berwick bay from Oct., 1862, to Feb. 1863. Part of the regiment was transferred to gunboats, being in engagements almost daily with the iron-clad Cotton; accompanied Weitzel's advance up Bayou Teche, and was in the fight at Cornet's bridge and the destruction of the Cotton. Col. McMillan was appointed brigadier-general on Nov. 29, and Lieut-Col. Keith was commissioned colonel. In Feb., 1863, the regiment was transferred to heavy artillery service and designated 1st heavy artillery, two additional companies being organized and attached later in the year. Part of the regiment accompanied Gen. Banks up the Teche, participating in the second battle at Fort Bisland. Later all but two companies moved to Port Hudson, and participated in the siege for 42 days. One company was in a desperate fight at La Fourche crossing in June and Co. F. was captured at Brashear City. In August three companies accompanied the Sabine Pass expedition and were in the engagement at that point. The greater number of the regiment reënlisted during the winter of 1863–4, and were given

a furlough. Cos. G and H bore an active part in the Red River expedition in 1864, and were stationed at different points in the Department of the Gulf during the remainder of the year. Six batteries of the 1st participated in the investment of Mobile and the reduction of Forts Morgan, Gaines and Spanish Fort in April, 1865. At the close of active operations the batteries were assigned to duty in Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, in the works at Baton Rouge, and at other points of river defense, until mustered out Jan. 13, 1866. The original strength was 1,363; gain by recruits, 1,332; reënlistments, 448; unassigned recruits, 696; total, 3,839. Loss by death, 392; desertion, 228; unaccounted for, 200.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Cols., Jefferson C. Davis, Michael Gooding, William M. Miles, Thomas Shea; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Hendricks, David W. Dailey, Squire I. Keith, Thomas B. Tanner, William M. Miles, Thomas Shea, William H. Snodgrass; Majs., Gordon Tanner, David W. Dailey, Michael Gooding, Squire I. Keith, Charles L. Holstein, Thomas Shea, William A. Adams, William H. Snodgrass, Richard H. Litson. This regiment was organized at Madison in July, 1861, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Aug. 15. It left the state Aug. 17, joined Fremont's army at St. Louis, and was sent up the Missouri river to the relief of Col. Mulligan at Lexington. Mulligan's forces surrendered before Lexington was reached and the expedition was abandoned. The regiment moved to Springfield, thence to Otterville, and in December assisted in the capture of 1,300 prisoners at Blackwater. Col. Davis was appointed brigadier-general Dec. 18, 1861, and the 22nd, attached to his division, accompanied the expedition against Price in Jan., 1862. It participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Lieut.-Col. Hendricks being mortally wounded. It then moved to Batesville, Cape Girardeau and Corinth and was in the siege of the latter place until the evacuation, when it joined in the pursuit of the enemy. With Buell's army, it marched through Tennessee and Kentucky and reached Louisville Sept. 27. It was in the engagement at Perryville, and lost one-half its number, 56 being killed, including Lieut.-Col. Keith. It was next in a severe skirmish near Lancaster and reached Nashville Nov. 28. It was in a skirmish at Nolensville while enroute for Murfreesboro, and participated in the battle of Stone's river, losing 78 in killed, wounded and missing. It remained in camp at Murfreesboro during the winter and spring, was in a skirmish at Liberty gap in June, during the movement towards Chattanooga. It participated in the charge up Missionary ridge, and went into camp at Blain's cross-roads, where a sufficient number reënlisted on Dec. 23 to retain the organization, and they enjoyed a furlough home. The regiment participated in the Atlanta campaign in 1864, being engaged at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, about Atlanta, Red Oak and Jonesboro, and was in most of the skirmishing in the advance upon and siege of Savannah. It took part in the Carolina campaign, being engaged at Averasboro and Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston's army, it moved to Washington and was mustered out July 24, 1865. Its original strength was 1,056; gain by recruits, 956; reënlistments, 332; unassigned recruits, 374; total, 2,718.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., William L. Sanderson, George S. Babbitt; Lieut.-Cols., DeWitt C. Anthony, William P. Davis, George S. Babbitt; Majs., William P. Davis, Henry C. Ferguson. This regiment was organized at New Albany and was mustered in July 29, 1861. It left the state a few days later, for St. Louis and was ordered thence to Paducah, Ky. In the attack on Fort Henry the regiment was placed on gunboats and several of Co. B were killed by an exploding boiler on the Essex. The regiment was engaged on the second day of the

battle of Shiloh, losing 52, killed, wounded and missing, and during the siege of Corinth it formed part of the reserve at Pea ridge. It passed the summer at Bolivar and participated in the recapture of Iuka in September. It was then in various movements until Feb. 21, 1863, when it proceeded to Vicksburg. It was engaged in the various movements about that place, being at the battles of Port Gibson and Raymond, making a charge at the later place and capturing a number of prisoners, but losing a third of the number engaged. It was also at Champion's hill and joined in the attack and capture of Jackson. It was in the front line at the siege of Vicksburg, losing during the time 55 in killed and wounded. It was not actively engaged during the fall and winter following, but was in a raid through Mississippi in February. It reënlisted at Hebron, Miss., during the winter and at the end of its furlough moved successively to Bird's point, Mo., Clifton, Tenn., and Acworth, Ga. It was in battle or skirmish almost daily during the advance on Atlanta; pursued Hood through Alabama and Georgia in October; and then returned to join the move on Savannah. From this point it marched with its corps to Beaufort, S. C., and in Jan., 1865, took part in the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at Bentonville and reaching Goldsboro on March 4. After Johnston's surrender it marched to Washington City and thence to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 23, 1865. Its original strength was 1,050; gain by recruits, 477; reënlistments, 277; unassigned recruits, 36; total, 1,840. Loss by death, 154; desertion, 99; unaccounted for, 273.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Alvin P. Hovey, William T. Spicely; Lieut.-Cols., John Gerber, William T. Spicely, Richard F. Barter, John F. Grill, Francis A. Sears, William S. Pollard; Majs., Cyrus C. Hines, William T. Spicely, Richard F. Barter, John F. Grill, Francis M. Redburn, David Kelly. This regiment was organized at Vincennes and was mustered in July 31, 1861. It left the state Aug. 19, joined Fremont's army at St. Louis, and moved to the interior of Missouri. In Feb., 1862, it was ordered to Fort Donelson and reached Paducah the day after its surrender. It then moved to Fort Henry and later joined Grant's army at Pittsburg landing. It was conspicuously engaged at the battle of Shiloh, where Lieut.-Col. Gerber fell. Col. Hovey was appointed brigadier-general on April 28, and Maj. Spicely was commissioned colonel. The regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, moving from there to Memphis and then was transferred to Helena, Ark., where it remained until the spring of 1863, engaging in numerous minor expeditions through Arkansas and was in many skirmishes. It moved with Hovey's division of the 13th corps to the siege of Vicksburg and was in nearly all the skirmishes and battles of that campaign, including Port Gibson and Champion's hill, charging and defeating the enemy at the latter place. It was in the trenches before Vicksburg from May 19 to July 4, and was then stationed at and near New Orleans until Jan. 1, 1864. It reënlisted as a veteran organization in January and returned home on furlough. It passed the year at various points in Louisiana, and while at Morganza in December the 67th regiment was consolidated with it. It was transferred to Barrancas, Fla., in Jan., 1865, participated in the investment of Mobile, took part in the battles about Fort Blakely and in the assaults made upon the enemy's works was the first to place its colors thereon. It was then sent to Selma, Ala., and afterwards to Galveston, Tex. On July 16, the regiment was reorganized as a battalion of five companies, the other five being made up largely of men who had enlisted prior to Oct., 1862, in the 24th and 67th, and were mustered out July 19. The battalion remained at Galveston until mustered out on Nov. 15, 1865. The original strength was 1,053; recruits, 377; reënlistments, 343; total, 1,773. Loss by death, 251; desertion, 61; unaccounted for, 161.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., James C. Veatch, William H. Morgan, James S. Wright; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Morgan, John W. Foster, John Rheinlander, James S. Wright, William H. Crenshaw; Majs., John W. Foster, John Rheinlander, John T. Walker, Victor C. Larkin, James S. Wright, William H. Crenshaw, James T. Reed. This regiment was organized at Evansville in July, 1861, and was mustered in Aug. 19. It left the state Aug. 26, and was in camp at St. Louis until Sept. 14, moving from there to Jefferson City and thence to Georgetown. It marched to Springfield with Fremont's forces and back to Otterville, 240 miles, in 16 days. It remained in the vicinity of Otterville until December, when it moved with Pope's division south of Warrensburg, forming part of the force that captured 1,300 of the enemy at Blackwater. The 25th guarded the prisoners to St. Louis and went into Benton Barracks until Feb. 2, 1862. It was sent with the expedition against Fort Donelson and joined in the first attack, losing 16 killed and 80 wounded. It was part of the force which stormed and captured the outer works the next day and occupied the fort after its surrender. It left for Pittsburg landing on Mar. 5, reaching there on the 18th, and in the battle of Shiloh, lost 27 killed and 122 wounded. Col. Veatch was appointed brigadier-general on April 28, and Lieut.-Col. Morgan succeeded him as colonel. The regiment was in the siege of Corinth and on June 10 occupied Grand Junction. It moved for Memphis July 17 and remained there until Sept. 6, engaged in scouting and hunting guerrillas. It then occupied Bolivar until Oct. 4, when it moved with Hurlbut's division to cut off Price and Van Dorn, meeting their forces at Hatchie river and engaging in a short but fierce battle, in which the regiment lost 3 killed and 76 wounded. It then moved to northern Mississippi, and six companies under Col. Morgan were stationed at Davis' mill on Wolf river, where they were attacked by Van Dorn with a large force of mounted infantry. They fought so fiercely that the enemy was compelled to leave the field, after losing 23 killed, many wounded and some prisoners. The remaining four companies were distributed along the line of railroad from Grand Junction to Holly Springs. The regiment was on provost duty at Memphis from Jan. 14, until Nov., 1863, then guarded the railroad between Grand Junction and Moscow until Jan. 28, 1864, and then joined Sherman's army on the raid through Mississippi to Meridian and return. It reënlisted at Canton, Miss., Feb. 19, 1864, and at the expiration of its furlough proceeded to Decatur, Ala., where it remained until Aug. 4, participating in several skirmishes with Roddey's cavalry. It joined the 4th division, 16th corps, before Atlanta, and was actively engaged in the siege from Aug. 8 to 26. It was in the engagement at Jonesboro; joined in pursuit of Hood's army; attacked and routed the enemy at Snake Creek gap; then returned and accompanied the army to Savannah, and participated in the investment of that city. It remained in that vicinity until Jan. 4, 1865, when it moved with the 11th corps to Beaufort, S. C. going from there to Pocotaligo. It moved on the 30th for Goldsboro, N. C., being engaged at Rivers' bridge, Binnaker's bridge, Fayetteville and Bentonville. It reached Goldsboro March 24, marched thence to Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender started for Washington which place was reached on May 17. The regiment was then transferred to Louisville and was mustered out at that place, July 17, 1865. Its original strength was 1,052; gain by recruits, 681; reënlistments, 282; total, 2,015. Loss by death, 307; desertion, 56; unaccounted for, 235.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., William M. Wheatley, John G. Clark; Lieut.-Cols., Richard O'Neal, John G. Clark, Augustine D. Rose, Newton A. Logan; Majs., John G. Clark, Augustine D. Rose, Harvey Johnson, Newton A. Logan, Alden H. Jumper. This regiment was organized

at Indianapolis and was mustered in Aug. 31, 1861. It left the state Sept. 7, and reported at St. Louis, where it joined Fremont's forces in the campaign to Springfield. It returned to Sedalia and engaged in railroad guard duty until July, 1862, when it moved with the army into southern Missouri, engaging in the battles at Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Ark., and Van Buren. At Prairie Grove it was conspicuously engaged, losing heavily. It was on guard duty until May 1, 1863, and was then ordered to join Grant's army at Vicksburg, where it was actively engaged in the trenches until the surrender. It went up the Yazoo river in July, recaptured Yazoo City, was stationed at Port Hudson after its surrender, and subsequently at Carrolton, La. The regiment was engaged at Stirling's Plantation, near Morganza, where it was defeated and had almost half its force captured, the prisoners being taken to Tyler, Tex., and held for many months. The regiment accompanied Gen. Herron's expedition to Texas in October, landing at Brazos Santiago and moving to Brownsville on the Mexican frontier. It reënlisted Feb. 1, 1864, and was on a furlough during April. It returned to the field in Louisiana on June 1, and was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Butler, where it remained until the spring of 1865. On Feb. 18, 1865, the recruits of the 60th regiment were transferred to the 26th, and the regiment was ordered to Mobile in March as part of the 16th corps, participating in the siege and assault upon Spanish Fort. Upon the occupation of Mobile after its surrender, the regiment was assigned to duty in the city, but was subsequently moved to Meridian, Miss., and thence to Macon. A detachment of those whose term had expired was mustered out in Sept., 1865, and the remainder was mustered out Jan. 15, 1866. The original strength was 1,024; gain by recruits, 725; reënlistments, 248; total, 1,997. Loss by death, 336; desertion, 38; unaccounted for, 36.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Silas Colgrove; Lieut.-Cols., Archibald T. Harrison, Abisha L. Morrison, John R. Fesler; Majs., John Mehringer, William S. Johnson, George W. Burge, Theodore F. Colgrove. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in Aug., 1861, and was mustered in Sept. 12. It left the state Sept. 15, for Washington City, where it was transferred to Banks' Army of the Shenandoah in October. It was in winter quarters near Frederick City, Md., and joined the movement in Shenandoah Valley in March, 1862, marching into Winchester on the 9th and after the battle of March 22–23, joined in pursuit of Jackson's army. It was in the battles of Front Royal and Winchester in May, holding back a vastly superior force for nearly 4 hours, after which it fell back with the army and engaged the enemy in the public streets. It became part of Banks' division of Pope's Army of Virginia, at Culpeper Court House and with that command participated in the battle of Cedar mountain. It then took part in the Maryland campaign and was actively engaged at Antietam, where it lost heavily. It was then placed on picket duty, on the east bank of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to the mouth of Opequan creek, and during the winter moved to the vicinity of Fairfax Station, where it remained until spring. It participated in the battle of Chancellorsville, losing heavily, and in pursuit of Lee's invading army marched with the 12th corps through Maryland into Pennsylvania, reaching Gettysburg in time to take a prominent part in that battle, and in the resistance to Pickett's charge on July 3, suffering heavy loss. It then joined in the pursuit of the retreating army to the Potomac. In September it was transferred to the West with the 12th corps and was stationed at Tullahoma, Tenn., during the fall and winter. A portion of the regiment reënlisted on Jan. 24, 1864, and after their return from furlough, it joined Sherman in Georgia, participating in the battle of Resaca, where, on an open

field, it defeated the 32nd and 38th Ala., inflicting heavy loss and taking the battle flag, colonel and 100 prisoners of the 38th. Its own loss was 68 killed and wounded. It participated in all the marching and skirmishing, battles and assaults of the army in the Atlanta campaign, moving to the city at its conclusion. The non-veterans were mustered out Nov. 4, 1864, the veterans and remaining recruits being transferred to the 70th regiment, and serving with it through the campaign to Savannah and up through the Carolinas. On the muster-out of the regiment they were transferred to the 33d, with which they served until its muster-out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. The original strength was 1,052; gain by recruits, 116; reënlistments, 154; total, 1,322. Loss by death, 275; desertion, 47; unaccounted for, 52.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—(1st Cavalry).—Col., Conrad Baker; Lieut.-Cols., Scott Carter, John S. Gavitt, William F. Wood, Thomas N. Pace, Julian D. Owen; Majs., John S. Gavitt, William F. Wood, Josiah Forth, Robert E. Clendenin, Thomas N. Pace, Julian D. Owen, William D. Weathers, Mark McCauley. This regiment was organized at Evansville in 1861, taking the number of the 28th infantry, but was subsequently changed to the 1st cavalry. The first eight companies were mustered in at Evansville on Aug. 20, and left the state the next day for St. Louis. They were ordered to Ironton and were engaged in a sharp skirmish at Black river. This part of the regiment was on duty at Pilot Knob during the fall and winter, and participated in the action at Fredericktown, making a charge that drove the enemy from the field and determined the result of the battle. It moved into Arkansas in 1862 and was engaged at Round hill in July. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd cavalry division, 13th corps, and with the exception of Co. C remained on duty in Arkansas during its term of service. It was stationed at Helena over a year, participating in the many expeditions from that point. The last year of its service the regiment was stationed at Pine Bluff. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, Sept. 6, 1864. Co. C, which had been detached for escort duty, marched with Grant's army to Vicksburg and participated in that campaign, subsequently joining Gen. Franklin's command in western Louisiana. It returned to New Orleans in Dec., 1863, and remained there until July 7, 1864, when it proceeded to Pine Bluff, Ark., where it joined the regiment. The recruits remaining in Arkansas were organized into two companies—A and B—and placed in command of Capt. James A. Pine. They were stationed at Pine Bluff and participated in a severe engagement in Sept., 1864, while on a scout. They were stationed at White river from Jan. 1 to March 20, 1865, when they were ordered to St. Charles. They were mustered out at Indianapolis in June. Co. I was organized at Terre Haute, April 25, 1861, for state service, was mustered into the U. S. service July 4, 1861, for three years and left for Virginia in command of Capt. Robert R. Stewart. It acted as cavalry escort to Gen. Rosecrans while he commanded in western Virginia, to Gen. Fremont while he was in command of the Mountain Department, and to Gen. Sigel during his connection with the Army of Virginia and the Army of the Potomac. The company was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Co. K, also an independent company, was organized at Indianapolis, June 20, 1861, with James R. Bracken as captain. It was ordered to western Virginia and assigned to duty under Gen. Reynolds. It was present at the battles of Green Brier river and Camp Alleghany, and charged the enemy's cavalry at Huntersville. It was chosen by Gen. Fremont as his body-guard; was engaged at Strasburg, and in twelve days' skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, terminating at Cross Keys. It was then transferred to Sigel as his body-guard, participated in the battle of Cedar mountain and was with Pope's army in the

battles on Manassas plains. The famous cavalry charge into Fredericksburg, Nov. 9, 1862, was made by it and company I. Co. K was assigned to escort duty with Gen. Howard, of the 11th corps, and participated at Chancellorsville. It was on provost duty until after the battle of the Wilderness, and was then on duty at Gen. Meade's headquarters, until June 23, 1864. It was mustered out at Indianapolis in June, and the recruits, 43 in number, remained at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac until in the summer of 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,039; gain by recruits, 301; reënlistments, 5; total, 1,345. Loss by death, 131; desertion, 47; unaccounted for, 273.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John F. Miller, David M. Dunn, Samuel O. Gregory; Lieut.-Cols., David M. Dunn, Joseph P. Collins, Samuel O. Gregory, Charles Ream; Majs., Henry J. Blowney, Joseph P. Collins, James H. M. Jenkins, Henry G. Davis, C. Perry Butler. This regiment was organized at Laporte and was mustered in on Aug. 27, 1861. It left the state on Oct. 9, and joined Gen. Rousseau's command at Camp Nevin, Ky. from which place it moved with the army to the vicinity of Munfordville. It took part in a movement upon Bowling Green in Feb., 1862, and moved with McCook's division to the Tennessee, participating in the second day's battle of Shiloh, where it was under fire for 5 hours and lost heavily. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth and then moved with Buell's army through northern Alabama and Tennessee, following Bragg through Kentucky. It accompanied Rosecrans' army in the movement towards Murfreesboro and participated in the battle of Stone's river with severe losses. It remained at Murfreesboro until May, then moved to Tullahoma, and afterwards to Chattanooga, being engaged at Triune and Liberty gap in June. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, where it sustained a loss of 170 in killed and wounded—one-half the number engaged. It was then stationed at Bridgeport, Ala., where it reënlisted as a veteran organization, Jan. 1, 1864, and visited home on furlough. On its return it was stationed at Chattanooga until December and was then moved to Decatur, Ala., being engaged in a skirmish Dec. 27. It then returned to Chattanooga and remained there until May, 1865, when it moved to Dalton, Ga., and was in a skirmish with the enemy there. Subsequently it was stationed at Marietta. Col. Miller was commissioned brigadier-general, Jan. 5, 1864, being succeeded as colonel by Lieut.-Col. Dunn. The regiment was mustered out Dec. 2, 1865. Its original strength was 936; gain by recruits, 990; reënlistments, 204; total, 2,130. Loss by death, 293; desertion, 63; unaccounted for, 49.

Thirtieth infantry.—Cols., Sion S. Bass, Joseph B. Dodge; Lieut. Cols., Joseph B. Dodge, Orrin D. Hurd, Henry W. Lawton; Majs., Orrin D. Hurd, George W. Fitzsimmons, William Dawson. This regiment was organized at Fort Wayne in the summer of 1861, and was mustered in Sept. 24. It left the state at once for Camp Nevin, Ky., where it reported to Gen. Rousseau. It was attached to McCook's brigade, moved with Buell's army to Munfordville and Bowling Green, and in March, 1862, to Nashville. It was in the second day's fight at Shiloh, where Col. Bass was fatally wounded and at his death a few days later, Lieut.-Col. Dodge was appointed colonel. The losses of the regiment were heavy. It was in the siege of Corinth and after its fall marched with Buell's command through Alabama and Tennessee to Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg's army. Returning to Nashville, it moved with Rosecrans' army toward Murfreesboro, taking part at Stone's river, where it lost heavily. It was actively engaged in the campaign that followed, and at Chickamauga it again received severe punishment. It then moved to Whiteside and Tyner's Station, Tenn., where a small number reënlisted in December, being re-mustered at Blue Springs

in Jan., 1864, and furloughed home. The regiment remained at Blue Springs until April and then moved with Gen. Thomas in the Atlanta campaign, participating in nearly all the battles and skirmishes of that movement. At Atlanta the non-veterans were mustered out. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of seven companies on Dec. 3, 1864, and placed in command of Capt., afterward Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Lawton. The battalion moved with the 4th corps into East Tennessee, but returned to Nashville and participated in the battle with Hood in December, pursuing the Confederates to Huntsville, Ala., and then marching with the 4th corps into East Tennessee. It returned to Nashville, where it remained until June, 1865, and was then sent to Texas. A company of the 36th regiment, commanded by Capt. John Swisher, was transferred to the 30th on July 12, and designated Co. H. The battalion continued as part of the army of occupation in Texas until it was mustered out Nov. 25, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,011; gain by recruits, 276; reënlistments, 121; total, 1,408. It lost by death, 365; desertion, 67; unaccounted for, 70.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., Charles Cruft, John Osborn, John T. Smith, James R. Hallowell; Lieut.-Cols., John Osborn, Charles M. Smith, John T. Smith, Francis L. Neff, William H. Fairbanks, James R. Hallowell, Silas Grimes; Majs., Frederick Arn, Charles M. Smith, Henry L. McCalla, John T. Smith, Francis L. Neff, William H. Fairbanks, James R. Hallowell, Silas Grimes, Craven P. Reed. This regiment was organized at Terre Haute and was mustered in Sept. 15, 1861. It left the state the following week, went into camp at Calhoun, Ky., and from there proceeded to Fort Donelson, where it participated in the battle and was present at the surrender losing 12 killed, 52 wounded and 4 missing. It moved to Fort Henry, thence to Pittsburg landing and was actively engaged at Shiloh, losing 22 killed, 110 wounded and 10 missing. It was assigned to the 4th division, Army of Ohio, in command of Gen. Nelson. It was in the siege of Corinth and at its conclusion joined the march through Alabama and Mississippi into Tennessee, being stationed at various places. Col. Cruft was appointed brigadier-general on July 16, and Lieut.-Col. Osborn was made his successor. The regiment fell back to Louisville in September, but returned to Nashville when Bragg was driven from Kentucky. It moved in December for Murfreesboro and participated in the three days' battle at Stone's river, losing 5 killed and 46 wounded. It was then at Cripple creek until June, guarding a mountain pass, then moved toward Chattanooga and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost 4 killed and 66 wounded. At Bridgeport, Ala., it reënlisted as a veteran organization, Jan. 1, 1865, and was furloughed home in February. It was stationed at Ooltewah, Tenn., until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, when, as part of the 4th corps, it participated in the various skirmishes and battles attending that movement. After the capture of Atlanta the regiment joined in pursuit of Hood's army to Pulaski, Tenn., proceeding from there to Nashville, where it took part in the battle in December, afterward pursuing Hood's army as far as Huntsville, Ala. It was in a brief campaign in eastern Tennessee, and then was at Nashville from April until the middle of June, 1865, when it was ordered to New Orleans, and from there to Texas, marching to the interior of the state and being stationed at Green Lake. It was mustered out Dec. 8, 1865. The original strength was 1,038; gain by recruits, 563; reënlistments 285; total, 1,886. Loss by death, 366; desertion, 76; unaccounted for, 13.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Cols., August Willich, Henry Van Trebra, Francis Erdelmeyer; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Von Trebra, William Schnackenburg, Francis Erdelmeyer, Jacob Glass, William G. Mank, Hans Blume; Majs., William Schnackenburg, Charles Schmitt, Jacob Glass, William

G. Mank, Peter Cappell, Hans Blume. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in 1861, and was fortunate in its choice of a commanding-officer, Col. Willich having been a distinguished officer of the German army. The regiment was mustered in Aug. 24, and left the state in the latter part of September, going to Louisville, thence to New Haven, and shortly afterward to Camp Nevin. It moved for Munfordville in December as part of R. W. Johnson's brigade, McCook's division, and was engaged in picket duty on the south side of the Green river. Four companies of the regiment were attacked near Rowlett's station by Gen. Hindman with 1,100 infantry, 4 pieces of artillery, and a battalion of Texas rangers, but one company forced the attacking party back, while another sustained a similar attack. They were quickly reinforced by the other two companies, and the regiment speedily advanced, driving the enemy back. The Texas rangers then charged at several points in succession, but a hollow square was formed which withstood the cavalry and the subsequent infantry charge, the enemy being compelled to leave the field with 33 killed and 50 wounded. The 32nd lost 10 killed, 22 wounded and 8 missing, and was highly complimented in special orders for its gallantry. It was stationed at Bowling Green and Nashville in Feb., 1862; participated in the battle of Shiloh, having 6 killed, 93 wounded and 4 missing; was next in the siege of Corinth, and later moved to Stevenson, Ala., and Nashville. Col. Willich was appointed a brigadier-general on July 17, and was succeeded as colonel by Lieut.-Col. Von Trebra. The regiment marched with Gen. Buell's army to Louisville, joined the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, then moved for Murfreesboro and participated in the battle of Stone's river, losing 12 killed, 40 wounded and 115 missing. It remained at Murfreesboro until June, then moved towards Chattanooga, was engaged at Liberty gap, took part in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 21 killed, 78 wounded, and 17 missing, and also participated at Missionary ridge in November. It marched to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville and remained in that vicinty until the spring of 1864. In the Atlanta campaign it was engaged at Resaca, Allatoona hills, Dallas, Powder springs, Peachtree creek, and many minor engagements. After the capture of Atlanta, the non-veterans were mustered out at Indianapolis, Sept. 7, and the recruits were organized into a battalion of four companies, in command of Lieut.-Col. Blume. The battalion accompanied the 4th corps to Tennessee and was left at Chattanooga until June, 1865, when it was sent to Texas with the 4th corps. It was mustered out Dec. 4, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 899; gain by recruits, 484; reënlistments, 503; total, 1,886. Loss by death, 222; desertion, 171; unaccounted for, 50. The original strength of the battalion was 418; gain by recruits, 256; total, 674; loss by death, 32; desertion, 1; unaccounted for, 11.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., John Coburn, James E. Burton; Lieut.-Cols., James M. Henderson, James E. Burton, John P. Niederauer; Majs., William J. Manker, Levin T. Miller, John P. Niederauer, John C. Maze. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Sept. 16, 1861. It left the state Sept. 28, and at Camp Dick Robinson reported to Gen. Thomas. On Oct. 13 it broke camp for Crab Orchard, thence to Camp Wild Cat, where it engaged and defeated Zollicoffer's forces. It then moved back to Crab Orchard, where it remained until April 11, 1862, then joined Gen. George W. Morgan's forces and was engaged in the movements resulting in the capture of Cumberland gap in June. It then took part in the marches and skirmishes in eastern Tennessee until the gap was evacuated in September. The regiment was in various movements until Danville was reached, camping there until the last of Jan., 1863, and then marching to Louisville, Nash-

ville, Brentwood and Franklin. In March it fought Van Dorn's forces near Columbia, and was engaged at Thompson's station, where about 400 of the regiment were captured and nearly 100 killed and wounded. The prisoners were paroled and about two months later were exchanged and joined the regiment. During this time the balance of the regiment remained at Franklin and was in numerous engagements in that vicinity. About the first of July it moved towards Tullahoma; was in the advance on Shelbyville; was stationed at Manchester, Estill Springs, Cowan, Decherd and Tracy City during September and October, and moved to Christiana in November. The regiment enlisted as a veteran organization in Jan. and Feb., 1864, and returned home on furlough. It joined Sherman's army in the spring and took part in the advance upon and siege of Atlanta, being engaged at Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Kolb's farm, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta and Peachtree creek, and was then before Atlanta until the surrender. It was in the engagement at Turner's ferry in August and drove a brigade out of Atlanta Sept. 2, when the mayor surrendered the city to Col. Coburn. The regiment's loss during this campaign was more than 300 in killed and wounded. It remained in camp until Nov. 15, then accompanied the army to Savannah, was in camp there until Jan. 2, 1865, and then took part in the march through the Carolinas, being engaged at Averasboro, and Bentonville. It was at Goldsboro from March 23 to April 10, and at Raleigh until May 1. It then proceeded to Washington, via Richmond, and moved to Louisville in June. While at Washington a part of the 27th, 70th and 85th regiments were assigned to the 33d, and the whole was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 948; gain, by recruits, 1,378; reënlistments, 449; total, 2,775. Loss by death, 267; desertion, 113; unaccounted for, 117.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Asbury Steele, Townsend Ryan, Robert A. Cameron, Robert B. Jones, Robert G. Morrison; Lieut.-Cols., Townsend Ryan, William Swain, Robert B. Jones, Robert G. Morrison, Nimrod Headington; Majs., John L. Wilson, William Swain, Robert B. Jones, Robert G. Morrison, Nimrod Headington, Harrison L. Dean. This regiment was recruited at Anderson and was mustered in Sept. 16, 1861. It was in camp at Jeffersonville until Nov. 15, when it proceeded to New Haven, Ky., where it remained until Dec. 14, and then marched to Camp Wickliffe. On Feb. 7, 1862, it moved to the Green River, and on the 14th to the Ohio river, where it took transports for Cairo, marching from there to New Madrid. It was in the siege of the latter place and then moved to St. Meriweather's landing, where two 32-pound siege guns were placed in position. The regiment was attacked by seven gunboats on the 16th, but compelled them to withdraw. This battery cut off the retreat from Island No. 10, and led to its subsequent capture. The regiment garrisoned New Madrid from April 7 to June 14, aided in the capture of Fort Pillow, then moved to Memphis and joined Col. Fitch's command for the White river campaign. It engaged the enemy at Aberdeen, drawing him to Devall's Bluff, and was at Helena during the fall and winter of 1862–63, engaging in frequent expeditions, including the clearing of Yazoo pass which the enemy had filled with heavy timber. The regiment was assigned to Hovey's division, 13th corps, and took part in the Vicksburg campaign. It was in the engagement at Port Gibson, making a charge and capturing 2 field pieces and 49 prisoners, with a loss of 49 in killed and wounded; was at Champion's hill, where it captured the 46th Ala., with its colors and field officers, losing 79 men in killed and wounded; was in the siege of Vicksburg until the surrender and was then engaged at Jackson. It was then ordered to New Orleans, where it remained from Aug. 4 until Sept. 12, then moved to Brashear City, took part in the Teche expedi-

tion as far as Opelousas, was engaged at Carrion Crow bayou, and was at New Iberia until Dec. 19. At this point 460 men reënlisted on Dec. 15, and on the 23d the regiment took ship for Pass Cavallo, Tex., reaching there Jan. 8, 1864, and remaining until Feb. 21. It returned to New Orleans and on March 20 left for home on furlough. After its return it was on duty at New Orleans until Dec. 18, 1864, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Tex. This regiment fought the last battle of the war near Brownsville, May 13, 1865, where 250 of the regiment fought 500 mounted men, equipped with a 6-gun battery, driving them for 3 miles, when the enemy got his battery in good position and compelled the regiment to fall back. Cos. B and E acting as rear-guard, were surrounded and forced to surrender. The regiment fell back to Brazos island and thence to Brownsville, remaining there until June 16, when it marched to Ringgold barracks, 260 miles up the Rio Grande, being the first Union troops to reoccupy that place. It returned to Brownsville July 24, and was mustered out Feb. 3, 1866. Its original strength was 1,011; gain by recruits, 357; reënlistments, 438; total, 1,806. Loss by death, 236; desertion, 44; unaccounted for, 15.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John C. Walker, Bernard F. Mullen, Augustus G. Tassin; Lieut.-Cols., Richard J. Ryan, John E. Balfe, Bernard F. Mullen, Augustus G. Tassin, Hugh D. Gallagher; Majs., John E. Balfe, Henry N. Conklin, John P. Dufficy, Hugh D. Gallagher, James Fitzwilliams, Abraham Peters. This regiment, known as the 1st Irish regiment, was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Dec. 11, 1861. It left the state Dec. 13, for Bardstown, Ky., and six weeks later joined Buell's army at Bowling Green, moving thence to Nashville, where it was joined by the organized portion of the 61st (2nd Irish) regiment and the unassigned recruits of the same, the latter being consolidated with the 35th. Col. B. F. Mullen, who had them in charge, was made lieutenant-colonel of the 35th in place of Lieut.-Col. Ryan (who had left the service in February), and then later colonel, when Col. Walker left, Aug. 6, 1862. The regiment moved to McMinnville, Tenn., and later to Louisville as part of Matthews' brigade, Van Cleve's division, Crittenden's corps. It was in the pursuit of Bragg, participating at Perryville and in numerous skirmishes. It was then inactive at Nashville until December, when it was in a severe skirmish at Dobbins' ford near Lavergne, while on a foraging expedition. It participated in the battle of Stone's river, losing 29 killed, 72 wounded and 33 missing. It remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the march for Chattanooga commenced, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, with heavy losses. It encamped at Shell Mound, where it reënlisted on Dec. 16 as a veteran organization and on returning from a furlough home in February it went into camp at Blue Springs, Tenn. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 4th corps, and took part in the Atlanta campaign. At Kennesaw mountain it was in the front line and received a fierce and unexpected attack, but rallied from a momentary confusion and fought hand-to-hand with clubbed muskets and bayonets until finally, with the assistance of another regiment, the enemy was driven back. The 35th lost 11 killed, including Maj. Dufficy, and 54 wounded. At Marietta it advanced on the skirmish line, captured the enemy's rifle pits and 28 prisoners, although two other regiments were repulsed. Being greatly reduced in numbers, it was assigned to train-guard duty until Aug. 31. It participated in the engagement at Jonesboro, entered Atlanta Sept. 9, and later marched in pursuit of Hood's forces into Tennessee. Reinforced by 400 drafted men and substitutes, it was placed in the front line at Franklin and repulsed a charge on the works. It took a conspicuous part at the battle of Nashville, and participated in pursuit of the enemy as far as Duck river,

at which point it was detached and assigned to the charge of the pontoon train. It next moved to Huntsville and Knoxville, but returned to Nashville in the spring of 1865, when it was ordered to Texas, and remained there until mustered out Sept. 30, 1865. Its original strength was 871; gain by recruits, 806; reënlistments, 192; total, 1,869. Loss by death, 244; desertion, 269; unaccounted for, 51.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., William Grose, Oliver H. P. Carey; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver H. P. Carey, John Sim; Majs., Thomas W. Bennett, Isaac Kinley, Gilbert Trusler, John Sim, Lewis C. Freeman. This regiment was organized at Richmond and was mustered in Sept. 16, 1861. It left the state a few days later, went into camp until the latter part of Feb., 1862, when it marched to Nashville with the Army of the Ohio. It moved to the Tennessee river in March and was in the battle of Shiloh, losing 9 killed and 38 wounded. It remained in camp there until the movement was made against Corinth, and was in the siege of that place until the evacuation, when it moved into northern Alabama and thence to Nashville. It joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, then returned to Nashville, and moved with Rosecrans to Murfreesboro. At Stone's river it lost 24 killed, 90 wounded and 18 missing, and was in camp at Murfreesboro until May, when it marched with Palmer's division for Chattanooga. It took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where it lost 14 killed, 110 wounded and 13 missing. It was then located at Chattanooga, Whitside and Tyner's station, until March, 1864. Part of the regiment reënlisted and went to Indiana on furlough in February. The regiment moved with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in nearly every skirmish and engagement in that movement. The non-veterans left for home Aug. 13, to muster out, and the veterans and recruits were organized into a battalion, with Capt. John Swisher in command. This battalion moved with the 4th corps in pursuit of Hood into northern Alabama, then proceeded to Nashville, where it was engaged in the battle in December, and joined in pursuit of the enemy to Huntsville, Ala., and thence to Chattanooga. In June, 1865, it was sent to New Orleans, and was transferred to the battalion of the 30th regiment, forming Co. H of that battalion. It was stationed in the interior of Texas until Nov. 25, 1865, when it was mustered out. Col. Grose was appointed brigadier-general in Aug., 1864, and Lieut.-Col. Carey was commissioned colonel. The original strength of the regiment was 1,023; gain by recruits, 133; reënlistments, 21; total, 1,177. Loss by death, 234; desertion, 43; unaccounted for, 12.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., George E. Hazzard, Carter Gazlay, James S. Hull; Lieut.-Cols., Carter Gazlay, James S. Hull, William D. Ward; Majs., James S. Hull, William D. Ward, Thomas V. Kimble. This regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg, and was mustered in Sept. 18, 1861. It left the state in October, going to the mouth of Salt river, Ky., and proceeded via Bowling Green to Nashville. In May, 1862, it moved to Murfreesboro, thence to Fayetteville, Tenn., then to Huntsville, Tuscumbia and Athens, Ala., and thence to Chattanooga and Stevenson for railroad guard duty. It was at Nashville during the Buell and Bragg campaign in Kentucky; was engaged at Stone's river losing 25 killed and 106 wounded; remained at Murfreesboro until the movement was made for Chattanooga, and then participated in that campaign. It was engaged at Dug gap and at Chickamauga and then remained at Chattanooga until the spring of 1864. Cos. A, B, C, D and I reënlisted and were furloughed home, rejoining the regiment at Graysville, Ga. The regiment was in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Dallas, where its loss was heavy, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee river, and Peachtree creek. It was also in the siege of Atlanta and after the occupation of that city the non-veterans were

ordered to Indiana, where they were mustered out on Oct. 27, 1864. The five companies of veterans and recruits were consolidated into two maximum companies, known as A and B, detachment of the 37th regiment, and accompanied Sherman's army through the Savannah and Carolina campaigns, being engaged in a number of skirmishes. After Johnston's surrender the detachment moved to Washington, and from there was transferred to Louisville, where it was mustered out July 25, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 990. Gain by recruits, 117; reënlistments, 193; total, 1,300. Loss by death, 208; desertion, 18; unaccounted for, 2. Strength of the detachment, 167; gain by recruits, 380; total, 547. Loss by death, 10; unaccounted for, 329.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin F. Scribner, Daniel F. Griffin, David H. Patton; Lieut.-Cols., Walter Q. Gresham, James B. Meriweather, Daniel F. Griffin, William L. Carter, David H. Patton, Isaac Brinkworth; Majs., James B. Meriweather, Daniel F. Griffin, John B. Glover, William L. Carter, Joshua B. Jenkins, Henry F. Perry, Isaac Brinkworth, William C. Shaw. This regiment was organized at New Albany and was mustered in Sept. 18, 1861. It left the state Sept. 21 for Elizabethtown, Ky.; remained at Camp Nevin on Barren river, and Camp Wood on Green river, near Munfordville, until spring, when it moved with Buell's army against Bowling Green and Nashville. On March 25 it moved to Franklin, thence to Columbia, and thence to Shelbyville, making frequent marches against Forrest's cavalry and being in a skirmish near Rogersville. It moved to the front of Chattanooga, thence to Shelbyville and Stevenson, going from there to Decherd. On Aug. 17 it fell back to Nashville, marched with Buell's army to Louisville, accompanied it in the Kentucky campaign and was engaged at Perryville, where it lost 27 killed, 123 wounded and 7 captured. It was attached to the 1st division, 14th army corps, on Nov. 21 at Bowling Green, moved to Nashville in December, and thence to Murfreesboro. At the battle of Stone's river, it lost 14 killed and 86 wounded. It then remained in camp until the movement for Chattanooga, in which it joined, and was in the action at Hoover's gap. It was engaged at Chickamauga, losing 9 killed, 59 wounded and 42 missing. It next participated at Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, and passed the winter at Rossville, Ga., and Chattanooga. The regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization on Dec. 28, 1863, and was furloughed home. It returned to Chattanooga, Feb. 26, 1864, and moved in March to Tyner's Station and later to Graysville, Ga. It joined Sherman's army on May 7, and was engaged in all the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, losing 103 in killed, wounded and missing during the movement. At Jonesboro it carried the enemy's works in a charge, the color-bearer being killed as he planted the colors inside the works. It then marched in pursuit of Hood's army as far as Gaylesville, Ala., and then returned to Atlanta. It was in the march to Savannah, where it remained until early in 1865, when it moved through Georgia and the Carolinas to Goldsboro, being engaged at Averasboro, Bentonville and the many minor engagements of that campaign. It marched to Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender, to Washington, averaging on this last march 32 miles a day. It was transferred to Louisville, Ky., and mustered out July 15, 1865. The original strength was 995; gain by recruits, 786; reënlistments, 247; total, 2,028. Loss by death, 353; desertion. 58; unaccounted for, 77.

Thirty-ninth Regiment (8th Cavalry).—Cols., Thomas J. Harrison, Fielder A. Jones; Lieut.-Cols., Fielder A. Jones, Thomas Herring; Majs., John D. Evans, Thomas Herring, Thomas Graham, Charles A. Gordon, Justus G. Crowell, Thomas N. Baker, John Leavell. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in on Aug. 29, 1861.

It left the state early in September, going into camp at Muldraugh's hill near Elizabethtown, Ky., and from there moved to Camp Nevin and thence to Camp Wood. It marched to Nashville with Buell's army; moved to the Tennessee river in the spring; was engaged at Shiloh, where it lost 2 killed and 34 wounded; encamped at Shiloh until the movement was made for Corinth; participated in the siege of that place, and at its conclusion marched through northern Alabama to Nashville, thence to Louisville and through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg. It returned to Louisville in November; accompanied Rosecrans' army to Murfreesboro; was heavily engaged at Stone's river, where it lost 31 killed, 118 wounded and 231 missing; and remained in camp near Murfreesboro until the early summer of 1863. In April, 1863, the regiment was mounted and served as mounted infantry during that year. It reinforced the 2nd Ind. cavalry on the Shelbyville road near Murfreesboro in June, in a sharp fight with Wheeler's cavalry; was in skirmishes at Middleton and Liberty gap, and was engaged at Winchester during the movement upon Chattanooga. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and then took part in an expedition into East Tennessee. Authority was given to change the regiment from infantry to cavalry, and Cos. L and M were organized in Sept., 1863, joining the command in the field in October, and the regiment was reorganized Oct. 15, as the 8th Ind. cavalry. It was engaged on courier duty between Chattanooga and Ringgold during the winter, and reënlisted as a veteran organization, Feb. 22, 1864, being given a furlough in April. It participated in Rousseau's raid into Alabama, one battalion of the regiment routing a brigade on the Coosa river, and taking several prisoners. It also routed the enemy at Chehaw Station, Ala. It took part in McCook's raid around Atlanta, being the only regiment to preserve its organization, and made a charge which routed the enemy and opened the way for the escape of 1,200 of McCook's command. It was in Kilpatrick's raid into Georgia, leading the charge of the left wing at Lovejoy's Station, riding over Ross' division of Confederate cavalry and capturing all his artillery and 4 battleflags. It was also engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, at Flint river, and in several skirmishes following the capture of Atlanta. In the campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas, it participated in battles and skirmishes at Waynesboro, Buckhead Church, Brown's cross-roads, Reynolds' plantation, Aiken, Averasboro, Bentonville and Raleigh. At Averasboro it charged and routed Rhett's South Carolina brigade of infantry—ten times its number—losing 14 killed and 59 wounded. A detachment left in Tennessee, fought Wheeler at Franklin and at other points, and was in a severe engagement at Pulaski with Forrest's cavalry. At Savannah, Feb. 20, 1865, the veterans and recruits of the 3d Ind. cavalry were transferred to and consolidated with the 8th. The last battle in North Carolina was fought at Morrisville, where the 8th cavalry whipped Hampton's entire force. It was on duty in North Carolina, until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out. The original strength was 1,208; gain by recruits, 902; reënlistments, 305. It lost 56 by desertion: 137 were unaccounted for, and it lost heavily in killed and wounded.

Fortieth Infantry.—Cols., William C. Wilson, John W. Blake, Henry Leaming; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Blake, James N. Kirkpatrick, Elias Neff, Henry Leaming, Anthony E. Gordon; Majs., William Taylor, Elias Neff, Henry Leaming, Anthony E. Gordon, Alfred Cole. This regiment was organized at Lafayette and was mustered in Dec. 30, 1861. It left the state at once, going into camp at Bardstown, Ky. In February it moved to Bowling Green and Nashville with Buell's army, going thence to Alabama. At the time of Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the 40th was stationed in southern Tennessee. When

Buell moved into Kentucky the regiment marched to Nashville and proceeded with the army to Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg. It returned to Nashville, was assigned to the 6th division, 14th army corps, was engaged at Stone's river, losing 9 killed, 63 wounded and 13 missing, and at Murfreesboro was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 21st corps, on the reorganization of the army. It was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, also in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, and passed the winter in eastern Tennessee. It reënlisted as a veteran organization in Jan., 1864, at Blain's cross-roads, Tenn., and visited Indiana on furlough. It was stationed at Cleveland, Tenn., when the Atlanta campaign opened, then joined the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 4th corps, and accompanied the army through that campaign, participating in all the movements, battles and skirmishes. It was conspicuously engaged at Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river and Peachtree creek. After the capture of Atlanta it was ordered to Chattanooga and remained there until November, when it moved for Nashville and took part in the battle at that point in December. It then joined in the pursuit of Hood as far as Huntsville, Ala., passed the winter at Nashville, moved to Johnsonville in June, 1865, and took transports for New Orleans, where it joined the 4th corps and proceeded to Texas, being stationed at Port Lavaca. It was mustered out Dec. 25, 1865. Its original strength was 928; gain by recruits, 581; reënlistments, 246; total, 1,755. Loss by death, 312; desertion, 131; unaccounted for, 29.

Forty-first Regiment—(2nd Cavalry).—Cols., John A. Bridgland, Robert N. Hudson, Edward M. McCook, James W. Stewart; Lieut.-Cols., Charles E. Morris, Edward M. McCook, Robert R. Stewart, Joseph B. Presdee; Majs., Edward M. McCook, Robert R. Stewart, Samuel Hill, Jehu C. Hannum, James Conner, Isaiah D. Walker, James W. Stewart, Joseph B. Presdee, David A. Briggs, John S. Edwards. This regiment was organzed at Indianapolis in Sept, 1861, being the first complete cavalry regiment raised in the state. It was mustered in Dec. 9 and left the state on the 16th for Louisville, going from there to Camp Wickliffe. It moved with Buell's army to the Tennessee, reaching the field at Shiloh after the battle. It was in a skirmish enroute for Corinth, was engaged at Pea Ridge in April, and participated in a reconnoisance in force a few days later, driving the enemy for 3 miles. It was actively engaged in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation moved with Buell's army into northern Alabama. It was engaged at Tuscumbia, was in the engagements at McMinnville and Gallatin in August, and moved into Kentucky in September in pursuit of Bragg, being engaged at Vinegar hill and Perryville. A detachment under command of Maj. Hill, recaptured a government train, killing 20 of the Confederate cavalry and capturing 200 prisoners, The regiment was on duty near Nashville during the winter af 1862-63 and from there proceeded to Kentucky, returning after a few months to Tennessee. It was engaged at Triune in June; was on railroad guard duty during the fall; moved into eastern Tennessee at the approach of winter; was in a sharp fight at Talbot's station in December and reënlisted on Jan. 10, 1864, at Mossy creek. It was engaged in numerous scouts and skirmishes during the winter, joined Sherman's army in May and accompanied it to Atlanta, being engaged at Varnell's station, Acworth, Newnan, and near Atlanta. After the occupation of Atlanta the non-veterans were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under command of Maj. Hill on Sept. 14. This battalion was on duty in Kentucky in November and December and was transferred to the vicinity of Eastport, Ala., in Jan., 1865. It participated in the raid through Alabama, being

engaged at Scottsville and West Point, suffering severely. It was mustered out July 22, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,039; gain by recruits, 301; reënlistments, 5; total, 1,345. Loss by death, 131; desertion, 47; unaccounted for, 273.

Forty-second Infantry.—Cols., James G. Jones, William T. B. McIntire, Gideon R. Kellams; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Denby, James M. Shanklin, William T. B. McIntire, Gideon R. Kellams, William M. Cockrum; Majs., James M. Shanklin, William T. B. McIntire, Nathaniel B. French, Gideon R. Kellams, John A. Schemmerhorn. This regiment was organized at Evansville and was mustered in Oct. 9, 1861. It left the state soon after, going to Henderson, Calhoun and Owensboro, Ky., and thence to Nashville, where it arrived on Feb. 25, 1862. It moved into the interior of the state, then to Huntsville, Ala., and back to Nashville. Joining Rousseau's division of Buell's army, it took part in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky and participated at Perryville, losing 166 in killed, wounded and missing. It was in the battle of Stone's river, where it lost 17 killed and 87 wounded, and then remained in camp at Murfreesboro until June 24, when it left for Chattanooga with the 1st brigade of Negley's division. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 8 killed, 53 wounded and 32 missing, and participated at Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge with a loss of 43 in killed and wounded. The regiment reënlisted at Chattanooga, Jan. 1, 1864, and was given a furlough during February. On its return in March it joined Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign and participated in all the principal battles of that movement, losing 103 in killed and wounded. While near Allatoona the regiment was on picket duty within 50 yards of the enemy's skirmish line for seven days and nights without being relieved. It was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. After the capture of Atlanta it marched to the Chattooga valley and to Galesville, Ala., in pursuit of Hood's army, returning to Atlanta in time to take part in the march to Savannah. After the capture of Savannah it moved through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, taking part in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville. At the close of active operations, the regiment moved to Washington, thence to Louisville and was mustered out July 25, 1865. During its term of service the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing 629, of whom 86 were killed on the field, 443 wounded, and 100 taken prisoners. It mustered out 846, an unusual number. The original strength was 1,019; gain by recruits, 929; reënlistments, 215; total, 2,163. Loss by death, 254; desertion, 60; unaccounted for, 119.

Forty-third Infantry.—Cols., George K. Steele, William E. McLean, John C. Major; Lieut.-Cols., William E. McLean, John C. Major, Wesley W. Norris; Majs., William L. Farrow, John C. Major, Wesley W. Norris, Charles W. Mess. This regiment was organized at Terre Haute and was mustered in Sept. 27, 1861. Soon afterward it moved to Spottsville, Ky., thence to Calhoun, where it went into camp until late in Feb., 1862. It was transferred to Missouri, attached to Gen. Pope's army, and participated in the siege of New Madrid and Island No. 10. Later it was with Foote's gunboat fleet at Port Pillow for 69 days and was the first Union regiment to land in the city of Memphis. With the 42nd Ind., it formed the garrison there for two weeks until reinforced. In July, 1862, it was ordered up the White river, Ark., and later to Helena. It accompanied Hovey's expedition to Grenada, Miss., and on its return to Helena took part in the expedition to Yazoo pass. At the battle of Helena it supported a battery, repulsing three attacks and capturing a regiment greater in numbers than its own. It assisted in the capture against Little Rock, and reën-

listed there in Jan., 1864. It moved with the expedition being engaged at Elkin's and Jenkins' ferries, Camden and Marks' mills. At the latter place its brigade engaged in guarding a train of wagons from Camden to Pine Bluff, was attacked by 5,000 of Marmaduke's cavalry, the 43d losing nearly 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the captured were 104 reënlisted veterans. It was furloughed home June 10 and while there it volunteered to go to Frankfort, Ky., which was threatened by Morgan's cavalry. It remained at Frankfort until the enemy left that part of the state, and on the way home it was in a skirmish with guerrillas near Eminence, Ky. At the conclusion of its furlough the regiment was placed on duty at Indianapolis, guarding prisoners at Camp Morton. Of 164 men captured in Arkansas and taken to the enemy's prison at Tyler, Tex., 10 or 12 died, the others returning in March, 1865, and joining the regiment at Indianapolis. The regiment was mustered out June 14, 1865. Its original strength was 985; gain by recruits, 1,154; reënlistments, 165; total, 2,304. Loss by death, 206; desertion, 121; unaccounted for, 285.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Hugh B. Reed, William C. Williams, Simeon C. Aldrich, James F. Curtis; Lieut.-Cols., Baldwin J. Crosswait, Sanford J. Stoughton, Simeon C. Aldrich, Joseph C. Hodges, James F. Curtis, Philip Grund; Majs., Sanford J. Stoughton, William B. Bingham, Charles F. Kinney, William M. Wiles, Joseph C. Hodges, James F. Curtis, James W. Burch. This regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, was mustered in Oct. 24, 1861, and left the state in December for Henderson, Ky. It was assigned to Cruft's brigade and ordered into camp at Calhoun, where it remained until Feb., 1862, when it was sent to Fort Henry, thence to Fort Donelson, participating in the siege and battle at the latter point. It was engaged both days at Shiloh, losing 33 killed and 177 wounded, was in the siege of Corinth, engaged in several skirmishes, and joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Booneville. It was with Buell's army in its movement through Alabama and Tennessee, and in pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, being engaged at the battle of Perryville. It was in the battle of Stone's river, losing 8 killed, 52 wounded and 25 missing, and then encamped at Murfreesboro until spring, moving with Rosecrans to Chattanooga via McMinnville, Bridgeport, Shell Mound and Whiteside. It participated at Chickamauga, and fought again at Missionary ridge, losing in the two battles 3 killed, 59 wounded and 20 missing, after which it was assigned to provost duty at Chattanooga. It reënlisted in Jan., 1864, and visited home on furlough, resumed provost duty at Chattanooga, was mustered out Sept. 14, 1865, returning home with 30 officers and 670 men, of whom 360 were recruits transferred in July from the 68th and 72d Ind. The original strength was 933; gain by recruits, 1,050; reënlistments, 220; total, 2,203. Loss by death, 249; desertion, 65; unaccounted for, 102.

Forty-fifth Regiment.—(3d Cavalry).—Cols., Scott Carter, George H. Chapman; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob S. Buchanan, George H. Chapman, Robert Klein; Majs., George H. Chapman, Charles Case, William S. McClure, Robert Klein, Charles Lemon, William Patton, Benjamin Q. A. Gresham, George H. Thompson, Alfred Gaddis. This regiment was organized in 1861. Six companies, originally organized at Madison Aug. 22, for the 1st cavalry and sent to the Army of the Potomac under the command of Lieut.-Col. Carter, were on Oct. 22, 1861, united with four companies that had been accepted in September and October and sent to Kentucky, the ten companies bearing the designation of the 3d cavalry. In Dec., 1862, two new companies, L and M, were organized and added to the regiment. The companies with the Army of the Potomac constituting the right wing, were designated as Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, Col. Carter commanding; and the companies serving in Ken-

tucky were designated as Cos. G, H, I and K. The right wing joined Hooker's division at Budd's ferry, south of Washington, in Dec. 1861. Cos. A, B and F were detached for the purpose of breaking up the contraband trade between Baltimore and Virginia and were thus occupied for four months. Co. E was detached for similar duty during the same time, in the vicinity of Maryland point and Port Tobacco. The regiment was on duty in lower Maryland until May, 1862, then moved to Washington, on May 25 to Thoroughfare gap, and thence to Luray participating in the movement to Front Royal. From there it moved to Bristoe Station and on July 7 was ordered to report to Gen. King at Falmouth, remaining there until the last of August, engaged in scouting south of Fredericksburg. It dispersed a rebel cavalry squadron at Anderson turnout, and after the evacuation of Fredericksburg moved to Washington, taking part in the Maryland campaign as part of Gen. Pleasonton's command. It was engaged in a number of cavalry skirmishes, and at South Mountain and Antietam. In the advance toward Warrenton, it was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philomont, Union, Upperville and Barber's cross-roads. It moved with the army to Falmouth, was in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, in a skirmish at Rapidan ford, in April, 1863, and took part in a cavalry battle near Beverly ford, in July, against Lee's forces during his second invasion of Maryland. It was assigned soon afterward to Gen. Buford's division and was in a cavalry battle at Upperville in June, in which it met a brigade of Stuart's cavalry at close quarters and aided in driving it back with heavy losses. It entered Gettysburg on June 30, and the next day its division held the enemy in check for 2 hours until the arrival of the 1st corps. It joined with the 8th N. Y. cavalry in checking a heavy flanking force until the troops could take up a new position. After the battle it moved in the pursuit of Lee's army, being engaged at Williamsport, Boonsboro, Beaver creek, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Chester gap, Brandy Station and at the Rappahannock. It was on picket and outpost duty near Culpeper Court House during the winter, and joined Kilpatrick's raid towards Richmond in Feb., 1864. It rejoined the army on March 15, and in April its brigade was transferred from the 1st to the 3d division, commanded by Gen. J. H. Wilson. On May 4, it crossed the Rapidan at Germanna ford at daybreak, driving off the enemy's pickets. It was in a cavalry engagement at Craig's meeting house, fought at Spottsylvania, was in Sheridan's raid on Richmond, being in action at Yellow tavern and Meadow bridge, after which it moved to Haxall's landing, thence to White House, rejoining the army at Chesterfield on May 25. It next participated in engagements at Hanover Court House and Salem Church. Being in the advance in the movement from Cold Harbor across the Chickahominy, it drove off the enemy's pickets at Long bridge, and was engaged at White Oak swamp, Riddle's shop, Nottoway Court House, Roanoke Station and Stony creek. Col. Carter resigned, March 11, 1863, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Chapman, who was promoted to brigadier-general July 21, 1864. In August the non-veterans of the battalion were mustered out, leaving 198 veterans and recruits, who were organized into two companies, A and B, and sent to the Shenandoah Valley. This battalion participated with Sheridan's army at Opequan creek and Cedar creek, capturing 2 pieces of artillery and 4 stands of colors. It accompanied Sheridan on the James River canal raid in the spring of 1865; was in the battles of Five Forks and Sailor's creek, capturing 5 stands of colors; was engaged at Appomattox Court House, capturing 2 pieces of artillery; was then ordered to Louisville, and was mustered out at Indianapolis Aug. 7, 1865. Its losses amounted to 605. Of this number 81 were killed or died of wounds; 232 were wounded, 107 taken prisoners, 7

deserted and 17 were discharged for disability. Cos. G, H, I and K, which were sent to Kentucky, were detached for duty with different commands for over a year and then joined in the movement towards Nashville. After the battle of Shiloh they moved to Corinth, thence through Alabama and Tennessee with different divisions of Buell's army in its movement against Bragg. They went into camp near Edgefield Junction, in November, and moved with Rosecrans' army for Murfreesboro, being at Stone's river and all the subsequent movements and engagements of the winter of 1862–63, and of the spring, summer and fall following, terminating with the battle of Missionary ridge. The battalion moved into eastern Tennessee and was engaged in scouting and skirmishing during the winter, being joined by Cos. L and M, which had been organized in Dec., 1862, and kept at Indianapolis nearly a year. The battalion joined the Atlanta campaign and was engaged in all the cavalry operations of that movement. During the march through Georgia it was with Sherman's cavalry. At Savannah the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated with the 8th Ind. cavalry and participated with that regiment in all its marches and engagements until its muster-out at Lexington, N. C., July 20, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 1,058; gain by recruits, 393; reënlistments, 37; total, 1,488. Loss by death, 133; desertion, 65; unaccounted for, 319.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Graham N. Fitch, Thomas H. Bringhurst; Lieut.-Cols., Newton G. Scott, Thomas H. Bringhurst, John H. Gould, Aaron M. Flory; Majs., Thomas H. Bringhurst, John H. Gould, Aaron M. Flory, Bernard F. Schermerhorn, William M. De Hart. This regiment was organized at Logansport in Sept., 1861, and was mustered in Dec. 11. It left the state at once, going to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., and marched for Paducah on Feb. 16, 1862, joining Pope's army soon afterward in Missouri. It was in the attack on New Madrid in March, put up a battery at Riddle's point and sustained an attack by five gunboats for over an hour without being dislodged. In April it started for Fort Pillow, but lay near Osceola for five weeks while attempting to pass the fort. On June 5 the flags of the 46th and 43d were raised over Fort Pillow and they occupied Memphis the next day. The 46th went up the White river with the gunboats, charged the works at St. Charles and drove out the enemy, capturing his guns and a number of prisoners. It accompanied a force to Crockett's bluff, marching across the country and driving back the enemy, then returned to Helena, where it was assigned to Gen. Hovey's division, with which it participated in expeditions to Clarendon, Arkansas Post, and down the Tallahatchie and Cold Water rivers. In Jan., 1863, it went to Devall's Bluff, captured several cannon, and in February assisted in clearing the Yazoo pass of obstructions. It was in the Yazoo river expedition, participating at Fort Pemberton, and moved for Milliken's bend with McGinnis' brigade of Hovey's division, 13th army corps. It was in the principal part of the engagement at Port Gibson; in the advance brigade at Champion's hill, suffering a loss of one-fourth its numbers engaged; was 44 days in the trenches at Vicksburg, and in the siege of Jackson in July. On Aug. 10 it moved for New Orleans, where it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf under Banks. It participated in the Teche expedition; was in the advance at Grand Coteau, where it rendered effective assistance to Burbridge; returned to New Orleans in December, and reënlisted as a veteran organization Jan. 2, 1864. It joined the Red River expedition on March 4, and was engaged in the battle of Mansfield as part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 13th army corps, losing 10 killed, 12 wounded and 77 captured. The prisoners were sent to Texas where they were kept in stockades for

eight months. The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill and at Alexandria assisted in holding the enemy back while a dam was being built. It reached Morganza late in May, and arrived at New Orleans on June 12, where the veterans received a furlough home. Upon returning to service it was sent to Lexington, Ky., to resist an invasion and was in the expedition to Saltville, after which it garrisoned Prestonburg and Catlettsburg, Ky. After this it was stationed at Lexington until September and was mustered out at Louisville, Sept. 4, 1865. The original strength was 969; gain by recruits, 205; reënlistments, 286; total, 1,460. Loss by death, 251; desertion, 22; unaccounted for, 56.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., James R. Slack, John A. McLaughlin; Lieut.-Cols., Milton S. Robinson, John A. McLaughlin, Sextus A. Shearer; Majs., Samuel S. Mickle, John A. McLaughlin, Lewis H. Goodwin, Sextus A. Shearer, William H. Vance. This regiment was organized at Anderson and was mustered in Dec. 13, 1861. It left the state the same day for Bardstown, Ky., where it was assigned to Gen. Wood's brigade of Buell's army. It moved to Camp Wickliffe, arriving there Dec. 31, and for West Point on Feb. 14, 1862, taking transports there for Commerce, Miss. It was engaged at New Madrid, being the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson, was in the engagement at Riddle's point between the shore batteries and the enemy's gunboats, and then moved to Tiptonville, Tenn. It was at Memphis during July and participated in a skirmish at Brown's plantation in August. It then moved to Helena, Ark., where it remained until March, 1863, then joined the Yazoo pass expedition, after which it moved to the rear of Vicksburg, engaging in the battles and skirmishes of that campaign. At Champion's hill it lost 143 in killed and wounded and was constantly engaged in the trenches before Vicksburg until the surrender. It was also engaged in the battle at Jackson, moved to New Orleans in August and thence to Berwick bay. In the Teche expedition it was engaged at Grand Coteau, and then moved to New Iberia, where it reënlisted and visited home in Feb., 1864. It took part in the Red River expedition in the spring of 1864, was engaged at Atchafalaya bayou in July, and was stationed at Morganza most of the fall. Col. Slack was appointed brigadier-general Dec. 31, 1864, and Lieut.-Col. McLaughlin was commissioned colonel. The regiment was transported to Dauphin island, near Mobile, in Feb., 1865, and took an active part in the siege of that city. After Mobile's fall, it moved to Shreveport, La., with Gen. Herron, who received the surrender of Gen. Price and the army of the trans-Mississippi department. The regiment was mustered out at Shreveport Oct. 23, 1865. Its original strength was 977; gain by recruits, 362; reënlistments, 409; total, 1,748. Loss by death, 312; desertion, 62; unaccounted for, 20.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Norman Eddy, Edward J. Wood, Newton Bingham; Lieut.-Cols., Melvin B. Hascall, De Witt C. Rugg, Edward J. Wood, Barnet Byrkit, Newton Bingham, John W. Leitch; Majs., De Witt C. Rugg, Benjamin D. Townsend, Edward J. Wood, Barnet Byrkit, Welcome Rice, Newton Bingham, John W. Leitch, William H. Miller. This regiment was organized at Goshen in the fall of 1861, and was mustered in Jan. 28, 1862. It left for Fort Donelson on Feb. 1, arriving the day after the surrender. It moved to Paducah, thence to the Tennessee river, and participated in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Army of the Mississippi, and took part in the pursuit of Price's forces. It was in the battle of Iuka, losing 116 in killed and wounded; was under Rosecrans in the second battle of Corinth in October; then moved to Oxford and back to Memphis, where in Jan., 1863, it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 7th division, 17th army corps. It moved to the rear of Vicksburg in March, participated in engagements at Forty

Hills, Raymond, Jackson and Champion's hill, losing 33 killed and wounded in the last engagement. It was in the trenches before Vicksburg and took part in the assault of May 22, losing 38 in killed and wounded. It moved to Memphis in August, thence to Chattanooga and was engaged at Tunnel Hill. At Huntsville, Ala., it reënlisted as a veteran organization in Jan., 1864, and after enjoying a furlough, returned to Huntsville in March. It moved to Cartersville, Ga., in June, hunting guerrillas and protecting railroad communications, and then joined the army at Atlanta. It marched to Savannah with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 15th corps, then moved to Beaufort, S. C., participated in the campaign of the Carolinas to Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender marched to Washington. It was then transferred to Louisville and mustered out July 15, 1865. While at Washington, the 48th received 250 recruits from the 12th, 83d, 97th, and 99th regiments, whose terms had not expired at the time of the muster out of these organizations, and these were discharged with the 48th. The original strength of the regiment was 991; gain by recruits, 603; reënlistments, 284; total, 1,878. Loss by death, 213; desertion, 96; unaccounted for, 199.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John W. Ray, James Keigwin; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph H. Thornton, Arthur J. Hawhe, James Leeper, James A. Gardner; Majs., Joseph H. Thornton, Arthur J. Hawhe, James Leeper, John R. Hamacher. This regiment was organized at Jeffersonville and was mustered in Nov. 21, 1861. It left the state Dec. 11 for Bardstown, Ky., and left there Jan. 12, 1862, for Cumberland ford, where it remained until June, suffering greatly at the latter place from disease. It was in skirmishes at Big Tree gap and Cumberland gap in March; accompanied Gen. Morgan's forces to Cumberland gap in June, and occupied the place on the 18th, the enemy retiring the same day. It remained there until September, when it joined in the retreat to the Ohio river, reaching Greenupsburg, Ky., early in October. It proceeded to Coal Mouth, W. Va., and in November was ordered to Memphis, joining Sherman's army on the expedition to Vicksburg. It was in the battle at Chickasaw bluffs, losing 56 in killed and wounded, and was in the expedition against Arkansas Post. It assisted in digging a canal across Young's point, and then moved for the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill and Black River bridge. It was then engaged in the siege of Vicksburg until its fall, including the assault of May 22. It took part in the seven days' siege of Jackson in July, and was ordered to New Orleans in August, being assigned to the Department of the Gulf. It moved to Berwick's bay, took part in the Teche expedition, going as far as Opelousas, and on its return to New Orleans was ordered to Texas, reaching Matagorda Peninsula, Dec. 14. It moved to Indianola, where on Feb. 3, 1864, 171 reënlisted. It embarked at Matagorda island April 19, for Alexandria, La., where it reinforced Banks' army and was in continuous skirmishes until May 13, when the army retreated to the Mississippi. It returned to New Orleans, was furloughed home in July, was ordered to Lexington, Ky., at the expiration of its furlough, and remained there until Sept. 7. It then proceeded to Louisville, where it was mustered out Sept. 13, 1865, having marched 8,000 miles during its service. Its original strength was 974; gain by recruits, 294; reënlistments, 177; total, 1,445. Loss by death, 238; desertion, 94; unaccounted for, 42.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Cols., Cyrus L. Dunham, Samuel T. Wells; Lieut.-Cols., Horace Heffren, Samuel T. Wells, Horace N. Atkisson; Majs., Bannister Compton, Samuel T. Wells, Horace B. Atkisson, John Hungate. This regiment was organized at Seymour in Sept., 1861, and was mustered in in October. It left the state Dec. 25, for Bardstown, Ky., and from there it proceeded to Bowling Green, being assigned to

railroad guard duty in detachments along the Louisville & Nashville road, until Sept., 1862. In August a detachment of 20, under Capt. Atkinson, in a stockade near Edgefield Junction, was attacked by 1,000 of Morgan's cavalry, but it repulsed the enemy after a three hours' fight. The regiment moved to Munfordville in September and was surrendered with the forces there on the 14th to Gen. Bragg. It was paroled, and in October was exchanged. Returning to the field, Nov. 1, it reported at Jackson, Tenn., Nov. 10, and was assigned to Gen. Sullivan's division of the 16th corps. It was engaged with Forrest's command at Parker's cross-roads, Tenn., in December, capturing 500 prisoners and 7 pieces of artillery. It remained in the vicinity of Jackson during the winter, moving to Collierville and Memphis in the spring of 1863, was then transferred to Arkansas, and was engaged at Little Rock. On Sept. 10, it moved to Lewisburg, Ark., where it remained on garrison duty until May 1, 1864. While here 350 reënlisted as veterans. The regiment accompanied the Camden expedition, being engaged at Terre Noir, Prairie D'Ane, Red Mound, Camden and the Saline river. It was stationed at Little Rock from May 5 until the last of July, when it left for home on furlough, but returned to Little Rock Sept. 25 for garrison duty. The non-veterans were mustered out Dec. 31, and the veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of five companies. It marched in the Saline river expedition, after which it was ordered to Mobile and reached there Feb. 23. It participated in the siege of Spanish Fort and was present at the capture of Mobile. It was engaged in a skirmish at Whistler's station, was transfered to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 16th army corps, in April, and on May 26, 1865, was consolidated with the 52d regiment, with which the battalion served until that regiment was mustered out, at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 10, 1865. The original strength of the regiment was 983; gain by recruits, 333; reënlisted, 248; total, 1,564. Loss by death 211; desertion, 71; unaccounted for, 20.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Cols., Abel D. Streight, David A. McHolland, William N. Dunny; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin J. Spooner, William H. Colescott, James W. Sheets, David A. McHolland, William N. Dunny, William W. Scearce; Majs., William H. Colescott, Clark Willis, David A. McHolland, William N. Dunny, William W. Scearce. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in the fall of 1861 and was mustered in Dec. 14. It moved at once to Bardstown, Ky., and with Buell's army in Feb., 1862, towards Nashville, reaching the Tennessee river too late to participate in the battle of Shiloh. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth and moved from there with Wood's division of the Army of the Ohio through Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky. It moved for Murfreesboro in December and participated in the three days' battle at Stone's river, losing 5 killed, 36 wounded, and 8 missing. It remained near Murfreesboro until April, 1863, when it joined a force under Col. Streight for a raid in the rear of Bragg's army at Tullahoma. It was attacked by Forrest's cavalry at Day's gap, but defeated the enemy, losing 31 killed and wounded, Lieut.-Col. Sheets being mortally wounded. It was in a fight at Crooked creek, where it again repulsed the enemy, and administered a third defeat near Gadsden, Ala. The following day, while hastening towards Rome, Ga., the expedition was overtaken near Gaylesville, Ala., by Forrest's command and was compelled to surrender, the entire force being consigned to rebel prisons, where they were held for some time. Upon being paroled, the enlisted men went into camp at Indianapolis until exchanged in November. The officers were treated with great severity. Col. Streight escaped from Libby prison in Feb., 1864, by means of a tunnel. The regiment joined the army at Nashville in November and was assigned to the

duty of guarding the communications between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was sent into eastern Tennessee and in the winter of 1863 a portion of the regiment reënlisted and was sent home on furlough in March. The regiment was on duty at Chattanooga during the summer of 1864, going to Atlanta after its occupation, and with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, took part in the campaign against Hood in Tennessee. The regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, and then joined in the pursuit of Hood to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there until March, 1865, when it moved into east Tennessee. It returned to Nashville about May 1, where a number of recruits, remaining in service after the muster-out of the 79th regiment, were transferred to the 51st. The regiment was sent to Texas in June, and was mustered out Dec. 13, 1865, the non-veterans having been mustered out Dec. 14, 1864. Original strength, 939; gain by recruits, 723; reënlistments, 295; total, 1,957. Loss by death, 266; desertion 130; unaccounted for, 51.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Cols., James M. Smith, Edward H. Wolfe, Zalmon S. Main; Lieut.-Cols., William C. McReynolds, Edward H. Wolfe, Zalmon S. Main; Majs., Edward H. Wolfe, Zalmon S. Main, William T. Strickland. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1861 and winter of 1861–62. It was partially organized at Rushville, then marched to Indianapolis and was consolidated with the 56th, or railroad regiment. The 52nd was mustered in Feb. 1, 1862, left the state Feb. 7, going to Fort Henry and from there to Fort Donelson. It was in the siege of Fort Donelson, serving with Smith's division. It was on garrison duty at Forts Henry and Heiman from Mar. 3 until April 18, then moved to Pittsburg landing and joined Lanman's brigade of Hurlbut's division. It took part in the siege of Corinth, moved to Memphis in July and remained there until Sept. 9, when it moved to Fort Pillow, thence to Columbus, Ky., and back to Fort Pillow. It fought Faulkner's guerrillas near Durhamville, in September, then went on garrison duty at Fort Pillow, remaining until Jan., 1864, and engaging in the meantime in several marches and skirmishes with guerrillas in Tennessee and Arkansas. On Jan. 23, it left for Vicksburg with the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 16th army corps, and accompanied Sherman's army on the Meridian raid, being in the engagement at Jackson. It reached Canton, Miss., Feb. 26, and reënlisted as a veteran organization on the 27th, the veterans going home on furlough in March. The non-veterans and recruits, 126 in number, were placed with the 89th Ind. and marched to the relief of Banks' army on the Red river, being engaged at Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Moore's plantation and Yellow bayou. The veterans left home for the field Apr. 23, proceeding to Columbus, Ky., and left there on May 27 for Vicksburg, where they were joined by the detachment with the 89th. The regiment left Vicksburg June 3 with Gen. A. J. Smith's forces in pursuit of Marmaduke into Arkansas and was in the fight at Lake Chicot. It then moved to Memphis and on June 23 joined the expedition after Forrest, engaging him at Tupelo. Marching on Aug. 3 from Memphis, it participated in the battle of Hurricane creek, Miss.; took part in the movement into Missouri with Smith's command; was engaged in the battle with Price's forces at Franklin; and followed the enemy from the state, a march of 350 miles. It returned to St. Louis Nov. 19, and then moved to Nashville; participated in the battle at that place in December; pursued Hood's army to the Tennessee river; remained at Eastport until Feb. 9, 1865, when it joined Canby's forces at New Orleans for the Mobile campaign. It moved to Dauphin island in March; joined in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; then moved to Montgomery and remained there until July. On May 26 the battalion of the 50th regiment was attached to the 52nd and on July 14 the regiment moved to Tuskegee, where it remained on garri-

son duty until Aug. 28. It was mustered out at Montgomery Sept. 10, 1865. The original strength was 930; gain by recruits, 221; reënlistments, 370; total, 1,521. Loss by death, 167; desertion, 129; unaccounted for, 26. The strength on reorganization was 948; gain by recruits, 8; total, 956. Loss by death, 20.

Fifty-third Infantry.—Cols., Walter Q. Gresham, William Jones, Warner L. Vestal; Lieut.-Cols., Roger Martin, William Jones, Warner L. Vestal, Henry Duncan; Majs., Roger Martin, Thomas McGrain, Jr., William S. Langford, Warner L. Vestal, Henry Duncan, Andrew H. Fabrique. This regiment was organized at New Albany in Jan. and Feb., 1862, its organization being perfected by consolidation with the recruits raised at Rockport for the 62nd regiment then forming. It was mustered in Feb. 26, and moved to Indianapolis to guard prisoners. It left the state on Mar. 15, for Louisville and thence to Savannah, Tenn., where it remained until Apr. 15. It moved to Corinth and was engaged in the siege, then moved to Lagrange, from which point it made expeditions in various directions. It proceeded to Memphis, remaining there until September, when it moved to Bolivar, thence toward Corinth and was engaged in October at Hatchie bridge, where it crossed the burning bridge and charged the enemy's lines. It moved into north Mississippi, returning to Moscow, Tenn., and thence to Memphis, where it remained until April, 1863. It proceeded with the 3d brigade, 4th division, 16th corps, to Young's point, thence to Grand Gulf, and soon after joined in the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender it moved to Jackson, where the enemy was forced to evacuate, and the regiment was then located at Natchez until September. Col. Gresham was appointed brigadier-general on Aug. 11, and Lieut.-Col. Jones succeeded as regimental commander. The regiment was attached to the 17th corps and joined the expedition into Louisiana where it was engaged on several occasions. It returned to Vicksburg where it remained until Feb., 1864, and then joined in the Meridian campaign. At Hebron, Miss., 383 of the regiment reënlisted and were furloughed home in March. The regiment joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga., June 6, 1864, and participated in most of the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Peachtree creek, and in the engagement before Atlanta, July 22, where it suffered greatly, Col. Jones being among the killed. After the fall of Atlanta it joined in the pursuit of Hood, then returned to Atlanta and took part in the advance on Savannah in November. It was in the campaign of the Carolinas, halting at Goldsboro, and after the surrender of Johnston's army, went to Washington, D. C., thence to Louisville, and was there mustered out July 21, 1865. The original strength was 916; gain by recruits, 1,194; reënlistments, 381; total, 2,491. Loss by death, 294; desertion, 100; unaccounted for, 127

Fifty-fourth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Cols., John L. Mansfield, David G. Rose; Lieut.-Col., L. Gilbert Knox; Majs., L. Gilbert Knox, Fielding Mansfield. This regiment was organized as a three months' regiment at Indianapolis and was mustered in June 10, 1862, being placed on duty at Camp Morton. It moved to Kentucky in August to assist in repelling the invasion by Gen. Kirby Smith, and was mustered out in Sept., 1862. Its original strength was 887; gain by recruits, 59; total 946. Col. Mansfield resigned June 18, David G. Rose succeeding as colonel.

Fifty-fourth Infantry (One Year Service).—Col., Fielding Mansfield; Lieut.-Cols., Herman Sturm, Daniel Shrader; Majs., Daniel Shrader, Oliver M. Wilson. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in Oct., 1862, for one year, and was mustered in Nov. 16. It left the state Dec. 9 for Memphis, where it was assigned to De Courcy's brigade, Mor-

gan's division, 13th army corps. It joined Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg in December, and participated in two charges at Chickasaw bluffs, losing 264 in killed, wounded and missing. It was in the expedition to Arkansas Post in Jan., 1863, returning to Young's point after the reduction of that place. With Osterhaus' division, leading the advance and opening the way for Grant's army in the Vicksburg campaign, it participated at Port Gibson, garrisoned Raymond, and with three other regiments moved thence as escort of prisoners to the Yazoo river. It entered the trenches and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, then moved with its brigade to the Big Black river, and was with the advance on Jackson, participating in the capture of that city. It returned to Vicksburg; then moving to New Orleans joined the Army of the Gulf; moved with the expedition up the Teche as far as Opelousas and Vermillionville, and was mustered out at New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1863. Its original strength was 956; gain by recruits, 33; total, 989. Loss by death, 216; desertion, 81; unaccounted for, 358.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., John R. Mahan; Maj., James B. Mulkey. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, under special orders in June, 1862, for three months and was mustered in June 16. It was assigned to the duty of guarding the Fort Donelson prisoners at Camp Morton, and then sent to Kentucky in August to assist in repelling Gen. Kirby Smith's invasion. It remained on duty in Kentucky until its term of service expired, and was mustered out at Indianapolis in Sept., 1862. The original strength was 639; gain by recruits, 19; total 658. Loss by death, 4; unaccounted for, 19.

Fifty-sixth Infantry.—This regiment was authorized under special orders, the design being to recruit the regiment from railroad operatives, and it was designated as the "Railroad Regiment." James M Smith was named as colonel, Silas M. Avery as lieutenant-colonel, and Frank B. Lord as major. Failing to enlist the requisite number, the attempt to form the regiment was abandoned and the enlisted men were consolidated with the 52nd regiment, Jan. 20, 1862.

Fifty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., John W. T. McMullen, Cyrus C. Hines, George W. Lennard, Willis Blanch, John S. McGraw; Lieut.-Cols., Franklin A. Hardin, George W. Lennard, Willis Blanch John S. McGraw, Timothy H. Leeds; Majs., John W. Jordan, Willis Blanch, John S. McGraw, Joseph S. Stidham, Addison M. Dunn, Timothy H. Leeds, John S. Summers. This regiment was recruited in the 5th and 11th Congressional districts and was organized at Richmond in Nov., 1861. It was mustered in Nov. 18, and left the state Dec. 23, reporting to Gen. Buell at Louisville, where it was assigned to the 6th division Army of the Ohio, and ordered to Bardstown, Ky. It moved to Lebanon and on Feb. 12, 1862, to Munfordville and thence to Nashville. It started for Pittsburg landing Mar. 21, and was actively engaged at Shiloh. It participated in the siege of Corinth, and moved from there to northern Alabama, where it remained until July, when it was ordered to Tennessee. It was on duty near Tullahoma and McMinnville until September and then took an active part in the campaign against Bragg in Kentucky, being in the battle of Perryville. It was at Nashville during most of December, guarding forage trains and engaged in frequent skirmishes. At the battle of Stone's river it was attached to the left wing of the army and distinguished itself by its gallantry in resisting the fierce attacks made upon the lines at that point, losing 75 in killed and wounded. It was in camp near Murfreesboro during the winter and spring of 1863, took part in Reynolds' "eleven days' scout" in April, and participated in the campaign against Tullahoma. It was in camp near Pelham until Aug. 16, when it joined in the campaign towards Chattanooga and operated on the north side of the Tennessee opposite that city,

its brigade taking possession of Chattanooga on its evacuation after the battle of Chickamauga. Col. Lennard was assigned as provost-marshal and the regiment was placed on duty as provost guard. It was in the battle of Missionary ridge and was then assigned to the 2nd division (Sheridan's), 4th corps, which formed a part of the column sent to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. The regiment reënlisted Jan. 1, 1864, and was furloughed home in March. It rejoined the 4th corps May 5, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, where Col. Lennard was mortally wounded, Adairsville, Allatoona, New Hope Church, where it suffered severely, and in the heavy skirmishes about Kennesaw mountain. In the assault of June 27 it formed the skirmish line in front of the assaulting column of the 4th corps; was on the skirmish line at Peachtree creek; was then in the trenches before Atlanta until Aug. 25, and was engaged at Jonesboro. It accompanied its division to Chattanooga, took part in driving Hood into Alabama, and was with Thomas' army which resisted the enemy's invasion of Tennessee. It was engaged at Franklin, with heavy loss, especially in prisoners, and was in the battle of Nashville, after which it moved to Huntsville, Ala., in pursuit of Hood, remaining there until spring. It moved into Tennessee in April, 1865, proceeding from Bull's gap to Nashville, in July was transferred to Texas, being stationed at Port Lavaca, and was mustered out Dec. 14, 1865. Its original strength was 973; gain by recruits, 464; reënlistments 215; total, 1,652.

Fifty-eight Infantry.—Cols., Henry M. Carr, George P. Buell; Lieut.-Cols., George P. Buell, James T. Embree, Joseph Moore; Majs., James T. Embree, Joseph Moore, William A. Downey. This regiment was organized at Princeton in Oct., 1861, was mustered in Dec. 17, and left the state for Louisville, where it was assigned to Wood's division of Buell's army and marched through central Kentucky, stopping at Bardstown, Lebanon, Spring Garden and Bowling Green. It was at Nashville during March and left for Pittsburg landing Apr. 1, reaching the field of Shiloh on the second day. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, moved into northern Alabama, then to Nashville, thence reached Louisville Oct. 1, and joined in the pursuit of Bragg's army. In December it marched for Murfreesboro, charged the enemy at Lavergne on the 27th and in the three days' battle at Stone's river it lost 18 killed, 87 wounded and 5 missing. It remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the movement against Tullahoma was commenced. Its brigade was the first to enter Chattanooga, was engaged at Chickamauga, where the regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 171 out of the 400 engaged. It then moved into Chattanooga, participated in the battle of Nov. 23, and was with Warner's brigade of Sheridan's division in the assault on Missionary ridge, losing 5 killed and 61 wounded. It made a forced march to the relief of Knoxville, which was besieged by Longstreet's army, and was encamped in the hills of East Tennessee during the winter, without tents or provisions, except such as could be foraged from a poor country. It reënlisted on Jan. 24, 1864 and visited Indiana on furlough in March. On the return to Chattanooga in April, it was assigned to the engineer department for Sherman's army and did all the bridging from Chattanooga to Atlanta, being often under fire. In October 170 veterans and recruits of the 10th Ind. were transferred to the 58th and remained with it while in service. In the division of the army at Atlanta in November the 58th was assigned to the Army of Georgia, composed of the 14th and 20th corps commanded by Gen. Slocum. The regiment did all the bridging and road repairing for that army from Atlanta to Savannah, including the rebuilding of King's bridge, 1,000 feet long, across the Ogeechee river. The non-veterans were mustered out at Savannah, Dec. 31, 1864. The

regiment did all the bridging for the army of Georgia from Savannah to Goldsboro, N. C., including a pontoon bridge over the Savannah at Sister's ferry, where the men worked for six days in water from two to four feet deep. In this campaign the regiment made over 16,000 feet of bridges, much of the work being done at night with the enemy in close proximity. The regiment marched from Goldsboro to Washington, D. C., bridging all the streams on the route except the James river. It was transferred to Louisville and mustered out July 25, 1865. Its original strength was 904; gain by recruits, 816; reënlistments, 202; total, 1,922. Loss by death, 262; desertion, 45; unaccounted for, 16.

Fifty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Jesse I. Alexander, Jefferson K. Scott, Thomas A. McNaught; Lieut.-Cols., Jefferson K. Scott, Thomas A. McNaught, Edward J. McBride; Majs., Elijah Sabin, Thomas A. McNaught, Edward J. McBride, John E. Simpson. This regiment was organized at Gosport in the fall and winter of 1861 and was mustered in Feb. 11, 1862. It left the state Feb. 18, and proceeded to Commerce, Mo., being the first regiment to report to Gen. Pope for duty with the Army of the Mississippi. It moved to Benton and thence to New Madrid, participating in the siege of that place and being one of the first regiments to enter the town and take possession of Fort Thompson. It then marched for Tiptonville and assisted in the capture of over 5,000 prisoners. It embarked for Fort Pillow April 12, returning on the 17th, and then proceeded to Hamburg, Tenn. Gen. Buford was assigned to the command of the brigade to which the 59th was attached. The regiment was engaged from April 24 to May 29 in the movements connected with the march to and siege of Corinth, and then joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Booneville, Miss. Returning to Clear creek near Corinth June 13, it remained until Aug. 6 and then removed to Jacinto where it remained until Sept. 7. It then moved to Rienzi where it was joined by 250 recruits from Indiana. It was engaged in the battle of Corinth in October and pursued Gen. Price to the Hatchie river, after which it moved successively to Grand Junction, Davis' mills, Moscow, Oxford, and Lumpkins' mill. On Dec. 26, it started for Memphis as escort for the commissary train, then returned to LaFayette and back to Memphis, where it went into camp and remained until Mar. 1, 1863. It then moved to Helena, Ark., and embarked Mar. 12 on the Yazoo river expedition. It then took up the march for Vicksburg and reached Port Gibson just as the battle closed. With the 1st brigade, 7th division, 17th army corps, it was engaged at Forty Hills, Raymond and Champion's hill. Its skirmishers were the first to enter Jackson and its flag the one to float over the capitol dome. It formed the rear-guard for the 17th corps at the Big Black river and was the last regiment to cross and then destroy the bridges. It served in the trenches at Vicksburg, joining in the assault of May 22 with heavy losses, 126 being killed or wounded. It marched into Vicksburg July 4 and remained there until Aug. 5, when it moved for Helena. On Sept. 28 it reëmbarked for Memphis and then moved to Glendale, where it remained until Oct. 17. It marched for Chattanooga, took part at Missionary ridge, and went into camp at Bridgeport, Ala., where it was transferred to the 3d division of the 15th army corps. It was in camp at Huntsville from Dec. 26, 1863, until Mar. 3, 1864, when it proceeded to Indiana on furlough having reënlisted as a veteran organization on Jan. 1. It returned to Huntsville Apr. 3 and remained there until June 22, when it left to join Sherman's army. It reached Kingston, Ga., July 1, and guarded the bridge over the Etowah river until Aug. 26. It was then ordered to Chattanooga and marched from there in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry. It moved to Tullahoma Sept. 1, returning on the 21st, and escorted a wagon train as far as Cartersville, Ga. It was again at the Etowah river from Sept. 28 to Nov. 12, when it

proceeded to Atlanta and accompanied the army to Savannah. It marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh, thence to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review; was then transferred to Louisville and mustered out July 17, 1865. During its term of service the regiment traveled 3,756 miles by rail, 4,618 miles by water, and 5,305 miles on foot. The original strength was 721; gain by recruits, 1,195; reënlistments, 240; total, 2,156. Loss by death, 221; desertion, 32; unaccounted for, 158.

Sixtieth Infantry.—Cols., Richard Owen, Augustus Goelzer; Lieut.-Cols., William J. Templeton, Augustus Goelzer, Samuel T. Walker; Majs., William J. Templeton, Joseph B. Cox, Wolfgang Hyne, Jesse Nash, Samuel T. Walker, Theodore Pleisch. This regiment was partially organized at Evansville in Nov., 1861, and during the recruiting was ordered to Camp Morton, Indianapolis, to guard prisoners. The last companies joined in March, 1862, and the regiment was mustered in by detachments. It left the state June 20, first going to Louisville, thence to Lebanon and later moving to Munfordville, which was surrounded by Bragg's army and captured after a determined fight in September. Among those taken prisoners were seven companies of the 60th, the other companies being detached for bridge guard duty near Lebanon Junction at the time and thus escaped. The prisoners were paroled and were joined at the parole camp at Indianapolis by the other companies. The paroled companies were exchanged in November and the regiment joined the Army of the Mississippi, being first engaged in the battle of Arkansas Post. It was in the Vicksburg campaign as part of the 1st brigade, 10th division, 13th army corps, with which it took part in the fatiguing marches, the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black river, and in the trenches before Vicksburg until the surrender. It took part in the siege of Jackson and in various minor engagements and skirmishes, after which it was assigned to Banks' army and took part in the Teche expedition, being engaged at Grand Coteau. Returning to New Orleans, it embarked for Texas, where it was stationed for a time at Pass Cavallo, was then ordered back to New Orleans and joined the Red river expedition. It reached Alexandria on March 19 and a few days later Mower's division defeated Gen. Dick Taylor at Cane river. At Sabine cross-roads, the 60th lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, the Union forces being defeated. After the defeat of the enemy at Pleasant Hill the following day, the command returned to Vicksburg. The regiment reënlisted and visited home on furlough, but its remuster was not accepted, the war department deciding it had not served long enough to entitle it to a remuster as a veteran organization. On its return to the field, it was stationed at Thibodeaux, La., until the fall of 1864. It was engaged at Carrion Crow bayou, suffering heavy loss, and after that was stationed at Algiers, near New Orleans, until Feb. 24, 1865. It was mustered out at Indianapolis on March 21, 1865. The recruits whose terms were unexpired were transferred to the 26th Ind. The original strength of the regiment was 945; gain by recruits, 151; total, 1,096. Loss by death, 203; desertion 87; unaccounted for, 29.

Sixty-first Infantry.—Authority was given Bernard F. Mullen to organize this regiment, to be known as the 2nd Irish regiment, during the winter of 1861–62. The recruits were first rendezvoused at Madison, later being transferred to Terre Haute and Indianapolis to guard the Fort Donelson prisoners. The attempt to raise the regiment was a failure and on May 22, 1862, the enlisted men and a few officers were transferred to the 35th Ind., serving with that regiment during its term of service.

Sixty-second Infantry.—Authority was given William Jones, of

Rockport, in the fall of 1861, to organize the 62nd regiment in the 1st Congressional district, with Rockport as the rendezvous. The attempt to raise the regiment was unsuccessful and the companies and recruits were consolidated with the 53d regiment on Feb. 26, 1862, serving with that regiment during its term of service. Col. Jones was made lieutenant-colonel of the 53d.

Sixty-third Infantry.—Cols., John S. Williams, James McManomy, Israel N. Stiles; Lieut.-Cols., John S. Williams, James McManomy, Israel N. Stiles; Majs., Henry Tindall, James E. Patterson, Frank Wilcox, Jonathan Birch. Cos. A, B, C and D of this regiment were organized at Covington in Jan., 1862, and were ordered to Lafayette to guard a detachment of Confederate prisoners there, being formed into a battalion with John S. Williams as lieutenant-colonel. Soon after it was transferred to Camp Morton at Indianapolis for similar duty. It was ordered east on May 27, and was engaged at the second battle of Bull Run. It then returned to Indianapolis, where the regiment was completed and mustered in Oct. 3, 1862. Cos E, F, G and I were detached for provost guard duty, and the other six companies left the state Dec. 25, for Shepherdsville, Ky., where they were engaged in railroad guard duty until Jan., 1864, being in several skirmishes. About the middle of Jan., 1864, the regiment came together at Camp Nelson, Ky., and left there on Feb. 25 for Knoxville, Tenn. It left the latter place for Mossy creek on March 16, marched from there for Bull's gap, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 23d army corps, and moved toward Jonesboro on Apr. 23, marching 100 miles in four days, and burning the bridges and destroying the tracks of the Tennessee & Virginia railroad for many miles. It effected a junction with Sherman's army at Red Clay, Ga., May 4; was engaged at Rocky Face ridge and Resaca. At the latter place the brigade, with the 63d in the front line, charged across an open field, more than half a mile in extent, under terrific fire and took a portion of the enemy's works, its loss being 18 killed and 94 wounded. It overtook the enemy at Cassville and drove him all the following day. It took position at Dallas, where it lay in intrenchments until June 1, under the fire of three batteries, and was in line of battle from June 3 to 6. It was then in reserve until the 15th, when it again took the front line near Lost mountain. It was under fire at the Kennesaw line, crossed Nose's creek under a heavy fire, and was then in intrenchments until July 1 It reached Atlanta July 20 and was in the engagement of the 22nd. It was in various movements about Atlanta until Sept. 5 and then moved to Decatur, where it remained until Oct. 4, when it joined the force sent to intercept Hood. From Dalton it marched to Nashville and Pulaski and then fell back before Hood's advance, being engaged daily. It participated in the battle of Franklin, repulsing repeated assaults; was also at the battle of Nashville; joined in the pursuit of Hood as far as the Tennessee river; moved on Jan. 16, 1865, for Alexandria, Va., and sailed from there on Feb. 3, for Fort Fisher, N. C. It participated in the unsuccessful attempts to turn Hoke's position and was engaged at Fort Anderson, pursuing the retreating enemy to Town creek. The regiment then moved into Wilmington and from there marched to Kinston, which place was reached on March 12. It left on the 20th for Goldsboro, moved to Raleigh on April 10, and to Greensboro May 5. Cos. A, B, C and D were mustered out at Indianapolis May 20, 1865, and the remaining companies were mustered out June 21. The original strength of the regiment was 872; gain by recruits, 373; total, 1,245. Loss by death, 184; desertion, 47; unaccounted for, 14.

Sixty-fourth Regiment.—This was intended to be an artillery organization, composed of light batteries, twelve in number, but the war depart-

ment declined to accept consolidated batteries and this prevented the completion of the regimental organization.

Sixty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John W. Foster, Thomas Johnson, John W. Hammond; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Johnson, Walter G. Hodge, John W. Hammond, Edward A. Baker; Majs., Thomas G. Brown, Edward A. Baker, Saunders R. Hornbrook. This regiment was organized at Princeton in the summer of 1862. Nine companies were mustered in Aug. 18 and 20, and proceeded at once to Henderson, Ky., going into camp there to protect the place from guerrillas. They moved to Ashbysburg, and attacked Adam Johnson's Confederate regiment, taking possession of Madisonville the next morning. Co. K was mustered in Sept. 10 and joined the regiment, the companies being scattered to different points in Kentucky, west of the Nashville railroad, on duty until Aug. 18, 1863, when they came together at Glasgow. The regiment had been mounted in April and joined Graham's cavalry brigade. While on detached duty Co. D was engaged in a skirmish near Vanderburg, and Co. E was in a skirmish at Dixon. The brigade was the first Union troops to enter Knoxville, reaching there Sept. 1. The regiment marched up the valley, a few days later, took possession of a captured train of cars, and captured another train and two locomotives. With its brigade it was engaged near Zollicoffer and was in a severe fight at Blountsville. It was also in actions at Rheatown, Bristol and Waker's ford, where it fought all day against heavy odds. Co. K was at Mulberry gap, where its 45 men made a night attack on a regiment of the enemy, driving it from its position. The regiment was in the battle at Bean's station, on the following day at Powder Spring gap, and the same day at Skaggs's mill. It was in a fight at Dandridge on Jan. 17, 1864. The regiment was dismounted the following April and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 23d corps, joining Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign on April 30. It was engaged in all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign, commencing at Resaca; then joined in the pursuit of Hood into Alabama and Tennessee; fought at Columbia and Franklin; took a conspicuous part at Nashville; and moved in pursuit of Hood as far as the Tennessee river. It was transferred to Alexandria, Va., in Jan., 1865; moved thence to the vicinity of Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C.; bore the brunt of the attack on Fort Anderson, and was conspicuous in the skirmish at Town creek. It then moved to Greensboro, where it was mustered out June 22, 1865. Its original strength was 942; gain by recruits, 228; total, 1,170. Loss by death, 236; desertion, 59; unaccounted for, 8.

Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Lewis Wallace, De Witt C. Anthony, Roger Martin; Lieut.-Cols., Roger Martin, Thomas G. Morrison; Majs., John W. Gerard, Thomas G. Morrison. This regiment was organized at New Albany and was mustered in Aug. 19, 1862. It left the state the same day for Lexington, Ky., where Lieut.-Col. Martin assumed command, Gen. Wallace having been commissioned provisional colonel at the time of the muster-in and being assigned on reaching Lexington to the command of the troops then concentrating at Covington and Cincinnati. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Ky., the greater part of it being captured and paroled. The paroled men and the remainder of the regiment were ordered to New Albany. An exchange was made in November, when, under command of Col. Anthony the regiment moved to Corinth, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade of Dodge's division, remaining as part of the garrison until Aug. 18, 1863. It then moved to Collierville, Tenn., where Cos. B., C, D, E, G and I were engaged in October, and on Oct. 29 moved for Pulaski, where it passed the winter. On April 29, 1864, the regiment marched to Chattanooga, and from there formed a junction with Sher-

man's army for the Atlanta campaign, being engaged at Resaca, Lay's ferry, Rome cross-roads, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, before Atlanta, and at Jonesboro. On Sept. 26 it took the train with its division for Rome, Ga., but later rejoined the army at Atlanta and moved with it for Savannah. It marched through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, and was mustered out there on June 3, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 59th and served with that regiment until its muster-out. The original strength of the 66th was 1,017; gain by recruits, 101; total, 1,118. Loss by death, 234; desertion, 32; unaccounted for, 15.

Sixty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Frank Emerson; Lieut.-Cols., Theodore E. Berchler, Francis A. Sears; Majs., Augustus H. Abbett, Francis A. Sears. This regiment was organized at Madison and was mustered in Aug. 20, 1862. It moved at once into Kentucky, participated in the engagement at Munfordville in September, where it was compelled to surrender to Bragg's forces, losing 43 in killed and wounded. It was paroled, was exchanged in December, then proceeded to Memphis and was in the assault on Arkansas Post, being in the victorious charge that carried the works. It moved to Young's point for the Vicksburg campaign, was attached to the 13th corps, was engaged in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black River bridge, and in the investment and capture of Vicksburg. It was prominently engaged in the siege of Jackson; was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf; took part in the Teche expedition, being in action at Grand Coteau, where 200 of the regiment were captured. It was ordered to Texas in Jan., 1864, and remained there until March. Returning to New Orleans, it joined the Red River expedition, participated at Sabine cross-roads, Cane river and Alexandria with heavy losses. It was sent on the expedition against Forts Gaines and Morgan at the entrance of the Mobile bay, and took part in the siege which resulted in their capture. It encamped at Morganza, La., during the winter and took part in two small expeditions. The 67th was consolidated with the 24th Ind. on Dec. 21, 1864, the consolidation being designated the 24th, which served in the campaign against Mobile, afterward moving to Texas. All the original members of the 67th were mustered out July 19, 1865, and a few recruits remained at Galveston with the 24th until that regiment was mustered out. The original strength of the 67th was 984; gain by recruits, 56; total, 1,040. Loss by death, 161; desertion, 43; unaccounted for, 216.

Sixty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Edward W. King, John S. Scobey, Harvey J. Espy; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin C. Shaw, John S. Scobey, Harvey J. Espy, Edmund Finn; Majs., John S. Scobey, James W. Innis, Harvey J. Espy, Edmund Finn, Cyrus B. Goodwin. This regiment was organized at Greensburg, mustered in Aug. 19, 1862, left at midnight of the same day for Louisville and thence for Lebanon, moved to Munfordville and there surrendered with the other troops to Gen. Bragg, being paroled and exchanged in December. On Dec. 26 a detachment moved to Louisville, where it was joined by the rest of the regiment on the 31st. It proceeded to Murfreesboro, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 4th division, 14th army corps. It was in the engagement at Hoover's gap in June, 1863; moved over the Tennessee and Lookout mountains in September, skirmishing with the enemy at Pond Springs; was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 135 in killed, wounded and missing out of 356 engaged, Col. King being among the killed, and it was among the last to leave the field. On Oct. 11 it was transferred to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps, and took part at Missionary ridge, losing 82 in killed and wounded. It then marched to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, and later toward Dandridge, returning soon to Knoxville and moving thence to Marysville.

During March, 1864, it was on duty at Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, New Market, Morristown and McDonald's station. It was on garrison duty at Chattanooga from Apr. 28 to Aug. 14, and was then in a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry at Dalton, Ga. It was engaged in several minor expeditions from Chattanooga until Oct. 27, when it moved to Decatur, Ala., and was engaged with the garrison in a fight with Hood's forces. It guarded the forces tearing up the track near Resaca from Nov. 13 to Nov. 29, when it moved to Nashville, and was in the battle there in December. It was in pursuit of Hood's army as far as Leighton, and from there returned to Chattanooga. It was engaged on bridge guard duty and mustered out at Nashville June 20, 1865, the recruits being then transferred to the 44th regiment and serving with it until mustered out Sept. 14. The original strength of the 68th was 905; gain by recruits, 112; total, 1,017. Loss by death, 142; desertion, 48; unaccounted for, 5.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., William A. Bickle, Thomas W. Bennett; Lieut.-Cols., Job Stout, Oran Perry; Majs., Thomas S. Walterhouse, John H. Finley, George H. Bonebrake. This regiment was organized at Richmond and was mustered in Aug. 19, 1862. It left the state the next day for Richmond, Ky., and was engaged in the battle near that place on the 30th, where Kirby Smith's forces captured it almost to a man, after it had lost 218 in killed and wounded. The regiment was paroled and in November was exchanged, leaving Nov. 27 for Memphis. It was with Sheldon's brigade of Morgan's division on the Vicksburg expedition in December, and participated in the assault at Chickasaw bluffs. It was engaged at Arkansas Post, and after the capture of that place proceeded to Young's point, where over 100 men died of disease. It moved to Milliken's bend in the latter part of February and on March 30, was the advance regiment in the movement of Grant's army against Vicksburg. It dislodged a force at Roundaway bayou, and aided in building bridges at Richmond, La., 2,000 feet being constructed in three days, thus completing a military road across the Peninsula from the river above Vicksburg to the river 40 miles below. It was engaged at Port Gibson, losing 71 in killed and wounded, at Champion's hill, and in the assault at Black River bridge. It moved to the rear of Vicksburg, was engaged in the siege and in the assault of May 22, and was stationed at the Black river bridge, holding Johnston's forces in check until Vicksburg's fall. The regiment was in Osterhaus' division, which opened all the engagements prior to the investment of Vicksburg. The 69th was in constant skirmish in the advance on Jackson and was actively engaged during the six days' siege. It was sent to Port Hudson in August; was in the Teche expedition with Gen. Franklin; moved to Texas in November, landing at Matagorda Bay; sailed for Indianola Feb. 13, 1864, and returned to Matagorda island on Mar. 13. It returned to Louisiana in April; joined Banks' retreating army near Alexandria; participated in the fight near that place, and in the retreat supported Lucas cavalry in covering the rear of the army. It was in camp at Morganza until December and engaged in several minor expeditions. It moved for Dauphin island, Mobile bay, on Dec. 7, and on the 14th joined the Pascagoula expedition. The regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies Jan. 23, 1865, with Lieut.-Col. Perry in command, and embarked a few days later for Barrancas, Fla., whence it moved to Pensacola on Mar. 14, and on the 20th accompanied Steele through Florida and southern Alabama. It engaged in the assault at Fort Blakely, and guarded prisoners to Ship island. It then moved to Selma, Ala., where it remained until May 3, when it returned to Mobile and was mustered out July 5, 1865. The original strength was 1 002; gain by recruits, 98; total, 1,100.

Seventieth Infantry.—Col., Benjamin Harrison; Lieut.-Cols., James Burgess, Samuel Merrill; Majs., Samuel C. Vance, Samuel Merrill, Zachariah S. Ragan. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Aug. 12, 1862. It left the state the next day for Bowling Green, Ky., and was the first regiment in the field in answer to the call of July, 1862. It was engaged in several expeditions, in one of which, to Russellville, it was engaged with several hundred cavalry, inflicting heavy losses, capturing 40 horses and many small arms and other equipment. It was attached to Ward's brigade, Dumont's division, 14th army corps, with which it moved to Scottsville, Ky., and thence to Gallatin, Tenn. It was engaged in guard duty on the Louisville & Nashville railroad until Feb. 9, 1863, and was then on camp and provost duty until June 1, when it moved to Lavergne. On June 30 it marched to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, Granger's reserve corps, and moved to Nashville Aug. 19, being engaged in guarding trains to various points and on picket and fatigue duty. On Jan. 2, 1864, it was transferred to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 11th corps, Col. Harrison being assigned to the brigade command. It moved to Wauhatchie in February and on the organization of the 20th corps it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division. It took part in the Atlanta campaign and at Resaca captured a fort and 4 Napoleon guns. In this campaign it lost 41 killed, 43 died of wounds and 191 were wounded. The reënlisted veterans and recruits of the 27th Ind. were consolidated with the 70th on Nov. 5, and participated with the regiment in the Georgia and Carolina campaign, resting at Raleigh. The regiment marched to Richmond and thence to Washington city, where it was mustered out June 8, 1865, the remaining recruits being transferred to the 33d regiment. The original strength of the 70th was 1,012; gain by recruits, 358; total, 1,370. Loss by death, 195; desertion, 39; unaccounted for, 27.

Seventy-first Regiment (6th Cavalry).—Cols., James Biddle, Courtland C. Matson; Lieut.-Cols., Melville D. Topping, Courtland C. Matson; Majs., William Conklin, William W. Carter, Daniel A. Conover, Orlando J. Smith, Jacob S. Stephens, Chauncey H. Thompson, Edward H. Thompson, Russell P. Finney. This regiment, the 71st of the line, was organized as infantry, mustered in Aug. 18, 1862, and sent immediately to Kentucky to assist in repelling Kirby Smith's invasion. It was engaged in the battle of Richmond, where it lost 215 in killed and wounded and 347 prisoners, Lieut.-Col. Topping and Maj. Conkling being among the killed, and only 225 escaped capture. The captured were paroled, returned to Terre Haute, and were exchanged late in the fall. It returned to the field on Dec. 27, when 400 of the regiment were sent to Muldraugh's hill to guard trestle work and the following day they were surrounded by 4,000 of Morgan's cavalry and captured. The regiment returned to Indianapolis, where it remained until Aug. 26, 1863. It was changed into a cavalry organization, Feb. 23, 1863, and two additional companies were organized and added during the year. It was engaged in the siege of Knoxville; in the operations against Longstreet on the Holston and Clinch rivers, losing heavily, in killed and wounded; was ordered to Mt. Sterling, Ky., in the spring of 1864, to be remounted; and was stationed at Nicholasville, Ky., until April, when it moved to join Sherman's army at Dalton. It arrived there May 11, was assigned to the 2nd cavalry brigade, Army of the Ohio, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kennesaw mountain, and other engagements of the movement upon Atlanta. It aided in the capture of Allatoona pass and was the first to raise a flag upon Lost mountain. It took part in Stoneman's raid to Macon, Ga., losing 166 in killed, wounded and captured, and returned to Nashville on Aug. 28, where it was re-

mounted and sent in pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry. It took part in repelling Forrest's invasion of Middle Tennessee, being engaged with his forces at Pulaski, and pursuing him to Waterloo, Ala. On Nov. 1 it moved to Dalton, Ga., and on the 26th returned to Nashville. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville and joined in the pursuit of Hood after the battle. It remained at Nashville until Apr. 1865, when it moved to Pulaski with the 2nd brigade, 6th division, cavalry corps, Military Division of the Mississippi. The original members of the regiment to the number of 425 were mustered out at Pulaski, Tenn., June 17, 1865, and the recruits whose terms did not expire before Oct. 1, were consolidated with the recruits of the 5th cavalry, the new organization being designated as the 6th Ind. cavalry. It remained in Middle Tennessee until Sept. 15, 1865, when it was mustered out at Murfreesboro. The original strength of the regiment was 1,200; gain by recruits, 548; total, 1,748. Loss by death, 260; desertion, 105; unaccounted for, 72.

Seventy-second Infantry.—Col., Abram O. Miller; Lieut.-Cols., John B. Milroy, Samuel C. Kirkpatrick, Chester G. Thompson; Majs., Samuel C. Kirkpatrick, Henry M. Carr, Adam Pinkerton, Lawson S. Kilborn. This regiment was organized at Lafayette and was mustered in Aug. 16, 1862. It left the state the next day and proceeded to Lebanon, Ky., where it remained until Bragg's invasion, when it moved with Buell's army. It moved into Tennessee in November and arrived at Murfreesboro Jan. 8, 1863, where it was mounted and served as mounted infantry in the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga. It aided in defeating the enemy at Hoover's gap, sustaining a heavy loss; met and routed a brigade at Rock Springs; was in the battle of Chickamauga, meeting with heavy losses, and aided in driving Wheeler out of Middle Tennessee. At Mooresville, Ala., it engaged the enemy in November; was sent to Memphis the following month and attached to the cavalry command of Sherman's army, moving with it on the Meridian raid. It returned to Memphis, thence to Nashville, joined the 3d brigade, 2nd cavalry division in March, 1864, and on April 30 started on the Atlanta campaign. It was constantly engaged in battles and skirmishes until the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman commenced his march through Georgia, the horses of the regiment were turned over to Kilpatrick's division and the regiment was ordered to Louisville for new mounts. It moved to Gravelly Springs, Ala., on Dec. 28, and joined Wilson's cavalry expedition, which resulted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Ala., and Columbus and Macon, Ga., with 8,000 prisoners, great quantities of supplies and artillery. After Richmond's fall the regiment was sent out in detachments to intercept Davis. It left Macon for Nashville May 23, and was mustered out at that place June 26, 1865. The original strength was 988; gain by recruits, 337; total, 1,325. Loss by death, 155; desertion, 35; unaccounted for, 36.

Seventy-third Infantry.—Cols., Gilbert Hathaway, Alfred B. Wade; Lieut.-Cols., Oliver H. P. Bailey, Robert W. Graham, Irvin N. Walker, Alfred B. Wade, William M. Kendall; Majs., William Krimbill, Irvin N. Walker, Alfred B. Wade, William M. Kendall. This regiment was organized at South Bend and was mustered in Aug. 16, 1862. It left the state at once for Lexington, Ky., but moved to Louisville early in September. It was assigned to the 20th brigade, 6th division of Buell's army, and joined in the pursuit of Bragg. It was in reserve at Perryville and continued in pursuit of the enemy as far as Wild Cat. It returned to Glasgow, Ky., and moved thence to Gallatin, Tenn., where it surprised the enemy and drove him from the field, capturing 19 prisoners. The regiment marched into Nashville on Nov. 26, then proceeded to Lebanon, where it was in a skirmish, and moved with Rosecrans'

army to Stone's river, which the regiment crossed on the evening of Dec. 29, in company with the 51st, being the first of the army to make the crossing. The 73d was compelled to recross the river under the fire of an entire division, and it was in sharp skirmishing on the 30th. On the 31st, its brigade double-quicked a mile and a half to reinforce the right wing which had been crowded back a distance of 2 miles, taking a position and engaging twice its numbers. It fought at close range for 20 minutes, losing more than one-third the number engaged, then charged and drove the force in its front from the field. The advance of a brigade on its flank compelled it to fall back a short distance, but the enemy's advance had been checked and the right wing saved. Rosecrans complimented the regiment in person after the battle. In these operations the regiment was under fire at the front for six days, and was so completely exhausted it was placed in reserve on Jan. 3, 1863. Its loss was 22 killed, 46 wounded, and 36 missing. It was assigned to Col. Streight's independent provisional brigade on Apr. 10, and accompanied it to Eastport, Miss., where it was mounted and moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., from which place it started on the raid into Georgia. At Day's gap this brigade, numbering 1,500, was attacked by 4,000 of Forrest's and Roddey's cavalry. The 73d, on the left flank, repulsed a fierce charge and the whole brigade then charged the enemy, driving him from the field. The enemy reformed during the day and made a second attack at Crooked creek, but was repulsed with a heavy loss. The brigade was again attacked at Blount's farm, the 73d bearing the brunt of the fight, and Col. Hathaway being killed. At Cedar bluffs, utterly exhausted, almost out of ammunition and surrounded, the brigade surrendered. The men were sent north on parole and later exchanged, but the officers were sent to prison. Returning to the field several months later, the regiment, under Maj. Wade, who had been released by the prison authorities, was placed on guard duty along the Louisville & Nashville railroad, with its headquarters at Triune. After several minor encounters with the enemy it was attached to the 1st brigade, 4th division, 20th corps, and during the summer of 1864, it defended Prospect, Tenn., against Wheeler's raid. It was ordered to Decatur, Ala., in Sept., 1864, and thence to Athens, which place it occupied and put in an excellent state for defense, including a bomb proof in the fort. In October, 4,000 of Buford's cavalry with 4 pieces of artillery, appeared and drove in the pickets, and next morning opened a heavy artillery fire, but inflicted no damage. A demand for the surrender of the fort was refused and the fight continued, the enemy being repulsed with heavy loss. The garrison numbered but 500. The regiment was ordered to Decatur to assist in the defense of that point, where the garrison of 5,000 held off Hood's army of 35,000 from Oct. 26 to 30, the enemy finally withdrawing. The winter was passed at Stevenson, Huntsville and Larkinsville on railroad guard duty, the regiment being engaged in numerous skirmishes, and it was mustered out at Nashville July 1, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 29th Ind., serving with that regiment until it was mustered out. The original strength of the 73d was 1,020; gain by recruits, 149; total, 1,169. Loss by death, 229; desertion, 74; unaccounted for, 5.

Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Charles W. Chapman, Myron Baker, Thomas Morgan; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel Keefer, Myron Baker, Thomas Morgan, Charles B. Mann; Majs., Myron Baker, Thomas Morgan, Charles B. Mann, William B. Jacobs. Eight companies of this regiment were organized at Fort Wayne in August, 1862, and were mustered in at Indianapolis Aug. 21, leaving the state at once for Louisville and proceeding thence to Bowling Green. They returned to Louisville Sept. 5, and were assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Ohio,

and joined in pursuit of Bragg. They reached Gallatin, Tenn., Nov. 10, and moved thence to Castalian Springs, where they were joined by Cos. C and K on Dec. 4, making the organization complete. These companies had been left at Indianapolis to fill up their ranks and left the state, Aug. 27, to join the regiment, but were stopped at Munfordville to assist in the defense of that place. They were in a skirmish with Bragg's advance, Sept. 14, and took part in the general engagement that followed, being surrendered with the forces on the 17th, but were paroled and on Nov. 17 were exchanged. The regiment aided in driving Morgan's forces across the Cumberland at Hartsville, and later overhauled Morgan at Salt river, the brigade driving him across the Rolling fork. The regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 14th corps, and moved on Jan. 13, 1863, from Gallatin to Nashville, thence to Lavergne, remaining there until June 3, when it moved to Triune. It then marched on the campaign against Tullahoma and skirmished at Hoover's gap. Moving from Tullahoma in August, it participated in the campaign against Chattanooga, crossed the Tennessee, and was in a skirmish at Dug gap. It was one of the first regiments engaged at Chickamauga and was one of the last to leave the field. Its loss was 20 killed, 129 wounded and 11 missing. It reached Chattanooga on Sept. 22; was in action constantly during that siege and in the victorious assault at Missionary ridge; pursued the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga., returned to Chattanooga and was transferred to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 14th corps; moved with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged almost daily in skirmishing and in the battles at Dallas, Kennesaw, Lost mountain, Peachtree creek, and numerous minor engagements about Atlanta. Lieut.-Col. Baker, in command, was killed in front of Atlanta Aug. 5. At Jonesboro the brigade carried the works, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and over 700 men. The 74th lost 13 killed and 40 wounded in this affair, most of the latter dying later of their wounds. With the corps, it was in pursuit of Hood's army in October, and then joined in the march to Savannah, the regiment engaging in a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry at Rocky Creek Church. From Savannah it passed through Georgia and the Carolinas to Raleigh, thence to Washington City. The original strength was 942; gain by recruits, 215; total, 1,157. Loss by death, 260; desertion, 25; unaccounted for, 4.

Seventy-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John U. Pettit, Milton S. Robinson, William O'Brien; Lieut.-Cols., William O'Brien, Cyrus J. McCole; Majs., Cyrus J. McCole, Mahlon H. Floyd. This regiment was organized at Wabash and was mustered in on Aug. 19, 1862. It left the state on Aug. 21 for Lebanon, Ky., but retired to Louisville upon Bragg's advance. It then moved to Frankfort, Scottsville, Gallatin and Cave city in pursuit of Morgan's forces. It was in camp near Gallatin during December and moved in Jan., 1863, to Murfreesboro, being engaged in scouting and brief expeditions, with the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 14th army corps. On June 24 it started for Tullahoma, participated in the battle at Hoover's gap, and was the first regiment to enter the enemy's works at Tullahoma. Moving then towards Chattanooga, it was engaged at Chickamauga, losing 17 killed and 107 wounded. It remained near Chattanooga during the fall and winter and was engaged in the battle of Missionary ridge. It moved to Ringgold, Ga., in the spring of 1864, joined the campaign to Atlanta, and was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, in front of Atlanta, and at Jonesboro. On Oct. 4, the 75th moved with its corps to Pine mountain, and arrived in time to threaten the rear of French's division of Hood's army, which was investing the garrison at Allatoona. The regiment pursued the enemy to Gaylesville, and returned in time

to join the march upon Savannah, which city was reached in December. In Jan., 1865, the regiment made the march through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, participating en route in the battles of Fayetteville and Bentonville. It then moved with the advance of the army to Raleigh, skirmishing at Smithfield, thence to Richmond and Washington, and was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 42nd Ind. and served with that regiment until its muster out. The original strength of the 75th was 1,031; gain by recruits, 96; total, 1,127. Loss by death, 227; desertion, 30; unaccounted for, 31.

Seventy-sixth Infantry.—Col., James Gavin; Lieut.-Col., John T. Wilder; Maj., Samuel W. Elliott. This regiment was organized in July, 1862, as a 30-day regiment and was mustered in July 20. The purpose of its organization was for repelling guerrilla raids. A band of guerrillas had crossed the Ohio at Newburg, and captured about 80 convalescent soldiers in the hospital, together with some state arms and other property. Col. Gavin and Lieut.-Col. Wilder, who were at their homes at the time, proposed raising a regiment for 30 days for the purpose of clearing that part of the state of these lawless bands. Their proposition was accepted and in 48 hours time the 76th had been raised, mustered and equipped. It moved to Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., having several severe skirmishes with guerrillas. Cos. G and H were employed as guards to protect steamers. Its strength was 786, and its loss by death, 1.

Seventy-seventh Regiment (4th Cavalry).—Cols., Isaac P. Gray, Lawrence S. Shuler, John A. Platter, John T. Deweese, Horace P. Lamson; Lieut.-Cols., Lawrence S. Shuler, John A. Platter, John T. Deweese, Joseph P. Lesslie, Horace P. Lamson, George H. Purdy; Majs., John A. Platter, Nathan Earlywine, Warren Horr, John T. Deweese, Joseph P. Lesslie, Horace P. Lamson, George H. Purdy, Christopher C. Mason William T. Pepper, John Austin, Albert J. Morley, Albert C. Rosencranz. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Aug. 22, 1862. It left the state at once, a battalion of four companies commanded by Major Platter, proceeding to Henderson, Ky., and another battalion going to Louisville and thence to the interior of Missouri. Platter's battalion was engaged in skirmishes at Madisonville and Mt. Washington. The third battalion under Col. Gray, was encamped at Madison, Ind., for a short time, moving thence to Vevay, and then to Frankfort, Ky., which place was reached on Oct. 24. It was stationed for a time at Gallatin, Tenn., watching Morgan's forces, and was engaged in a victorious fight near Munfordville in December. In Jan., 1863, it moved into Tennessee and was in slight skirmishing about Murfreesboro in March. The regiment was united at this time, with the exception of Co. C, which became Gen. A. J. Smith's escort. The regiment moved with Rosecrans' army for Tullahoma and Chattanooga, participating at Chickamauga. It was also in the fight at Fayetteville, Tenn., Nov. 1. It passed the winter in East Tennessee, holding an advanced position in all the cavalry movements, and was conspicuously engaged at Mossy creek, Talbott's station and Dandridge. In the severe fight at Fair Garden its division drove two divisions of the enemy 8 miles during the day. Capt. Rosencranz, with the second battalion of the 4th, joined other regiments as skirmishers. Maj. Purdy, with the first battalion, supported by Lilly's 18th Ind. battery, and the remaining companies of the 4th, made a saber charge on a battery and captured it, together with a battleflag, and more prisoners than the charging party had men. Lieut.-Col. Lesslie was killed. In March, 1864, the regiment joined Sherman's cavalry, and was engaged at Varnell's station, Burnt Church, at Newnan in the McCook raid, and in all the movements of that expedition. After the fall of Atlanta it marched

into Tennessee and was engaged at Columbia in October. It was stationed near Louisville, with the 2nd brigade, 1st cavalry division, Military Division of the Mississippi, during November; was near Nashville in Jan., 1865, and in February near Waterloo, Ala. It was engaged in Wilson's raid through Alabama and participated at Plantersville and Selma in April. It then moved into Georgia, leaving for Nashville in May. Co. C, which had served as Gen. Smith's escort, engaged in all the operations of his command, including the siege of Vicksburg and the Red river expedition, then joined the regiment in 1864 and served with it to the time of its discharge. The regiment was mustered out at Nashville June 29, 1865. Its original strength was 1,223; gain by recruits, 301; total, 1,524. Loss by death, 204; desertion 84; unaccounted for, 54.

Seventy-eighth Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., William L. Farran. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862 as a 60-days regiment, to serve against guerrillas. Guerrilla raids were of frequent occurrence during the summer of 1862 and volunteers were tendered for their suppression. The 78th, with six other companies, was mustered in Aug. 5, and was stationed at Evansville for guard duty, making several expeditions into Kentucky in pursuit of guerrillas. In one of these, a portion of the regiment was captured and paroled at Uniontown, Ky. The regiment was employed on picket duty along the border the greater part of its term. Its strength was 587. Loss by death, 4; desertion, 2.

Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Col., Frederick Knefler; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel P. Oyler, George W. Parker; Majs., Perry M. Blankenship, Elliot G. Wallace, George W. Parker, John G. Dunbar. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Sept. 2, 1862. It left at once for Louisville, which was being menaced by the approach of Braggs' army, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 21st army corps, Buell's army. It left on Oct. 1, in pursuit of Bragg, being in reserve at Perryville and in a skirmish at Crab Orchard, with the enemy's rearguard. It moved to Logan's cross-roads, thence to Gallatin, and went into camp at Nashville. It participated at Stone's river, losing 7 killed and 44 wounded, and aided in the repulse of Breckenridge's assault on the left wing. It remained in camp at Murfreesboro until June 24, and moved thence to Tullahoma, Manchester, McMinnville and Pikeville. On the march to Chattanooga it was engaged in heavy skirmishing and in the battle of Chickamauga it charged and captured the 1st Va. battery, suffering a loss of 1 killed, 40 wounded and 13 missing. It was at Chattanooga during its siege by the enemy, being assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th corps. The 86th Ind. was temporarily consolidated with the 79th and this consolidated force led the column which stormed and captured Missionary ridge, its flag being the first on the enemy's works. It captured 11 pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. The regiment then moved to the relief of Knoxville, reaching there Dec. 6. It remained in East Tennessee during the winter of 1863-64, suffering greatly from exposure and insufficient food, and was engaged almost constantly in skirmishing and marching. It participated at Strawberry plains, New Market, Mossy creek and Clinch valley, inflicting heavy losses and capturing many prisoners. While en route for Cumberland gap, it was in numerous minor engagements and it rejoined its corps at Chattanooga in April, 1864. On May 3, it marched to Catoosa springs, Ga., thence to Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face ridge, being engaged heavily in skirmishing. It was in reserve at Resaca; was in severe skirmishing at Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston and Cassville; was engaged at New Hope Church, Pickett's mills, Lost mountain and Kennesaw mountain, and at Peachtree creek captured the enemy's works and a number of prisoners. It was on active duty in the siege

of Atlanta; participated at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station; marched as far as Gaylesville, Ala., in October in the pursuit of Hood; and then with its corps was detached from Sherman's army and sent to the relief of Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Reaching Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 1, it spent some time in fortifying the place, but on Hood's approach fell back as far as Franklin, where it was in reserve during the battle of Nov. 30. Reaching Nashville, Dec. 1, it took position in the fortifications until the battle, and was present at the storming of Overton's hill, part of its brigade capturing the position, with 9 pieces of artillery. It moved to Huntsville, Ala., in pursuit of the retreating army and remained there from Jan. 6 to Mar. 17, 1865, when it moved by rail to Morristown and marched to Jonesboro. Learning of the surrender of the Confederate armies in Virginia, it returned to Nashville and was mustered out at Indianapolis June 11, 1865. Its original strength was 921; gain by recruits, 245; total, 1,166. Loss by death, 187; desertion, 48; unaccounted for, 6.

Eightieth Infantry.—Cols., Charles Denby, Lewis Brooks, James L. Culbertson, Alfred D. Owen; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis Brooks, George T. Simonson, James L. Culbertson, Alfred D. Owen, John W. Tucker; Majs., George T. Simonson, James L. Culbertson, John W. Tucker, Jeremiah C. Gladish, Harrison M. Spain. This regiment was organized at Princeton and was mustered in Sept. 5, 1862. It moved to Indianapolis on the 8th and was there armed and sent to Covington, Ky., to aid in repelling Kirby Smith's threatened invasion. It joined Buell's army at Louisville, moved against Bragg, and participated at Perryville, where it was conspicuously engaged and lost 150 in killed and wounded. It remained in Kentucky on guard duty and took part in two expeditions against Morgan's raiding cavalry. It moved for East Tennessee with Burnside's army in August and participated in the active campaigns following, being engaged at Kingston and Mossy creek. It left Tennessee with the 23d corps in the spring of 1864, and joined Sherman's army at Red Clay, Ga., remaining there until May 9, when it moved towards Dalton. It was engaged at Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and in the fights before Atlanta, losing 175 in killed and wounded. It joined in the pursuit of Hood's army as far as Gaylesville, Ala., where its corps was detached and sent to Tennessee to join Gen. Thomas' command. It participated at Franklin, was in the battle of Nashville, and joined the pursuit of Hood's forces to the Tennessee river. It was transferred to Alexandria, Va., in Jan., 1865, and there it embarked for North Carolina where it participated in the campaign against Wilmington, Kinston, Goldsboro and Raleigh, being conspicuously engaged in the attack upon Fort Anderson. Upon the arrival of Sherman's army its corps took part in the movements against Johnston and remained on duty in the state after his surrender. It was mustered out at Salisbury June 22, 1865. All recruits entering the service subsequent to Oct. 1, 1862, were transferred to the 129th Ind. and retained in service with that regiment. The original strength of the 80th was 949; gain by recruits, 100; total, 1,049. Loss by death, 237; desertion, 49; unaccounted for, 3.

Eighty-first Infantry.—Cols., William W. Caldwell, Horatio Woodbury, Ranna S. Moore, Oliver P. Anderson; Lieut.-Cols., John Timberlake, Horatio Woodbury, Leonidas Stout, William C. Wheeler, Oliver P. Anderson, Edward G. Mathey; Majs., Horatio Woodbury, Leonidas Stout, William C. Richards, Edward G. Mathey, William D. Evritt. This regiment was organized at New Albany and was mustered in Aug. 20, 1862. It left the state at once for Louisville, where it remained until Oct. 1, when it moved with Buell's army in pursuit of Bragg and was in reserve at the battle of Perryville. At Nashville it was assigned

to the 3d brigade, 1st division, and took part in the movement towards Murfreesboro. At the battle of Stone's river, it was on the right wing in the terrible charge of Dec. 31, its brigade holding the ground until those on either flank fell back, compelling it to retire and take a new position. The 81st lost 4 killed, 44 wounded and 40 missing. It remained at Murfreesboro until in June, when it moved forward and took part in the fight at Liberty gap. It remained at Winchester until Aug. 17, when it marched for Stevenson, Ala., and reached Chattanooga in time to engage in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 8 killed, 59 wounded and 22 missing. It was then at Chattanooga until Oct. 25, when it marched for Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until Jan. 26, 1864. It went into camp at Ooltewah, Tenn., until May 3, and then joined Sherman's army. It fought at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost gap, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Bald knob, Kingston, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, about Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It joined the pursuit of Hood at Gaylesville, Ala., and proceeded thence to Chattanooga. On Oct. 31 it was detailed as train guard as far as Pulaski, marched thence to Franklin and participated in the battle at that point Nov. 30. It then marched to Nashville, took a prominent part in the battle there in December, and then pursued the enemy to Huntsville, Ala. It was ordered to Strawberry plains in eastern Tennessee, and on April 3, 1865, moved into North Carolina but returned and proceeded to Nashville, which place was reached April 22. It was mustered out June 13, 1865, when the recruits were transferred to the 31st Ind., with which they remained until its muster-out. The original strength of the 81st was 939; gain by recruits, 43; total, 982. Loss by death, 236; desertion, 33; unaccounted for, 8.

Eighty-second Infantry.—Col., Morton C. Hunter; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Davis, Paul E. Slocum, John M. Matheny; Majs., Paul E. Slocum, Samuel A. Spencer. This regiment was organized at Madison and was mustered in Aug. 30, 1862. It left the state Sept. 1 for Louisville, where it was assigned to a brigade in Buell's army and joined the pursuit of Bragg. It next moved with Rosecrans' army to Murfreesboro, and was engaged at Stone's river. It remained in camp at Murfreesboro until June, and was in the engagement at Hoover's gap. It was at Chickamauga, where its corps withstood every assault and the regiment's loss was 21 killed, 72 wounded and 29 missing. It was engaged in a skirmish in front of Chattanooga during the siege of that place, was in a lively affray at Brown's ferry, and in the storming of Missionary ridge. It moved in May, 1864, upon the Atlanta campaign and took part in the assault at Buzzard Roost, where Lieut.-Col. Slocum was mortally wounded, and in which the regiment lost 25. It fought at Resaca, Dallas, Kingston, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, in front of Atlanta, and in numerous intervening skirmishes. It was in a sharp fight upon the skirmish line, Aug. 7, losing 26 in killed and wounded, out of 105 engaged, and was also in action at Jonesboro. It returned to Atlanta and remained there until Oct. 3, when it joined the movement to repel Hood, proceeding as far as Gaylesville, Ala. It then returned and moved to Savannah, afterward accompanied the army through the Carolinas, being engaged at Bentonville. It was at Goldsboro, for a brief time, moved thence to Raleigh, and on Apr. 30 marched for Washington, where it participated in the grand review and was mustered out June 9, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 22nd Ind., with which they remained until it was mustered out. The original strength of the 82nd was 938; gain by recruits, 157; total, 1,095. Loss by death, 227; desertion, 33; unaccounted for, 13.

Eighty-third Infantry.—Cols., Benjamin J. Spooner, George H. Scott; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Cravens, Benjamin H. Myers, George H.

Scott, William N. Craw; Majs., James S. Jelley, Jacob W. Eggleston, George H. Scott, Eli F. Scott. This regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg and was mustered in Sept. 9, 1862. It was composed of nine companies of enlisted men and one company of drafted men, the drafted men being discharged from service at the end of nine months from Nov. 15, 1862. The regiment moved to Memphis, where it was assigned to the army operating in western Tennessee, and participated in the march to the Tallahatchie and the December campaign against Vicksburg, being actively engaged in the assault at Chickasaw bluffs. It then joined the Arkansas expedition and was engaged in the storming and capture of Arkansas Post, after which it joined Grant's army and took part in the operations about Vicksburg. Moving to the rear of the city, it was engaged at the battle of Champion's hill, then entered the trenches at Vicksburg and was constantly on duty, often under fire, until its capitulation, taking part in the assaults of May 19 and 22. It was in the siege and capture of Jackson, and at the close of the Vicksburg campaign accompanied Sherman's army to Memphis, marched thence to Chattanooga and participated at Missionary ridge. It passed the winter in camp near Cleveland, Tenn., then joined the forces entering upon the Atlanta campaign, being actively engaged at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, near Atlanta, and at Jonesboro, and then moved north in pursuit of Hood in October. It was with Sherman on the march to Savannah, took part in the assault upon Fort McAllister, then moved to Beaufort, S. C., whence it accompanied the army on its march through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, being in the battles of Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville, N. C. After Johnston's surrender, it marched to Washington by way of Raleigh, Petersburg and Richmond, and participated in the grand review in May. It was mustered out June 3, 1865, and the recruits were transferred to the 48th Ind. The original strength of the regiment was 973 and it gained by recruits, 120; total, 1,093. Loss by death, 249; desertion, 19; unaccounted for, 116.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Nelson Trusler, Andrew J. Neff, Martin B. Miller; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel Orr, Andrew J. Neff, William A. Boyd, John C. Taylor, Martin B. Miller, George N. Carter; Majs., Andrew J. Neff, William A. Boyd, William Burres, John C. Taylor, Martin B. Miller, George N. Carter, Robert M. Grubbs. This regiment was organized at Richmond and was mustered in Sept. 3, 1862. It left the state on the 8th for Covington, Ky., where it was assigned to the defenses against the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith's forces. On Oct. 1 it moved by rail for Point Pleasant, W. Va., and moved from there on the 13th for Guyandotte, where it remained until Nov. 14. It was then in the vicinity of Cassville and Catlettsburg, Ky., until Feb. 7, 1863, when it left Catlettsburg for Louisville, which place was reached on the 17th, and the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, Army of Kentucky. It was first ordered to Nashville, then to Franklin, where it remained until June 3, being engaged in several skirmishes. It marched for Triune and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, reserve corps, Gen. Granger commanding. It was in the fight at Triune and pursuit of Bragg, the regiment marching to Middleton, Shelbyville and Wartrace, remaining there until Aug. 12. It moved to Estill springs on the 20th, thence to Tullahoma, Stevenson, Bridgeport and Chattanooga, arriving at the latter place Sept. 13. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where its division held the extreme left, on the first day, repeatedly repulsing desperate assaults, and on the next day materially aided Gen. Thomas in saving his army from the massed assault of the enemy, losing in the two days 125 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment moved to Lookout mountain, thence to Moccasin point, and

on Nov. 1, to Shell Mound, where it remained until Jan. 26, 1864. It was then assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 4th army corps, and moved towards Georgia via Cleveland, being engaged at Buzzard Roost. It returned to Cleveland and remained there until May 3, when it moved with the army for Atlanta. It was engaged at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kingston, Pumpkin Vine creek, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Kolb's farm and Peachtree creek. It participated in the operations about Atlanta and in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, afterward being transferred to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, and left Atlanta on Oct. 3, for Chattanooga, moving thence to Athens, Ala., and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., Columbia and Franklin, being present at the battle at the latter place on Nov. 30. It moved to Nashville, and in the battle there participated in a charge on the enemy's skirmish line, and later in a charge upon the main works of the enemy, carrying his position and driving him from the field. It moved in pursuit as far as Huntsville, Ala., and remained there until March 13, when it was ordered to eastern Tennessee, operating about Knoxville, Strawberry plains and Bull's gap, until it moved to Nashville on Apr. 18. It was mustered out June 14, 1865, when the recruits were transferred to the 57th Ind. with which they served until its muster-out in November. The original strength of the regiment was 949; gain by recruits, 78; total, 1,027. Loss by death, 207; desertion, 53; unaccounted for, 9.

Eighty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John P. Baird, Alexander B. Crane; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander B. Crane, Jefferson E. Brant; Majs., Robert E. Craig, Jefferson E. Brant, William T. Crawford. This regiment was organized at Terre Haute and was mustered in Sept. 2, 1862. It proceeded to Covington, Ky., thence to Falmouth and later to Danville, where it remained until Feb., 1863. It was then ordered to Franklin, Tenn., and in March, while on a forage and scouting expedition with its brigade, met the enemy at Thompson's station. The brigade pushed him back several miles, when Forrest was encountered with five brigades in position behind stone fences, and after a 5 hours' battle, the Federal troops were surrounded and compelled to surrender. This was the 85th's first engagement and it fought gallantly, its loss being very heavy. After its capture, the regiment was marched to Columbia and Tullahoma, suffering much from want of food and by exposure. The men were sent to Libby prison, where they were confined until Mar. 31, when they were exchanged. The regiment was sent back to Franklin in June and was there engaged in skirmishing and fighting until Bragg's army fell back. It passed the summer, fall and winter at Murfreesboro, on railroad guard duty, and moved on April 20, 1864, to join the army for the Atlanta campaign. It was in the engagements at Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Golgotha and Kolb's farm, and at Peachtree creek its brigade was the first to receive the charge of the enemy, though it held its position, its front being piled high with the enemy's dead and wounded. It took part in all the operations before Atlanta and was present at its fall. It moved in the Savannah campaign, was engaged in the siege and capture of that city, and then on Jan. 1, 1865, its division was the first to cross into South Carolina, driving the enemy's cavalry before it. It remained in the swamps near the Savannah river until February, when it joined the march through the Carolinas, and at Averasboro it was the leading regiment in the brigade's charge across an open field under terrific fire on the enemy's works, but the intrenchments were swept and many prisoners taken. It engaged in the destruction of railroads and also in the building of roads and bridges. At Bentonville, after moving 6 miles over roads obstructed by wagon trains, it deployed into line and aided in the success of the army. It moved under

fire into four positions during the day and aided in constructing a line of works to cover the flank. It then moved to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, and was mustered out June 12, 1865. The recruits were transferred to the 33d Ind. and served with that organization until its muster-out, July 21. The original strength of the regiment was 885; gain by recruits, 200; total, 1,085. Loss by death, 212; desertion, 52; unaccounted for, 34.

Eighty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Orville S. Hamilton, George F. Dick; Lieut.-Cols., Dixon Fleming, George F. Dick, Jasper M. Dresser, Jacob C. Dick; Majs., Jasper M. Dresser, Jacob C. Dick, Philip Gemmer. This regiment was organized at Lafayette, was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, and was hurried to Covington to assist in repelling the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith's forces. It left for Louisville on the 20th, was assigned to the 14th brigade, 5th division, Army of the Ohio, and was in pursuit of Bragg for two months, reaching Nashville Nov. 26. When the Army of the Cumberland was formed the regiment was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 21st corps, and in the battle of Stone's river it was on the left wing. It was with the division that saved the right from rout, bringing victory out of defeat, and drove the enemy nearly a mile. It remained at Murfreesboro until the movement was made towards Chattanooga, was actively engaged at Chickamauga, and after the battle was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th corps, with which it was in the storming column at Missionary ridge, the men sweeping up the cliff-like hill and into the works with irresistible force, capturing hundreds of prisoners and 11 pieces of artillery. The regiment passed the winter in east Tennessee on various expeditions and scouting trips, and rejoined its corps near Chattanooga in April, 1864. It moved in the Atlanta campaign and participated at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Pickett's mills, Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, the siege of and battle at Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station Sept. 2. It moved towards Chattanooga in pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylesville, when its corps was assigned to Gen. Thomas' command, and it was in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. It joined in the pursuit as far as Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until Mar. 15, 1865, and then moved to East Tennessee, marching to New Market and Jonesboro, thence to Nashville, which place was reached April 27. It remained in camp at Nashville until June 6, when it was mustered out. The original strength was 958; gain by recruits, 41; total, 999. Loss by death, 241; desertion, 48; unaccounted for, 1.

Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Kline G. Shryock, Newell Gleason; Lieut.-Cols., Newell Gleason, Thomas Sumner, Edwin P. Hammond; Majs., Thomas Sumner, Edwin P. Hammond, Richard C. Sabin. This regiment was organized at South Bend and was mustered in at Indianapolis Aug. 31, 1862. It left the state the same day for Louisville, where it was assigned to Burbridge's brigade, but was transferred on Oct. 1 to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 14th army corps, and took part in Buell's Kentucky campaign. It was engaged at Springfield and Perryville; encamped near Mitchellville, Tenn., in November, and afterward occupied camps at Tunnel Hill, Pilot Knob and Gallatin. On Jan. 29, 1863, it moved to the south of Nashville and was engaged in a skirmish at Chapel Hill. Col. Shryock resigned on Mar. 28, and Lieut.-Col. Gleason was promoted colonel in his place. In June it engaged in the campaign against Tullahoma and was under fire at Hoover's gap. It then marched to the Tennessee river; participated in the movement against Chattanooga; took a conspicuous part at Chickamauga, where it lost 40 killed, 142 wounded, and 8 missing, over half its numbers engaged; and was in Chattanooga during the siege. On the reorganiza-

tion of the Army of the Cumberland, it formed a part of the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 14th corps. It was in the front line in the storming of Missionary ridge and joined the pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold; participated in the expedition against Dalton, and was in a skirmish at Buzzard Roost. It was in camp at Ringgold until May 7, when it joined the Atlanta movement and participated at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, the engagements at Atlanta, Utoy creek, and Jonesboro. It was in camp at Atlanta until October, and then took part in the pursuit of Hood through northern Georgia, marching as far as Gaylesville, Ala. It then returned to Atlanta and left on Nov. 16 with the 14th corps for Milledgeville. It was in a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry near Sandersville and again near Waynesboro. Upon reaching Savannah it took part in the siege, remained there until Jan. 30, 1865, when it joined the movement through the Carolinas. It reached Goldsboro with the army, remaining in camp there until April 10, 1865. It took part in the capture of Smithville, and from there it proceeded to Raleigh, thence to Holly Springs, and after the surrender of Johnston marched to Richmond and then to Washington, where it participated in the grand review. It was mustered out at Washington June 10, 1865, and the recruits were transferred to the 42d Ind. serving with that regiment until its muster out in July. The original strength of the 87th was 945; gain by recruits, 302; total, 1,247. Loss by death, 268; desertion, 29; unaccounted for, 7.

Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., George Humphrey, Cyrus E. Briant; Lieut.-Cols., Hiram S. Tousley, Cyrus E. Briant, George W. Stough, Lewis J. Blair; Majs., James C. Bodley, George W. Stough, Lewis J. Blair, Joseph E. Webster, William N. Voris. This regiment was organized at Fort Wayne and was mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. It left the state the same day for Louisville, where it was placed in position for the defense of the city against Kirby Smith's army. It remained until Oct. 1, when it was assigned to the 17th brigade, Rousseau's division, and accompanied the army in pursuit of Bragg. In the battle of Perryville its brigade formed the right of the division against which the enemy directed his most determined assault, and the loss was consequently great, but the line was held and the regiment received compliments from its commander. Pursuing as far as Crab Orchard, it returned, moving to Nashville, via Lebanon and Turee Springs. On the reorganization of the army in November, the 88th was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Cumberland. It participated in the battle of Stone's river, and was severely engaged while moving with its division to the support of the right at a critical moment, the enemy's seeming victory being met with a leaden hail before which his ranks crumbled. On the evening of Jan. 3, 1863, the brigade drove the enemy from cover in the final charge, carrying his works. The regiment went into camp at Murfreesboro until June 24, when it joined the forward movement and engaged the enemy at Hoover's gap, Tullahoma, Hillsboro and Elk river. Crossing the Cumberland, Sand and Lookout ranges, it was in a heavy engagement at Dug gap, Ga., and was in the movement that resulted in the battle of Chickamauga, its division advancing upon a force of the enemy and taking many prisoners, but was forced back by overwhelming numbers. The corps fought bravely against repeated assaults for two days, and acted as the rear-guard when the army fell back towards Chattanooga. The regiment was with Gen. Hooker in the great "battle above the clouds" on Lookout mountain, and the following day was engaged in the charge on Missionary ridge, being among the first to plant a flag on the works. It was then engaged at Graysville and Ringgold and aided in capturing a battery. It was part of the force that took possession of Tunnel Hill, Ga., in Feb., 1864, and

moved with Sherman's army in May, participating at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, and the many movements and skirmishes of the campaign which brought the army to the gates of Atlanta in July. It was in the battle of Atlanta, July 22; fought at Utoy creek, and entered the city at the evacuation. It moved in the pursuit of Hood in October, marching 300 miles, and returning Nov. 12, joined the movement for Savannah. It crossed the Savannah river Jan. 26, 1865, and moved into South Carolina, destroying railroad tracks and engaging in various movements. It moved by way of Averasboro, was engaged at Bentonville, and reached Goldsboro Mar. 22. From there it moved to the Cape Fear river, thence to Richmond, and then to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 7. The original strength was 951; gain by recruits, 180; total, 1,131. Loss by death, 208; desertion, 36; unaccounted for, 8.

Eighty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Charles D. Murray; Lieut.-Col., Hervey Craven; Majs., George Cubberly, Samuel Henry, Joseph P. Winters. This regiment was organized at Wabash and Indianapolis and was mustered in Aug. 28, 1862, moving at once to Louisville. It proceeded to Munfordville to reinforce the garrison and was compelled to surrender to Bragg in September. The men were paroled, returned home, and were exchanged in November. The regiment then joined Burbridge's brigade and was on guard duty at Fort Pickering until Oct. 18, when it was ordered to Memphis for picket duty. It was in action at Hernando, Miss., in August and a detachment of 200 was in a skirmish with Forrest's command at Lafayette in December. The regiment left for Vicksburg Jan. 26, 1864, with the 1st brigade, 3d division, 16th corps, from which point it made expeditions to Meridian and Marion, skirmishing at Quan's hill and near Meridian. It accompanied Gen. Smith's expedition up Red river in March, and participated in the assault and capture of Fort De Russy. It fought at Henderson's hill, assisting in the capture of 270 men and 4 pieces of artillery, and also bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Pleasant Hill, losing 7 killed and 47 wounded. It then moved to Grand Ecore and Natchitoches, where it lay in line of battle until the Army of the Gulf had passed, and then covered the retreat of the army to Alexandria. It was in a sharp engagement at Bayou Lamourie, charging and repulsing the enemy. It was next engaged near Marksville, and was in a severe contest two days later, losing 8 killed and 45 wounded. It reached Vicksburg on May 24, and Memphis June 9, and later escorted a train from Collierville to Moscow. It moved to La Grange, Tenn., and remained there until July 5, when it marched to Pontotoc, Miss., thence to Harrisburg, and was engaged in the battle of Tupelo. It moved to Memphis, thence to Oxford, but returned to Memphis on receipt of the news that Forrest was there. It took steamers on Sept. 8, for Jefferson barracks, from which place it made a brief expedition to De Soto, and on Oct. 2, started in pursuit of Price, passing through Missouri to Oxford, Kan., and back to Harrisonville, Mo. It marched to St. Louis, and thence moved to Nashville, where it participated in the battle in Dec., 1864. It joined the pursuit of Hood as far as Clifton and proceeded on Jan. 1, 1865, to Eastport, Miss., where it remained until Feb. 9, when it took steamers for Vicksburg and New Orleans, reaching the latter place Feb. 21. It moved to Dauphin island, near Mobile, in March, and up Fish river to Dan's mills, where it remained until March 25, participating in the siege of Mobile. It was on duty at Montgomery from April 27 to June 1, and then at Mobile until July 19, when it was mustered out, the recruits being transferred to the 52nd Ind. The original strength of the regiment was 994; gain by recruits, 124; total, 1,118. Loss by death, 242; desertion, 25; unaccounted for, 8.

Ninetieth Regiment (5th Cavalry).—Cols., Robert R. Stewart, Felix W. Graham, Thomas H. Butler; Lieut.-Cols., Josiah Forth, Thomas H. Butler, John Woolley; Majs., Felix W. Graham, John S. Lyle, John Woolley, Joseph R. Haugh, Chauncey H. Thompson, Moses D. Leeson. Mell H. Soper. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in 1862. Four companies were mustered in in August, five in September and three in October. Robert R. Stewart, who had been commanding colonel, declined the position and Felix W. Graham, who had been commanding major, was made colonel. Cos. C and F were sent to Carrollton, Ky., and Co. I to Rising Sun, Ind., in October, remaining until December, when they moved to Louisville, later to Munfordville and Glasgow, joining the regiment at the latter place in March, 1863. The other companies were sent in December to border counties, A and G being located at Newburg, B at Rockport, D and L at Mauckport, E and H at Cannelton, K at Mount Vernon, and M at Evansville. These companies moved to Louisville in Feb., 1863, and to Glasgow early in March. Reunited, the regiment was kept busy in scouting the country until April 17, being in several skirmishes and burning the town of Celina, Tenn. It was in heavy scouting and skirmishing until June 22, capturing many prisoners. On July 4 it started in pursuit of Morgan's raiders and finding them at Buffington island, attacked and drove them in every direction, killing and capturing many and securing 5 pieces of artillery. Returning to Glasgow, it started on Aug. 18 for East Tennessee and reached Knoxville on Sept. 1, being the first regiment of Union troops to enter that city. It was in an expedition across the Smoky mountains and on its return moved to Greeneville. It was then in an expedition to Bristol, being engaged in heavy skirmishing and the battle near Zollicoffer. It was also in an engagement near Blountsville and captured a number of prisoners. While marching toward Loudon and Bull's gap the regiment met 3,000 of the enemy near Henderson's mill and engaged in a fierce fight, holding the enemy in check in frequent hand-to-hand combats, and when nearly surrounded, cut its way through the lines and rejoined its brigade. Later, near Rheatown, it came upon the enemy's rear and engaged him again. It was in a second engagement near Blountsville, and was on outpost duty at Jonesboro until Nov. 6, when it moved to Cheek's cross-roads, thence to Tazewell, and later to Maynardville. It was in a heavy skirmish with a division of cavalry, and in heavy fighting at Walker's ford. It marched to Blain's cross-roads and Bean's station, where another fierce battle was fought, the regiment retreating towards Rutledge, and going into camp at Blain's cross-roads. On Dec. 23, it moved to Mossy creek, and remained there until Jan. 14, 1864, being constantly engaged in fighting. It participated in the battle of Dandridge, and made a charge on foot three quarters of a mile in advance of the main line of battle, driving the enemy before it. On the retreat it reached Knoxville Jan. 19, 1864, and there the horses of the regiment were turned over to the 14th Ill. cavalry. The regiment made a scout on foot to Pigeon creek, then moved to Cumberland gap, and thence to Mt. Sterling, where it was remounted. On May 1 it started for Tunnel Hill, Ga., and with Stoneman's command participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in all the cavalry operations from Dalton to Decatur. Marching in a raid towards Macon in July, it took part in an attack upon the enemy and drove him 2 miles. Near Hillsboro it participated in an engagement with a body of Wheeler's cavalry and was left on the field to hold the enemy in check until the main body was entirely out of danger. Then the regiment was surrendered by Gen. Stoneman against Col. Butler's earnest protest. A part of the regiment, dismounted, had remained at Decatur and was put on guard duty with muskets until Sept.

13, when it was transferred to Kentucky, where it was rejoined by the remainder of the regiment which had been paroled and exchanged. Remounted, it marched for Pulaski, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1865, and there it remained on scouting work, capturing and dispersing bushwhackers and outlaws. It was mustered out June 16, 1865, at Pulaski. Cos. G, L and M having entered the service subsequent to Oct. 1, 1862, were not entitled to be mustered out, and, with the recruits, were transferred to the 6th cavalry, with which they served until its muster-out in September following. The original strength of the regiment was 1,242; gain by recruits, 522; total, 1,764. Loss by death, 217; desertion, 125; unaccounted for, 99.

Ninety-first Infantry.—Col., John Mehringer; Lieut.-Cols., John Mehringer, Charles H. Butterfield; Majs., Charles H. Butterfield, James S. Carson. This regiment was organized at Evansville, with but seven companies, in Aug., 1862, and was formed into a battalion and mustered in Oct. 1. It left the state on Oct. 10, for Henderson, Ky., from where in detachments it was sent to Madisonville and Smithland for guard duty. The detachments reunited June 15, 1863, and moved in pursuit of Morgan's forces, via Russellville, Bowling Green and Burkesville. Three companies, H, I and K, were sent on Sept. 11, to complete the regimental organization and Lieut.-Col. Mehringer was made colonel. It then moved to Nashville, back to Russellville, thence to Camp Nelson, and finally to Cumberland gap, where Co. A had a sharp fight with a force of 1,200. On May 17 the regiment moved by way of Knoxville and Cleveland to Kingston, Ga., where it joined Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign. It was assigned to 1st brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps, was engaged near Pine mountain, in the skirmishing about Kennesaw mountain, and was actively engaged at New Hope Church. With its corps it effected a lodgment on the east bank of the Chattahoochee river July 7; was in a heavy skirmish at Decatur, fought at Peachtree creek, before Atlanta on the 22nd, and at Utoy creek. On Aug. 12 it was transferred from the 1st to the 3d brigade, and joined the movement to the right, aiding in the destruction of the railroad near Rough and Ready. It went into camp at Decatur Sept. 8, and moved on Oct. 4, in pursuit of Hood, proceeding as far as Gaylesville and Cedar bluffs, where its corps was detached and ordered to join Gen. Thomas. Proceeding to Chattanooga, Nashville, Columbia and Centerville and back to Nashville, it took part in the battles at Franklin Nov. 30, and at Nashville in December. Marching to Clifton, it took steamer for Cincinnati, moved thence by rail for Washington city, and then by steamer to Wilmington, N. C., its corps landing near the mouth of the Cape Fear river Feb. 9, and capturing Wilmington. Marching to Goldsboro and Raleigh, it was in camp from April 14 to May 3, 1865, then moved to Salisbury and remained there until June 26, 1865, when it was mustered out. Cos. H, I and K and recruits were transferred to other regiments. The original strength of the 91st was 1,207; gain by recruits, 161; total, 1,368. Loss by death, 135; desertion, 82; unaccounted for, 155.

Ninety-second Infantry.—This regiment was ordered recruited from the 2nd Congressional district, with rendezvous at New Albany. The attempt to recruit a full regiment was unsuccessful and the four companies raised were transferred to and made a part of the 93d regiment then being organized in the 3d district, with headquarters at Madison.

Ninety-third Infantry.—Col., De Witt C. Thomas; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Carr, John W. Poole, Samuel S. Crowe; Majs., James F. McCurdy, John W. Poole, Samuel S. Crowe, Charles A. Hubbard. This regiment was organized at Madison and was mustered in Oct. 31, 1862. It left the state Nov. 9 for Cairo, Ill., then went to Memphis, where it

was assigned to Buckland's brigade. It moved with Sherman's army to Hurricane creek, near Oxford, Miss., and during December operated in the vicinity of La Grange, Tenn. In January it moved to Corinth and then back to Memphis, where it performed railroad and blockhouse guard duty from Feb. 22 to Mar. 13. It was then ordered to Helena, Ark., and thence to Duckport, La., where its division was transferred to the 15th army corps. On May 2 it crossed the peninsula in the opening movement of the Vicksburg campaign; crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf on the 7th with its corps and entered Jackson on the 14th, after a sharp artillery duel. It moved on Vicksburg on the 16th, crossed the Big Black river, reached the rear of the city on the 18th, and participated in the assaults upon the defenses. It was actively engaged in the siege until June 22, when it moved with its division to intercept Johnston's army and threw up works at Little creek. It was in the siege and capture of Jackson in July and then went into camp near the Big Black, where it remained until Sept. 5. It then moved to Oak ridge and encamped until Oct. 14, when its brigade moved in an expedition to Brownsville. Returning to Memphis in November, it was engaged until May 10, 1864, on picket and provost guard duty, in several expeditions into Mississippi, and in occasional skirmishes. In June it took part in the Guntown expedition, and was in the battle near Brice's cross-roads, in which the Union forces were driven from the field, the regiment losing 13 killed, 56 wounded and 184 prisoners, a total of 253. The remainder of the regiment reached Memphis on the 12th, moved to Moscow on the 22nd, and then proceeded to Harrisburg, Miss., where it assisted in repelling the assault on July 15. It then returned to Memphis, having several skirmishes on the march, and moved on another expedition on the 29th, crossing the Tallahatchie on driftwood and skirmishing with the enemy, then moved to Oxford and back. Early in September it moved to Devall's Bluff, Ark., thence to Cape Girardeau, Mo., from there to Little Santa Fe, Kan., and then to St. Louis, which place was reached Nov. 14. It then embarked for Nashville, arriving there in time to take part in the battle in December, and then joined in the pursuit of the enemy to the Tennessee river. At Eastport, Miss., it went into winter quarters, but left on Feb. 6, 1865, for Dauphin island, Ala., which place was reached March 3. It moved up the river on the 19th, took position at Spanish Fort, was active in the siege until the evacuation, when it moved to Fort Blakely and took part in the storming of that position. It moved to Montgomery on the 20th, and there it remained until May 10, moving thence to Selma and Gainesville, where it was stationed until ordered home in August. It was mustered out at Memphis, Aug. 10, 1865, but Cos. I and K and the remaining recruits were kept in service until discharged the following October. The original strength of the regiment was 952; gain by recruits, 200; total, 1,152. Loss by death, 279; desertion, 47; unaccounted for, 22.

Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Infantry.—The 94th was ordered to recruit from the 4th Congressional district under the call of July, 1862, its place of rendezvous being made at Lawrenceburg. All efforts to recruit were unavailing. Under the same call, the 95th was authorized to be recruited in the 5th Congressional district with headquarters at Richmond. It was found impossible to secure its quota.

Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Under the call of July, 1862, this regiment was authorized to be recruited from the 6th Congressional district, with rendezvous at Indianapolis. But three companies were recruited and these were assigned to the 99th, then being organized at South Bend.

Ninety-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Robert F. Catterson, Aden G. Cavens; Lieut.-Cols., Aden G. Cavens, John Fields; Majs., William H. Schlater, David Shelby, John Fields, James Holdson. This regiment

was organized at Terre Haute, was mustered in Sept. 20, 1862, and left the state soon after for Memphis, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 17th army corps. It accompanied the overland movement towards Vicksburg and returned to Moscow after the Holly Springs disaster. Later it joined Sherman's army in the rear of Vicksburg, watching the movements of Johnston's army which was threatening the investing lines. After Vicksburg's fall it took part in the investment of Jackson, then moved to Memphis in September, and in October entered Tuscumbia, Ala., with Rosecrans' army. Moving into Tennessee it was engaged in the battle of Chattanooga, then accompanied the army to the relief of Burnside in eastern Tennessee, and returned with its corps to Scottsboro, Ala., where it passed the winter. In May, 1864, as a part of the 3d brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps, it moved in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, in the assault at Kennesaw mountain, and in the battle before Atlanta, July 22. Logan's (15th) corps formed the extreme right on the 28th against which a fierce assault was made and repulsed, the 97th being conspicuously engaged. It was in the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and encamped at East Point until Oct. 3, when it took part in the pursuit of Hood, being engaged at Little river, Ga., and then returned to its old camp. On the march to Savannah it participated in a fight at Griswoldville where it repulsed a large body of the enemy, and was again engaged at Little Ogeechee river. After resting for a time at Savannah, it marched with the army through the Carolinas, being in the engagements at Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville, N. C. It then moved to Goldsboro, thence to Richmond, and finally to Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 9, 1865. The original strength was 876; gain by recruits, 26; total, 902. Loss by death, 230; desertion, 33; unaccounted for, 2.

Ninety-eighth Infantry.—This regiment was ordered to be recruited in the 8th Congressional district under the call of July, 1862, with Lafayette as its place of rendezvous. Two companies were raised, and these were finally assigned to the 100th regiment, then organizing in the 10th Congressional district.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Alexander Fowler, Josiah Farrar; Lieut.-Cols., Richard P. De Hart, John M. Berkey, Josiah Farrar, William V. Powell; Majs., John M. Berkey, Joseph B. Harnan, William V. Powell, Samuel Moore. This regiment was organized at South Bend in Aug. and Sept., 1862. Three companies recruited in the 6th Congressional district for the 96th regiment, were assigned to the 99th, completing its organization. It was mustered in, Oct. 21, and left the state in November, for Memphis, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps. It took part in the Tallahatchie expedition and on its return was placed on railroad guard duty at La Grange and Moscow during the winter. Moving to Memphis in May, 1863, it took steamers for Vicksburg, joined the army in the rear of the city and engaged in the siege. After the surrender it moved for Jackson and was engaged in a heavy skirmish at the Big Black river en route. It was in the siege of Jackson, being under heavy artillery fire for three days, then took part in the destruction of railroads and public buildings and in the capture of Brownsville. It remained in camp at the Big Black river until the latter part of September, when it moved to Memphis. Marching by way of Corinth, Iuka, Decherd and Stevenson, it reached Chattanooga in time to take part in the battle of Missionary ridge. In pursuit of Bragg's retreating forces it was at the head of the column, and was engaged in a sharp fight with the rear-guard of the enemy. Dropping the pursuit at Graysville, it accompanied the movement for the relief of Gen. Burnside, then besieged at Knoxville,

the regiment making the march almost barefooted, without regular rations, and nearly destitute of clothing or blankets. From Knoxville it proceeded to Scottsboro, Ala., where it remained until Feb. 11, 1864, then moved into east Tennessee and was engaged at Rocky Face ridge. Returning to Scottsboro with the Army of the Tennessee it moved on May 1, on the Atlanta campaign. It took part in the actions at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, in the seven days of skirmish about Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Decatur, and in the battle before Atlanta July 22. Its corps was the one chiefly engaged in front of Atlanta on the 28th, and it was in constant skirmish from Aug. 3 to 15. Moving to the south of Atlanta it was engaged at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station; was then in camp at East Point until Oct. 3, when it accompanied the pursuit of Hood, being engaged at Little river. It marched to Savannah with the right wing of the army, being in sharp skirmishes at the Cannouchee and Ogeechee rivers, and took part in the successful assault upon Fort McAllister. It marched through the Carolinas, fought at Duck creek and the Edisto river, occupied Columbia, S. C., was engaged at Bentonville, then moved to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond and Washington. It was mustered out June 5, 1865, when the recruits were transferred to the 48th Ind. The original strength of the regiment was 900; gain by recruits, 84; total, 984. Loss by death, 178; desertion, 38; unaccounted for, 2.

One Hundredth Infantry.—Cols., Charles Case, Sanford I. Stoughton, Albert Heath, Ruel M. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., Albert Heath, Ruel M. Johnson, John W. Headington; Majs., Robt. Parrott, Ruel M. Johnson, John W. Headington, William H. Vernamon. This regiment was organized at Ft. Wayne in Aug., 1862, two companies, organized for the 98th regiment being assigned to it to complete its organization, and it was mustered in Sept. 10. It left the state Nov. 1, for Memphis, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Tennessee. It moved in the first expedition against Vicksburg, but was forced to turn back by the enemy's capture of Holly Springs, and was assigned to garrison and railroad guard duty at Collierville. In June, 1863, it joined the army at Vicksburg, took part in the siege and then moved against Jackson, where it was constantly engaged until the evacuation. It was then in camp at the Big Black river until Sept. 28, when it sailed to Memphis with the 4th division, 15th army corps, thence moved to Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., and Trenton, Ga. It was in the movement in which the left flank of Bragg's army was turned and the enemy driven from his position on Lookout mountain. The regiment then marched to Chattanooga in time to participate in the storming of Missionary ridge, its division gaining the crest of the hill and holding the position against repeated assaults. The loss of the regiment was 132 in killed and wounded. After pursuing the enemy as far as Graysville, it was ordered to Knoxville for Burnside's relief and thence proceeded to Scottsboro, Ala., which place was reached Dec. 26. On May 1, 1864, it joined in the Atlanta campaign and was engaged at Dalton, Snake Creek gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Cedar Bluffs, Chattahoochee river, Decatur, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. After Atlanta's evacuation it was encamped at East Point until it went in pursuit of Hood in October, moving as far as the Tennessee river and then returning to Atlanta. As part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 15th corps, it moved upon Savannah and was engaged in a desperate fight at Griswoldville, where repeated assaults by the enemy were repelled. From Savannah it moved by steamer to Beaufort, S. C., thence through the Carolinas, assisting in the capture of Branchville, Columbia, Georgetown and Cheraw, S. C., and fought at Bentonville, N. C. It was at

Goldsboro from March 26 until April 10, then moved successively to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 9, 1865, and the recruits were transferred to the 48th Ind. The original strength of the regiment was 968; gain by recruits, 86; total 1,054. Loss by death 237; desertion, 31; unaccounted for, 11.

One Hundred and First Infantry.—Cols., William Garver, Thomas Doan; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Doan, George W. Steele; Majs., Basil B. Bennett, George W. Steele, Peter Studebaker. This regiment was organized at Wabash in Aug., 1862, and was mustered in Sept. 7. It left the state at once for Covington, Ky., to assist in the defense against the threatened invasion of Kirby Smith. On Sept. 23 it moved to Louisville and marched in pursuit of Bragg through Jefferson, Taylorsville, Bloomfield and Perryville, reaching Maxwell on Oct. 7. From there it escorted the 10th division train to Springfield and Crab Orchard, then marched to Lebanon and Munfordville, remaining on railroad guard duty until Nov. 30. It then moved to Glasgow, Ky., and Castalian Springs, Tenn., and joined in the pursuit of Morgan, who was making a raid through Kentucky. In Jan., 1863, it moved to Murfreesboro, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 5th division, 14th army corps. It made reconnoissances to Lebanon and Woodbury and on March 18, left with its brigade on an expedition for the purpose of dispersing guerrilla bands in Wilson county, Tenn., encountering 3,700 of Morgan's command at Milton. A fierce battle ensued, but the brigade having a good position on a hill repulsed every assault and drove the enemy off after 6 hours of hard fighting, the regiment losing 43 in killed and wounded. Another movement to McMinnville in April resulted in the capture of some 70 prisoners and some stores. The regiment was then in camp at Murfreesboro until June. Col. Garver resigned May 31, and Lieut.-Col. Doan assumed command. The regiment was engaged at Hoover's gap, its brigade being for two days on the skirmish line. It then marched via Manchester and Tullahoma, and went into camp at Decherd where it remained until Aug. 17, when it moved towards Chattanooga and participated at Chickamauga, after an all night march. Being on the right, which was so fiercely assailed, it fell back with its division, taking a new and strong position. On the second day of the battle it was again in the thick of the fight, its division cutting its way through just at night, and opening a way to Rossville, through which the 14th corps filed, the 101st and the 68th Ind. covering the retreat. The regiment's loss was 13 killed, 85 wounded and 16 missing. It took part in the storming of Missionary ridge, losing 34 in killed and wounded, and then joined in pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga. It returned to Chattanooga and remained there until May 7, 1864, when it moved to join Sherman's army. It was engaged at Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain and the battle of Jonesboro. In October it went in pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylesville, Ala., but returned to Atlanta and marched for Savannah in November. On Jan. 20, 1865, it started on the campaign of the Carolinas, reaching Goldsboro Mar. 23, and Raleigh April 14. On the 30th it marched for Washington, D. C., reaching there May 19, and left for Louisville June 14, where it was mustered out June 24, 1865. The original strength was 948; gain by recruits, 124; total, 1,072. Loss by death, 201; desertion, 41; unaccounted for, 20.

Minute Men.—Word being received at Indianapolis on the evening of July 8, 1863, that a force of 6,000 cavalry under Morgan had crossed the Ohio river near Mauckport and was moving on Corydon, a call was issued for citizens to organize for defense. Within 48 hours 65,000 men had tendered their services. From this number regiments 102 to 114 inclusive, and one battalion were organized, the battalion being assigned to the 107th.

One Hundred and Second Infantry.—Col., Benjamin M. Gregory; Lieut.-Col., Peter A. Huffman; Maj., David W. Hamilton. This regiment was organized as minute men from the Indiana Legion in Boone county, July 10, 1863, and numbered 623 men rank and file. It left Indianapolis by rail, July 11, reached North Vernon the next morning and marched to Vernon, where Co. K was mounted and sent in pursuit of the enemy. The regiment moved to Dupont, thence to Osgood, and on the 14th to Sunman's station. It returned to Indianapolis on the 17th and was mustered out.

One Hundred and Third Infantry.—Col., Lawrence S. Shuler; Lieut.-Col., Virgil H. Lyon; Maj., Samuel J. Banta. This regiment was organized as minute men and was composed of seven companies from Hendricks, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, all belonging to the Legion. It was organized July 10, 1863, with 681 rank and file, and moved by rail on the 11th from Indianapolis to Vernon. Securing horses for 146 men from his and Gregory's command, Col. Shuler pushed on and joined a pursuing column, his detachment taking the advance. Coming in sight of Morgan's rear-guard on the afternoon of the 13th, the troops engaged in several skirmishes with detachments of the enemy near Harrison, Ohio, and entered there soon after Morgan's rear-guard had departed. The pursuit continued as far as Batavia, Ohio, when the command returned to Indianapolis, being mustered out shortly after the balance of their respective regiments had been discharged. The 103d had moved to Sunman's station and after Morgan's escape into Ohio had returned to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 16th.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry.—Col., James Gavin; Lieut.-Col., Jacob S. Buchanan; Maj., Martin W. Richardson. This regiment consisted of six companies of minute men and four of the Legion. Six companies were from Decatur county and one each from Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. The regiment was organized at Greensburg, July 10, 1863, with 719 rank and file, and moved to Sunman's station, thence to Lawrenceburg, and from there toward Harrison, Ohio. It returned to Greensburg after Morgan's escape and was mustered out July 18, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.—Col., Kline G. Shryock; Lieut.-Col., John N. Hartley; Maj., Robert E. Smith. This regiment was composed of seven companies of the Legion and three of minute men, Henry county furnishing two, Randolph two, and one each from Union, Putnam, Hancock, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The regiment was organized July 12, 1863, and left at once for Lawrenceburg. It disembarked at Morris station, marched the following morning for Sunman's station and then to Van Wedden's station, where the raiders had been, and then pursued Morgan's forces to near Harrison, Ohio. A report that Morgan was returning to capture Lawrenceburg brought the regiment out to check him, and while getting into position, an indiscriminate firing took place among the men, resulting in 5 being killed and 18 wounded. The regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Sixth Infantry.—Col., Isaac P. Gray; Lieut.-Col., John A. Haines; Maj., Thomas M. Browne. This regiment was organized with nine companies of minute men and a company of the Legion. Five companies were from Wayne county, two from Randolph, and one each from Hancock, Howard and Marion counties. The regiment was organized July 12, 1863, with 792 men rank and file, and left Indianapolis on the night of the 13th, reaching Hamilton, Ohio, the next morning. It proceeded to Cincinnati, and then returned to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—Col., William C. Wilson; Lieut.-Col., John H. Gould; Maj., Henry A. Brause. This regiment was organized July 12, 1863, with ten companies of minute men, of which Tippecanoe county furnished five, Howard county two, and Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne counties one each, the regiment containing an aggregate of 710 men rank and file It left Indianapolis on the night of the 13th for Hamilton, Ohio, and proceeded thence to Cincinnati. It returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out July 18, 1863.

One Hundred and Ninth Infantry.—Col., John R. Mahan; Lieut.-Col., James L. Angell; Maj., McHenry Brooks. This regiment was organized July 10, 1863, with ten companies of minute men. Two of these were volunteers from Coles county, Ill., who offered their services and were accepted by the government. Two were from Laporte county, Ind., two from Hamilton, two from Miami, one from Randolph, and one other, making an aggregate of 709 men rank and file. The regiment left Indianapolis for Hamilton, Ohio, on the 13th, going thence to Cincinnati. The enemy having passed out of the state, the regiment returned to Indianapolis and was mustered out July 17, 1863.

One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.—Col., Graham N. Fitch. This regiment was organized July 12, 1863, with nine companies of minute men, of which Henry county furnished two; Madison county three, Delaware county two, Cass and Monroe counties one each, an aggregate number of 836 men. It was not called into the field, and was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 15, 1863.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.—Col., Robert Conover; Lieut.-Col., James W. Robinson; Maj., Joseph Senior. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis, July 13, 1863, being composed of eleven companies of minute men, of which Delaware county furnished four, Fayette county two (one of which was cavalry), Montgomery, Rush, Miami, Monroe and Hamilton each furnished one and the regiment aggregated 733 rank and file. It was not called into the field and was mustered out July 15, 1863.

One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.—Col., Hiram F. Braxton; Lieut.-Col., William Charles; Maj., Isaac S. Buskirk. This regiment was organized July 10, 1863, with nine companies of minute men and one of the Legion. Lawrence county furnished six, and Monroe and Washington one each, the other two coming from several counties in the southern part of the state, the regiment aggregating 703 rank and file. It was assigned to Gen. Hughes' brigade, moved from Mitchell to Seymour, thence to North Vernon, holding that place against Morgan's forces, and then went to Sunman's station. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 17, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., George W. Burge; Lieut.-Col., Jacob Covert; Maj., Cutter S. Dobbins. This regiment was organized July 10, 1863, with nine companies, aggregating 526 men rank and file. It was composed of minute men, three companies coming from Lawrence county, three from Daviess, and one each from Washington, Martin and Monroe. It was assigned to Gen. Hughes' brigade and moved from Mitchell to North Vernon, which place was reached in time to assist in holding it against Morgan. It then marched to Sunman's station, and proceeded from there to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 16, 1863.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.—This regiment was organized in Johnson county, July 9, 1863; being composed of six companies of minute men, aggregating 383 rank and file, with Samuel Lamberton as colonel. The regiment moved to Columbus, thence to Vernon, and after Morgan's retirement toward Ohio, proceeded to Sunman's station. It then went to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 21, 1863.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., John R. Mahan; Lieut.-Col., Alfred J. Hawn; Maj., Harrison Woodsmall. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in June and July, 1863, in response to the president's call of June for troops for six months' service, and was mustered in Aug. 17. It left the state, Sept. 16, for Nicholasville, Ky., where it joined Gen. Wilcox's command. Four regiments of six months men were brigaded together, under command of Col. Mahan, and Lieut.-Col. Hawn took command of the 115th. On Sept. 24 it started for Cumberland gap, passed through Crab Orchard, Mt. Vernon, London and Barboursville, and reached the gap on Oct. 3. It reached Morristown on the 8th and Blue Springs on the 10th, where the enemy was engaged and driven from his position, and then pursued for 15 miles. It remained at Greenville until Nov. 6, when it proceeded to Bull's gap and passed some time in fortifying the point. It subsequently moved to Clinch gap, thence to Sycamore and Walker's ford, being kept on duty in the mountains of East Tennessee during the winter. The period from early November was one of hardship, the men poorly provided for as to camp equipage, much of the time on quarter rations, often subsisting on parched corn, and without sugar or coffee. The results of this life were the filling of hospitals with sick and exhausted soldiers. The regiment returned to Indianapolis, Feb. 10, 1864, and was mustered out a few days later. Its original strength was 922; gain by recruits, 55; total, 977. Loss by death, 72; desertion, 21.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., William C. Kise; Lieut.-Col., Godlove O. Belun; Maj., Edwin J. Loveless. This regiment was organized at Lafayette and was mustered in Aug. 17, 1863, for six months. It left the state on Aug. 31, proceeding to Dearborn, near Detroit, Mich., where it was employed for a time in guarding the U. S. arsenal. It was then ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., assigned to Mahan's brigade of Gen. Willcox's command, and moved to Cumberland gap, reaching there Oct. 3. From there it moved to Tazewell, thence to Morristown, and on the 10th fought at Blue Springs, where the enemy was routed and driven for miles. It was stationed at Greeneville until Nov. 6, moving thence to Bull's gap, where it aided in constructing fortifications. During this time it suffered the severe privations incident to the East Tennessee campaign of that fall and winter, being improperly clothed, on short rations, and greatly exposed to the rigors of fall and winter, in a mountainous country. Moving to Clinch river, it took part in the battle at Walker's ford, wading the river under heavy fire and taking a position commanding the approach through a gorge, where it held the enemy in check until the balance of the command had crossed the river. It was under fire from noon until 3 p. m., while this movement was taking place, and from that time until 5 o'clock it was in a brisk skirmish with an entire brigade. Shortly before dark it recrossed the river and for 3 hours, with the aid of the 21st Ohio battery, held the enemy in check for a second time while the command crossed to the north side. It moved to Tazewell, thence to Maynardville, being engaged during Jan., 1864, in arduous duty in the mountain regions and suffering great privations. It was mustered out at Indianapolis in Feb., 1864. Its original strength was 995; gain by recruits, 81; total, 1,076. Loss by death, 66; desertion, 120; unaccounted for, 1.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., Thomas T. Brady; Lieut.-Col., Stephen D. Sayles; Maj., James E. Bryant. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and was mustered in Sept. 17, 1863, for six months. Leaving the state the same day, it proceeded to Nicholasville, Ky., and became a part of Mahan's brigade, which moved to Cumberland gap, then into east Tennessee, going into camp at Greeneville, where it remained until November, when it marched to Bean's station.

It was stationed at Clinch gap, 3 miles from Bean's station, during the attack made upon Gen. Hascall's command by Longstreet in November, and was cut off from the main body by a brigade which Longstreet threw out on the two intersecting roads by either of which the regiment could have reached its command. Col. Brady, perceiving the inevitable capture of the regiment if it remained, abandoned all baggage and retreated over unfrequented roads and by-paths, bringing the regiment to Bean's station during the night and meeting with the command in safety before the fight was over. It then moved to Cumberland gap, thence to Tazewell, and later over the mountains to Knoxville. Late in December it marched to Strawberry plains and early in Jan., 1864, to Maynardville. In common with other troops, its experiences were severe, being at times upon quarter rations, shoeless and exposed to inclement weather. From Cumberland gap it marched across the country, reaching Indianapolis, Feb. 5, and was mustered out a few days later. Its original strength was 997; gain by recruits, 15; total, 1,012. Loss by death, 95; desertion, 13; unaccounted for, 32.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., George W. Jackson; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Elliott; Maj., Henry B. Sayler. This regiment was organized during July and Aug., 1863, principally at Wabash, but moved to Indianapolis on Aug. 31, where its organization was completed. It was mustered in Sept. 16 for six months. Leaving the state the same day, it joined the other six months regiments at Nicholasville, Ky., and moved with them to east Tennessee. From Cumberland gap it proceeded via Morristown, to Greeneville, and in November accompanied the command to Clinch river, participating in the battle of Walker's ford. Col. Jackson was placed in command of a brigade sent to the relief of the 5th Ind. cavalry, which had been engaged with a heavy force of the enemy 2 miles south of the river and was in desperate straits because of the exhaustion of its ammunition. The 118th, in command of Lieut.-Col. Elliott, waded the river, formed in line of battle on both sides of the road, and advanced, thus enabling the cavalry to fall back and cross the river. The regiment fell back slowly under the assaults of a brigade, repelling a charge on its right and recrossing the river. It was engaged during the winter in the arduous duties of that campaign and suffered greatly. It moved to Maynardville in Jan., 1864, thence to Cumberland gap, Camp Nelson, then home, and was mustered out at Indianapolis about the middle of February. Its original strength was 987; gain by recruits, 30; total, 1,017. Loss by death, 81; desertion, 26; unaccounted for, 17.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment (7th Cavalry).—Cols., John P. C. Shanks, Thomas M. Browne; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas M. Browne, Samuel E. W. Simonson; Majs., Christian Beck, Samuel E. W. Simonson, John C. Febles, James H. Carpenter, John M. Moore. This regiment, the 119th of the line, was organized at Indianapolis in the summer of 1863, by authority of the secretary of war, for three years, and was mustered in by companies, the organization being completed Oct. 1. It left the state Dec. 6, reporting at Louisville, and was ordered to Union City, Tenn. On the 14th a detachment, in command of Maj. Beck, moved towards Paris, but finding the enemy's cavalry in heavy force at that point retraced its steps. It was assigned to the 1st brigade (Brig.-Gen. Grierson commanding), 6th division, 16th army corps. It moved with a force on Dec. 24, into Mississippi to cut off Forrest in his retreat from Jackson, Tenn., being in a brisk skirmish with his forces near Paris. It was engaged in a sharp fight at Egypt Station, Miss., and in a severe battle near Okolona, Feb. 22, 1864. The enemy drove the Union forces from the field, but the 7th cavalry held the enemy in check and saved the train after the division had fled. Later, it made a

saber charge, saving a battery that had been abandoned, but was compelled to retire, with a loss of 11 killed, 36 wounded and 37 missing. It was complimented by the commanders for its valor. It was stationed near Memphis for some time, engaged in scouting. Moving with Sturgis' forces upon Forrest, the enemy was engaged at Guntown, Miss., in heavy force, a desperate fight ensuing, in which the 7th took part. It was again complimented by Gen. Grierson for having repulsed repeated charges by superior numbers. It was on railroad guard duty near Memphis, being in a fight at La Mavoo, Miss., Aug. 18, and had 7 men killed near Memphis, Oct. 4, by guerrillas. Leaving Memphis in Nov., 1864, it marched with Mower's division through Arkansas in pursuit of Price's forces, proceeding as far as Cape Girardeau, where it took steamers to St. Louis, marching into the interior of Missouri. Returning to Memphis, it took part in an expedition in search of Forrest, surprising his dismounted force at Vernon, capturing the camp and a large quantity of stores, 16 cars loaded with pontoons for Hood's army, and 4,000 new English carbines. On the 28th the enemy was attacked at Egypt Station, his forces captured or dispersed and a train of 14 cars destroyed. The regiment was actively engaged in scouting and on provost duty near Memphis until June, 1865, when it moved to Alexandria, La., and on June 21 was consolidated into six companies. It was ordered to Hempstead, Tex., where, on Oct. 10, Col. Shanks was mustered out for disability and Lieut.-Col. Browne was appointed colonel. The regiment was mustered out Feb. 18, 1866. Original strength, 1,202; gain by recruits, 127; total, 1,392. Loss by death, 243; desertion, 169; unaccounted for, 29.

One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., Richard F. Barter, Allen W. Prather, Reuben C. Kise; Lieut.-Cols., Allen W. Prather, Reuben C. Kise, John M. Barcus; Majs., Reuben C. Kise, Edward B. Brasher, John M. Barcus, Albert Knowles. This regiment was organized in the winter of 1863 at Columbus, and was mustered in March 1, 1864. It left the state March 20, proceeding to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to a brigade with Hovey's division. It moved to Nashville and on April 5, for Charlestown, Tenn., being assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 23d army corps. Moving May 2 in the Atlanta campaign, it was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, taking a conspicuous part and joining in the charge which routed the enemy; in the assault of Kennesaw mountain; and in the battle before Atlanta, July 22. It was in the siege of Atlanta and in constant skirmishing until its evacuation, being engaged at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. Col. Barter resigning Sept. 15, Lieut.-Col. Prather was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, which moved in the pursuit of Hood in October as far as Summerville. It was detached from Sherman's army, Oct. 30, and ordered to Nashville, being in skirmishes at Columbia, and in the battle at Franklin, on Nov. 30, losing 48 in killed and wounded, Maj. Brasher being mortally wounded. Moving to Nashville, it took position in line of battle and took part in the battle of Dec. 15-16, joining in the pursuit of Hood's retreating forces, and going into camp at Clifton, Tenn. Embarking Jan. 15, 1865, it moved to Cincinnati, thence to Washington City, from whence it proceeded to New Berne, N. C. Moving on March 6, with its division, towards Kinston, it was in a sharp fight at Wise's Forks on the 8th and again on the 10th, when a furious assault was repulsed with heavy loss on the enemy. The regiment occupied a position in the center, exposed to the heaviest attack, and lost 7 killed and 48 wounded. Joining the forces under Gen. Cox at Kinston, it moved to Goldsboro, meeting Sherman's army which had arrived from Fayetteville. It was in camp at Goldsboro until April 10, when it moved towards Smithfield, proceeding thence to Raleigh, where it was engaged

in provost duty with the army encamped about the city. It then moved to Charlotte, N. C., May 10, remaining there for three months and moving thence to Greensboro. It was ordered to Raleigh, Aug. 21, for garrison duty. Col. Prather resigned Sept. 9, Lieut.-Col. Kise was promoted colonel, and on Dec. 2, was made brigadier-general of volunteers for distinguished services. The regiment was mustered out Jan. 6, 1866. Original strength, 976; gain by recruits, 219; total, 1,195. Loss by death, 151; desertion 52.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment (9th Cavalry).—Cols., George W. Jackson, Eli Lilly; Lieut.-Cols., Christian Beck, Eli Lilly, Virgil H. Lyon; Majs., Eli Lilly, Virgil H. Lyon, Patrick Carland, William R. Walls, Nathaniel J. Owings, James R. Nation. This regiment, the 121st of the line, was organized during the fall and winter of 1863-64, and was mustered in on March 1. It left the state May 3 for Nashville, Tenn., then went to Pulaski, where it remained until Nov. 23, participating in the movements against Forrest and Wheeler. A portion of the regiment, under command of Maj. Lilly, was in an engagement at Sulphur Branch trestle, Ala., losing 196 in killed, wounded and missing. After Hood's defeat at Nashville, the regiment was in action at Franklin with Forrest's cavalry, losing 26 in killed, wounded and captured, and then went into camp at Gravelly springs, Ala., until Feb. 6, 1865, when it was ordered to New Orleans. Here it was detached, turned over its horses, and on March 25, arrived at Vicksburg, where it was again mounted and assigned to garrison duty in the interior of the state. It returned to Vicksburg May 22, and was mustered out on Aug. 28, 1865. On April 26, 1865, by the explosion on the steamer Sultana, the regiment lost 55 men—paroled prisoners of war. Those who escaped the disaster reached Indianapolis early in May and were mustered out while under parole. The original strength of the regiment was 1,267; gain by recruits, 67; total, 1,334. Loss by death, 206; by desertion, 126; unaccounted for, 20.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.—The call of Sept. 14, 1863, for the formation of four regiments of cavalry and seven regiments of infantry led to volunteering for five regiments of cavalry and six of infantry, and the war department accepted the additional cavalry in place of the infantry. The companies raised for the 122nd regiment, in the 3d Congressional district, were consolidated with the 120th directed to be raised in the 1st Congressional district, the numerical designation of 122nd being dropped.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., John C. McQuiston; Lieut.-Cols., William A. Cullen, De Witt C. Walters; Majs., De Witt C. Walters, Irwin Robbins. This regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-64 at Greensburg, and was mustered in March 9, 1864. It left the state March 18, going to Nashville, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 23d army corps. It marched for Charleston, Tenn., from which place it proceeded with its corps for Atlanta. It was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, its brigade facing a conical peak formidably fortified from its base to the crest; a detachment supported by the 123d and the 130th Ind., charged and captured this position and drove the enemy into his works on Rocky Face ridge. It took part at Resaca, repulsing a dashing charge; pursued the enemy, almost constantly skirmishing with his rear-guard, and acted in support of Hooker near Dallas. On June 9, its brigade was transferred to the 2nd division of the same corps. At Lost mountain its division was ordered to dislodge the enemy, which was done under a furious fire of grape and canister, many prisoners being captured. Its division met and repulsed a fierce charge at Pine mountain, inflicting heavy loss. Moving to position on the morning of June 27 at Kennesaw mountain, the regi-

ment drove the enemy into his intrenchments and held the position against repeated attempts to regain it, losing 6 killed and 40 wounded. Following the enemy the next day, it was in a constant skirmish and joined in a charge just at night that drove the enemy from his works and established a line far in the advance. Enroute for Decatur on July 19, its brigade, being in the advance, assaulted the enemy's position, captured it and drove him from the town. It was in the charge at Atlanta Aug. 6, where it lost 27 killed and wounded and was then constantly under fire until the 29th, when its corps joined the flank movement which resulted in the evacuation of Atlanta. During this campaign, the regiment lost 28 killed and 105 wounded. It encamped at Decatur until Oct. 3, when it joined in the pursuit of Hood's forces, moving as far as Gaylesville, from which place it moved to join Thomas' army at Nashville, moving to Chattanooga, thence to Columbia, Tenn. Sent down Duck river Nov. 16, a battalion of four companies under Lieut.-Col. Walters was stationed at Gordon's ferry, the remainder at Williamstown. The danger having passed the regiment moved towards Franklin. Finding itself in the rear of Forrest's forces, 15,000 strong, it succeeded in moving about his left without detection and rejoined its brigade without the loss of a man. It took part in the battle of Nashville and joined in the pursuit of Hood until Dec. 27, where it halted at Columbia, Tenn., and went into camp. On Jan. 3, 1865, it moved to Clifton, then embarked for Cincinnati and proceeded to Washington. From there it was ordered to Alexandria, Va., where it sailed for the Cape Fear river, landing and occupying Fort Anderson, on March 1. It next moved to Morehead City, thence to New Berne, and on the 3d toward Raleigh. The advance encountered Bragg's army at Wise Forks on the 7th. The regiment, with its brigade, was at the front in the severe battle that followed, the enemy's assault being repelled and he forced to retreat to his works. In two days' fight, its brigade repulsed a furious assault and made a successful counter charge. The regiment moved to Kinston and Goldsboro, where Sherman's army was met. On railroad guard duty until April 9, it then moved to Raleigh, thence to Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., where it passed the summer, thence to Raleigh, where it was mustered out Aug. 25, 1865. The original strength was 1,050; gain by recruits, 20; total 1,070. Loss by death 171; desertion, 36, unaccounted for, 7.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., James Burgess, John M. Orr; Lieut.-Cols., John M. Orr, Henry H. Neff, Henry S. Gibson; Majs., Henry H. Neff, Henry S. Gibson, John Messick. This regiment was organized by the consolidation of three companies, raised in the 6th Congressional district for the 125th regiment, and seven companies raised in the 5th Congressional district, rendezvousing at Richmond. It was mustered in March 10, 1864, left the state on the 19th, proceeding to Nashville via Louisville, and was assigned to the division command by Gen. Hovey. On April 5, it proceeded to Athens, Tenn., where the left wing was detached and sent to Columbus. With its corps it marched toward Red Clay, Ga., being joined at Columbus by the left wing. It was in an engagement at Buzzard Roost; in frequent skirmishes in the vicinity of Resaca and Kingston; in sharp fighting at Lost mountain, and was actively engaged at Kennesaw mountain. Col. Burgess resigned July 9, and Lieut.-Col. Orr was promoted colonel. The regiment was in a constant skirmish until Atlanta was reached; was in the battle of Atlanta on the 22nd; took part in the siege of Atlanta; fought at Jonesboro, and then remained in camp at Decatur until Oct. 4, when it accompanied the column in pursuit of Hood; had a sharp skirmish at the Oostanaula river; continued the pursuit as far as Gaylesville, Ala.; moved via Cedar bluffs and Dalton to Nashville, where it joined Gen.

Thomas' command. It next moved for Pulaski, reaching there on the 15th, and proceeding thence to Columbia, where it was in a brisk skirmish for two days. On the march toward Franklin it was in a brisk fight at Spring Hill, where Co. C was captured. It was in the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, repelling every assault, was next engaged in the battle of Nashville, and joined in pursuit of Hood as far as Columbia, whence it moved to Clifton, embarked for Cincinnati, moved thence to Washington, which was reached on Jan. 30, 1865; then sailed for Morehead City, N. C., which was reached Feb. 27. From New Berne, it marched towards Kinston, being engaged at Wise's Forks, and aiding in repulsing an assault. From Kinston it marched for Goldsboro, where a junction was effected with Sherman's army on March 21. It was stationed at Lenoir institute for a short time, moving for Greensboro May 3, thence to Charlotte, where it went into camp. It returned to Greensboro July 13, remained there until Aug. 31, when it was mustered out. The original strength was 958; gain by recruits 79; total, 1,037. Loss by death, 149; desertion, 37; unaccounted for 6.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment (10th Cavalry).—Cols., Thomas N. Pace, George R. Swallow; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin Q. A. Gresham, George R. Swallow, Thomas G. Williamson; Majs., George R. Swallow, George F. Herriott, Thomas G. Williamson, Sylvanus Milner, DeWitt C. James, George R. Mitchell. This regiment, the 125th of the line, was organized during the fall and winter of 1862-63 at Vincennes and Columbus, was mustered in Feb. 2, 1863, and left the state May 3, moving via Nashville to Pulaski, Tenn. It was stationed at that point and Decatur, Ala., on railroad guard duty during the Atlanta campaign, having several skirmishes with the cavalry forces under Roddey, Wheeler and Forrest. It fought with Forrest at Pulaski Sept. 28, losing 8 killed and 42 wounded. The detachment at Decatur, under Maj. Williamson, fought Hood's forces for four days in October and a portion of the regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Gresham, was engaged at Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynolds' hill and Sugar creek, losing 8 killed, 43 wounded and 75 captured, but it captured 300 prisoners with their arms, and 4 stands of colors. During Dec., 1864, and Jan., 1865, the detachment at Decatur participated in the battles of Flint river, Indian creek, Courtland and Mount Hope, and captured 10 pieces of artillery, 150 prisoners, 150 wagons and 500 mules. The regiment was reunited in February and moved to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, where it participated in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. After the occupation of Mobile the 10th cavalry proceeded to Eufaula and Montgomery, Ala., thence to Columbus, Miss., and from there to Vicksburg. From early in July until the last of August it was engaged in garrisoning and patroling the counties of Holmes and Attala. On April 28, 1865, Capt. Gaffney, Lieuts. Twigg and Reeves, and 35 men, paroled prisoners, on the way home were killed by the blowing up of the Sultana, and 5 men were killed and 70 injured in a railway accident in May, 1864. The regiment was mustered out at Vicksburg Aug. 31, 1865. The original strength was 1,254; gain by recruits, 93; total, 1,347. Loss by death, 167; desertion, 88; unaccounted for, 47.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment (11th Cavalry).—Cols., Robert R. Stewart, Abram Sharra; Lieut.-Cols., Gilbert M. L. Johnson, Abram Sharra, Meredith H. Kidd; Majs., Jehu C. Hannum, Meredith H. Kidd, Hugh A. Stephens, Edgar A. Henderson, Elias Showalter. This regiment, the 126th from the state, was organized at Indianapolis in the fall and winter of 1863-64, and was mustered in March 1. It left the state May 1 for Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until June 1. Then marching into Alabama, it was engaged on railroad guard duty with headquarters at Larkinsville. Returning to Nashville on

Oct. 16, it was mounted, was actively engaged during November and December in the operations about that city, and after the battle of Nashville joined the pursuit of Hood's forces, as far as Gravelly springs, Ala., where it remained on dismounted duty from Jan. 7 to Feb. 7, 1865, when it crossed to Eastport, Miss. On May 12 it embarked for St. Louis, where it was remounted and marched to Rolla, Mo., reaching there June 26. From Rolla it moved to Fort Riley and Council Grove, Kan., and was stationed in detachments along the Santa Fe route. It was ordered to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1, and was mustered out Sept. 19, 1865. The original strength was 1,246; gain by recruits, 63; total, 1,309. Loss by death, 170; desertion, 108; unaccounted for, 8.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment (12th Cavalry).—Col., Edward Anderson; Lieut.-Col., Alfred Reed; Majs., Orris Blake, Josiah B. Cobb, William H. Calkins, Willys G. Beck. This regiment, the 127th, was organized at Kendallville, in the winter of 1863, and was mustered in March 1, 1864. It left the state May 6 for Nashville, Tenn., where it was equipped, although six companies only were mounted. The mounted portion was sent overland to Huntsville, Ala., May 29, in command of Lieut.-Col. Reed, while the unmounted portion was moved by rail in command of Col. Anderson. The regiment was assigned to railroad defense duty from Decatur to Paint Rock, Ala., the dismounted companies being assigned to the special work of defense and the erection of blockhouses, under the command of Maj. Blake. The mounted companies, actively engaged in ridding the country of guerrillas, were in many skirmishes and minor engagements, losing quite a number in killed and wounded. Headquarters were transferred to Brownsboro, where the regiment remained until Sept. 15, 1864, when it was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn. Col. Anderson was assigned to the command of the post, the regiment garrisoning the place. Col. Anderson was ordered to Indianapolis on special service Sept. 23, Maj. Blake taking command of the post and regiment in his absence. The regiment was in several skirmishes with Forrest's command and with guerrillas while at this point. In October Maj. Blake was ordered to report for duty as assistant to the acting assistant provost-marshal-general at Indianapolis. Cos. C, D and H, stationed at Huntsville, in command of Capt. Williams, participated in the defense of that place, against the attack of a part of Forrest's forces. These companies joined the regiment at Tullahoma, the command moving for Murfreesboro Nov. 26, participating at Wilkinson's pike and Overall's creek, and being engaged in several skirmishes about Murfreesboro during December. At this point Col. Anderson was in command of the brigade, Lieut.-Col. Reed commanding the regiment. It went into winter quarters at Nashville, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 7th division, cavalry corps. On Feb. 11, 1865, it started for New Orleans, but disembarked at Vicksburg. Being newly mounted and armed, it continued its trip, reaching New Orleans, March 12, and proceeded to Mobile, where it participated in the operations, against Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, part of the regiment acting as escort to Maj.-Gen. Canby, the remainder being engaged in running a courier line into Florida. On April 17th, it moved in a cavalry raid of over 800 miles through Alabama and Georgia, thence to Columbus, Miss., which place was reached May 20. It was highly complimented by Gen. Grierson for its gallantry and military discipline. The regiment, in command of Maj. Blake, remained at Columbus until the middle of July. Col. Anderson then rejoined the regiment and moved with a portion of it to Grenada, Miss., establishing headquarters there, and Cos. D, K and L, in command of Capt. Graves, were sent to Austin, being employed for two months in protecting government cotton and other property, then reporting to Col. Anderson again at Grenada

and proceeding later to Vicksburg. The other six companies, in command of Maj. Blake, remained at Columbus on guard duty until the latter part of October, when they joined the regiment at Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out Nov. 10, 1865. Its original strength was 1,261; gain by recruits, 96; total, 1,357. Loss by death, 168; desertions 54; unaccounted for, 7.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Richard P. De Hart, Jasper Packard; Lieut.-Cols., Jasper Packard, Richard K. Miller; Majs., Joshua Healey, Richard K. Miller, John M. Pierce. This regiment was organized at Michigan City in the winter of 1863, and was mustered in March 18, 1864. It left the state on the 18th, proceeding to Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, Hovey's division. It moved on April 6 for Charleston, Tenn., which place was reached on the 21st. There its division was designated as the 1st and assigned to the 23d corps, commanded by Gen. John M. Schofield, with which it moved on May 4 on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the actions at Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost mountain, Kennesaw mountain, before Atlanta on July 22, and at Jonesboro Sept. 1. The 1st brigade was transferred to the 3d division in June. Col. De Hart having been disabled, Lieut.-Col. Packard assumed command of the regiment June 6, and on Aug. 9 it was assigned to the 3d brigade of the same division. After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment went into camp at Decatur, where it remained until Oct. 4, when it moved with its corps in pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Gaylesville, Ala., whence it proceeded to Chattanooga to reinforce Gen. Thomas. It moved to Nashville and thence to Columbia, being in a six-days' skirmish, commencing Nov. 24. Marching all night Nov. 29, the regiment reached Franklin, 26 miles distant, on the morning of the 30th, where it took part in the battle that day and aided in repelling repeated assaults. It fell back with the army to Nashville, took part in the defense of that place during the succeeding two weeks and in the battle of Dec. 15-16. Joining in the pursuit of Hood, it moved as far as Columbia, where it remained until Jan. 5, 1865, when it went to Clifton, sailed for Cincinnati, proceeding thence to New Berne, N. C., via Washington and Morehead City. In March it moved towards Kinston, engaging in the battle at Wise's Forks, where it took an active part and lost heavily. Leaving Kinston on the 20th, the regiment reached Goldsboro the following day and on the 25th moved to Lenoir institute, where it remained on railroad guard until April 9, when it returned to Goldsboro. It was mustered out April 10, 1866. Col. DeHart was wounded June 6, 1864, and from that time Lieut.-Col. Packard was in command, being commissioned colonel April 29, 1865, and brevetted brigadier-general. The original strength of the regiment was 959; gain by recruits, 254; total, 1,213. Loss by death, 139; desertion, 64; unaccounted for, 16.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Charles Case, Charles A. Zollinger; Lieut.-Cols., Charles A. Zollinger, Solomon De Long, Samuel B. McGuire; Majs., Solomon De Long, Samuel B. McGuire, William H. Cole. This regiment was organized during the winter of 1863-64, at Michigan City and was mustered in March 1. It left the state on the 30th for Nashville, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 23d corps. On April 24 it reached Charleston, Tenn., and moved from there on May 3 to take part in the movement toward Atlanta. It was in the battle at Resaca, joined in the pursuit of the enemy, was engaged again at Cassville, following to New Hope Church and towards Lost mountain. Col. Case resigned early in June and Lieut.-Col. Zollinger was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, which was engaged at Decatur July 19, losing heavily. On Aug. 6, its division attacked and turned the enemy's position at Utoy creek, result-

ing in the engagement at Strawberry run in which the regiment lost 25 in killed and wounded. After joining in the operations at East Point and near Rough and Ready, in the vicinity of Atlanta, it went into camp at Decatur. It took part in the pursuit of Hood's army in October as far as Gaylesville, Ala., at which point its corps was detached and sent to Gen. Thomas at Nashville. It was engaged in heavy skirmishing at Columbia in the latter part of November, was in the thick of the fight at Franklin, assisting in repelling repeated assaults and sustaining heavy losses. Falling back to Nashville, it threw up defenses; participated in the two-days' battle of Nashville, and joined in pursuit of the enemy. On Jan. 5, 1865, it moved to Clifton, where it took transports for Cincinnati and from there went by rail to Washington. Taking steamer at that point, it proceeded to Morehead City, moving by rail to New Berne and marching towards Kinston. The enemy advancing on the 8th, captured two Connecticut regiments and endeavored to follow up his success, but was checked by the 23d corps, to which the regiment belonged, and heavy skirmishing ensued. Being reinforced, the enemy precipitated a battle, assaulting repeatedly, but was repulsed, the regiment losing heavily. Moving with the main column to Kinston, thence to Goldsboro, it took position at Mosely hall, remaining until April 5, when it moved with its corps to Raleigh, then to Charlotte, where it remained until the last of August engaged in provost duty. It was mustered out Aug. 29, 1865. Its original strength was 947; gain by recruits, 70; total, 1,017. Loss by death, 175; desertion, 34; unaccounted for, 4.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—Col., Charles S. Parrish; Lieut.-Cols., James R. Bruner, Elijah W. Penny; Majs., Joseph W. Purviance, Elijah W. Penny, Jesse Butler. This regiment was organized at Kokomo during the winter of 1863-64, and was mustered in March 12. It left the state on the 16th for Nashville, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 23d corps. It left Nashville April 5 and marched to Charleston, Tenn., reaching there on the 24th. On May 3 it moved to Georgia, engaging in the affair at Rocky Face ridge and supporting the detachment that drove the enemy from his strong position on "Tater Hill." It was in the series of skirmishes that terminated in the battle of Resaca, in which the regiment received and repelled a charge, joining in the pursuit after the battle. It was engaged at Lost mountain, and again at Pine mountain, where the enemy was repulsed, and on June 27 fought at Kennesaw mountain, driving the enemy into his works, holding the advanced position thus gained for several days, and joining in pursuit of the enemy on July 17, the regiment drove the enemy from Decatur and assisted in destroying the railroad. It was actively engaged at Atlanta; moved with its brigade Aug. 6, upon a battery which was annoying the Union flank, and participated in a charge that drove the enemy from the field. It was engaged at Jonesboro; moved thence to Lovejoy's Station; and from there to Decatur, where it went into camp. Joining the pursuit of Hood on Oct. 4, it proceeded to Gaylesville, Ala., at which point its corps was detached and ordered to join Gen. Thomas' command at Nashville. Stopping at Centerville, it was engaged in watching the fords of Duck river until the last of November, in the expectation of intercepting Hood's army; moving then to Nashville, it took part in the work of fortifying that point, and in the battle of Dec. 15-16, joining in the pursuit after Hood's defeat. It was in camp at Columbus until Jan. 5, 1865, marching thence to Clifton and taking transports for Cincinnati, moving from there to Fort Fisher via Washington. Proceeding to Fort Anderson, it sailed on March 1, for Morehead City, thence to New Berne. It was engaged at Wise's Forks, 4 miles from Kinston. Leaving Kins-

ton on the 20th, it moved to Goldsboro, where it joined Sherman's army. On April 10 it moved with the army to Smithfield and Raleigh. At the conclusion of active operations it moved to Greensboro, thence to Charlotte, N. C., where it remained on guard duty during the summer and fall. It was mustered out Dec. 2, 1865. The original strength was 964; gain by recruits, 28; total, 992. Loss by death, 178; by desertion, 21; unaccounted for, 9.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment (13th Cavalry).—Col., Gilbert M. L. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., William T. Pepper, Ranna S. Moore; Majs., Leonidas Stout, Ranna S. Moore, Hugh A. Stephens, Isaac DeLong, John T. Wheeler, Joseph M. Stricker, David H. Wall. This regiment was organized during the fall and winter of 1863-64, being the last cavalry organization formed in the state and the 131st of the line. It was mustered in April 29, 1864, and left the state on the 30th, proceeding to Nashville, where it was dismounted and given infantry arms and accouterments. It was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., May 31 for garrison duty, being engaged in several skirmishes with bands of cavalry and on Oct. 1 it held the place against Buford's entire command. Cos. A, C, D, F, H and I, under Col. Johnson, proceeded to Louisville for the purpose of securing new mounts and equipments for the regiment. They were sent to Paducah to assist in repelling an attack by Forrest, which work having been performed they returned to Louisville, moving thence to Nashville, and marching to Lavergne to watch Hood's movements. Being cut off they retired upon Murfreesboro, participating in the battles of Overall's creek, Wilkinson's pike, and twelve skirmishes, losing 65 men in killed and wounded and 2 missing. Cos. B, E, G, K, L and M, had moved in the meantime from Huntsville to Nashville, in command of Lieut.-Col. Pepper, and participated, dismounted, in the battle of Nashville. Immediately after this, joining the other six companies, the entire regiment received new mounts and arms and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 7th division, cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi. The regiment proceeded down the river, Feb. 11, stopping at Vicksburg. From there it moved to Mobile, where it assisted in the operations against Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and engaged in running a courier line to Florida. After the fall of Mobile it moved with Grierson's command on the raid through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, reaching Columbus May 22. Proceeding to Macon, Miss., it garrisoned that point and patrolled the line of railroad for 60 miles, taking possession of a large amount of captured stores and ordnances. It returned to Columbus June 6, and remained there until November, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where it was mustered out Nov. 18, 1865. In June, 1865, Col. Johnson was assigned to the command of the sub-district of northeast Mississippi, and continued to hold that position until the muster-out of the regiment, being brevetted brigadier-general. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Moore. The original strength of the regiment was 1,157; gain by recruits, 236; total, 1,395. Loss by death, 136; desertion, 87; unaccounted for, 9.

One Hundred Days' Volunteers.—Indiana's quota of 100 days' troops was eight regiments, numbering consecutively from the 132nd to the 139th, inclusive. They were used largely for guard duty and in garrisoning necessary points, relieving veteran troops for active field work in the important campaigns of 1864. These troops were to perform such duty as might be required of them in any state, and were to be armed, subsisted, clothed and paid by the United States. Upon reaching Nashville they were assigned to railroad guard duty along the lines of the Nashville & Chattanooga, Tennessee & Alabama, and Memphis & Charleston railroads. They were kept constantly engaged in this work

until the latter part of Aug., 1864, serving beyond the time for which they had enlisted, keeping Sherman's lines of communication open for the transportation of supplies to his army.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., Samuel C. Vance; Lieut.-Col., Samuel A. Cramer; Maj., Hervey Bates, Jr. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis May 17, 1864. Seven companies of the regiment were raised in Indianapolis and one each at Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville. It was mustered in May 18, and left the state at once, going to Tennessee. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Its total strength was 948. Loss by death, 5.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.—Col., Robert N. Hudson; Lieut.-Col., Charles M. Smith; Maj. Lucien A. Foote. This regiment was organized in May, 1864, nine companies being raised in the 7th Congressional district and one at Richmond in the 5th district. It was mustered in May 17, and left the state at once for Tennessee. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Its total strength was 941. Loss by death, 16, desertion, 2.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Col., James Gavin; Lieut.-Col., George W. H. Riley; Maj., Wilson Morrow. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1864. Seven companies were recruited in the 4th and three in the 5th Congressional district. It was mustered in May 25 and left the state at once for Tennessee. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Strength, 950. Loss by death, 19.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Col., William C. Wilson; Lieut.-Col., John H. Gould; Maj., Benjamin M. Gregory. This regiment was organized in May, 1864, being composed of companies raised in the 8th Congressional district. Mustered in at Indianapolis in May, 1864, it left the state at once, moving to Tennessee. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Strength, 930. Loss by death, 25; desertion, 4.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Col., John W. Foster; Lieut.-Col., William H. Walker, Jr.; Maj., Blythe Hynes. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1864, seven companies being raised in the 1st Congressional district, one in the 3d, one in the 10th and one in the 11th. It was mustered in May 25, 1864, and moved to Tennessee at once.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Edward J. Robinson; Lieut.-Col., Thomas D. Fouts; Maj., Page J. Pickerell. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1864. Five companies were from counties in the 3d Congressional district, and five from other parts of the state, one being from Kokomo, one from Medora, one from Zanesville, one from Sullivan county and one from Rockville. Mustered in May 27, 1864, it left the state at once for Tennessee. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Strength, 928. Loss by death, 17; desertion, 2.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Col., James H. Shannon; Lieut.-Col., James W. Dunn; Maj., Charles S. Ellis. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in May, 1864, being composed of seven companies from the 9th Congressional district and three from the 11th. Mustered in May 27, it left the state for Tennessee at once. It was mustered out in Aug., 1864. Strength, 886. Loss by death, 8; desertion, 1.

One Hundred Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., George Humphrey; Lieut.-Col., John M. Hartley; Maj., John Colter. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in June, 1864. Elizaville, Lawrenceburg, Kendallville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland and Vevay each furnished one company, New Albany and Metamora consolidated, furnished one and Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia furnished another. It was mustered in June 8, proceeding to Tennessee.

It was mustered out in Sept., 1864. Strength, 865. Loss by death, 11; desertion, 1. Maj. Colter having declined his commission, Wellington F. Howard was commissioned in his place.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—Col., Thomas J. Brady; Lieut.-Col., David T. Mitchell; Maj., Charles P. Pendergast. This regiment was organized in Sept. and Oct., 1864, as one-year troops, by the consolidation of parts of two regiments, raised respectively in the 3d and 5th Congressional districts, numbered the 140th and 141st. It was mustered in Oct. 24, and left the state Nov. 15 for Nashville, from which point it was hurried to Murfreesboro, which was reached on the 23d. It took part in all the battles and skirmishes in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, being temporarily assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 20th corps. Leaving Murfreesboro on Dec. 24, after Hood's defeat, it reached Columbia on the 28th, being assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 23d corps. Moving to Clifton Jan. 2, 1865, it sailed for Cincinnati, and proceeded via Washington to the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., landing near Fort Fisher on the 8th. It then moved up the Cape Fear river, participating in the attack on Fort Anderson, where Co. C captured the garrison flag. Overtaking the enemy at Town creek bridge on the 20th, the regiment participated in his rout and capture, two companies of the regiment being the first troops to enter the enemy's works. On March 6, it marched for Kinston, reaching there on the 11th, and moved on the 19th for Goldsboro, where it remained in camp until April 2. It was detached from the brigade and placed on commissary train guard duty between Goldsboro and Morehead City until the 10th when it rejoined the brigade. It then moved to Raleigh, where it remained until May, when it was ordered to Greensboro, N. C., and remained on duty there until mustered out July 11, 1865. The original strength was 1,007; gain by recruits, 48; total, 1,055. Loss by death, 102; desertion, 50; unaccounted for, 7.

One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.—(See the preceding sketch.)

One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Col., John M. Comparet; Lieut.-Col., Chauncey B. Oakley; Maj., Sanford Thomas. This regiment was recruited at Fort Wayne in the summer and fall of 1864, and was mustered in at Indianapolis Nov. 3. Leaving the state on the 18th, it proceeded to Nashville, where it was assigned to post garrison work, being attached to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 20th corps. Its division was left behind when the corps marched with Sherman's army into Georgia, and with its brigade it was in reserve at the battle of Nashville, occupying the left of the inner line of defense from the Cumberland river to Fort Negley. After the battle the regiment remained on duty at Nashville until it was mustered out July 14, 1865. The original strength was 967; gain by recruits, 48; total, 1,015. Loss by death, 64; desertion, 28; unaccounted for, 22.

One-Year Regiments.—A call was made, Dec. 20, 1864, for eleven regiments for one year's service, and recruiting stations were established at the headquarters of each of the provost marshals, recruits being forwarded to Indianapolis. Subsequently five additional regiments were called for, and under these calls the following organizations were raised:

One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry.—Col., John F. Grill; Lieut.-Col., John T. McQuiddy; Maj., John E. Phillips. This regiment was organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865, being composed of companies from the 1st Congressional district. It was mustered in Feb. 21, and left the state on the 24th, going to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, where it remained on guard duty until May 13, then moving to Tullahoma. Moving to Nashville in June it was sent to Clarksville, at which place three companies were detached and sent to garrison Fort Donelson. In October the regiment was reunited and ordered to Nashville,

where it was mustered out on the 17th. The original strength was 998; gain by recruits, 8; total, 1,006. Loss by death, 90; desertion, 78; unaccounted for, 4.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.—Col., George W. Riddle; Lieut.-Col., Henry C. Ferguson; Maj., Thomas Clark. The 144th was organized at Indianapolis in March, 1865, being composed of companies raised in the 2nd Congressional district. It was mustered in March 6, and left the state on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, Va., where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st provisional division, Army of the Shenandoah. It was ordered to Halltown, and was stationed at different times at Charlestown, Winchester, Stephenson's depot and Opequan creek, on guard duty until Aug. 5, 1865, when it was mustered out. Its strength was 1,036; and it lost by death, 46; desertion, 19; unaccounted for, 1.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Will A. Adams; Lieut.-Col., John F. Douglas; Maj., Vinson Williams. This regiment was raised in the 3d Congressional district and organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865. It was mustered in Feb. 16, and left the state on the 18th for Nashville, thence to Chattanooga, and reached Dalton, Ga., on the 23d. It was engaged in railroad guard duty for some time, then moved to Marietta, where it remained until fall, when it was ordered to Cuthbert and remained there on duty until mustered out Jan. 21, 1866. Its original strength was 993; gain by recruits, 30; total, 1,023. Loss by death, 68; desertion, 55.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Merit C. Welch; Lieut.-Col., Theophilus W. Morrison; Maj., Thomas P. Spillman. This regiment was recruited in the 1st, 3d and 4th Congressional districts and organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865. It was mustered in March 9 and left the state on the 11th for Harper's Ferry, Va., where it was assigned to one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. It was engaged in post and guard duty at Charlestown, Winchester, Stephenson's depot, Jordan's springs and Summit Point, until July 27, when it was ordered to the Relay house, then to Baltimore, and assigned to duty in the Military district of Delaware. One company was detached for duty at Hicks' general hospital, Baltimore, one at Havre de Grace, one at Dover, one at Wilmington, Del., one at Salisbury, and one at Easton, Md. It was mustered out Aug. 31, 1865. Its strength was 979. Loss by death, 29; desertion, 30; unaccounted for, 7.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Milton Peden; Lieut.-Col., Theodore F. Colgrove; Maj., Joel J. Finney. The 147th was organized at Indianapolis in March, 1865, and was composed of seven companies recruited in the 5th Congressional district, two from the 11th, and one composed of detachments from Benton, Henry and Fayette counties. It was mustered in March 13 and left the state for Harper's Ferry, Va., where it was attached to one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. It was engaged on guard and garrison duty at various times at Stephenson's depot, Summit Point, Berryville, Harper's Ferry and Maryland heights until Aug. 4, 1865, when it was mustered out. The original strength was 1,051; gain by recruits, 27; total, 1,078. Loss by death, 44; desertion, 63; unaccounted for, 1.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Nicholas R. Ruckle; Lieut.-Col., William J. Manker; Maj., Henry A. White. This regiment was recruited in the 6th Congressional district and organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865. It was mustered in Feb. 25 and left the state on the 28th for Nashville, being placed on duty at once. It was constantly employed on guard and garrison duty in central Tennessee until its

muster out on Sept. 5, 1865. The original strength was 975; gain by recruits, 52; total, 1,027. Loss by death, 36; desertion, 75.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., William A. Fairbanks; Lieut.-Col., William D. Mull; Maj., Thomas B. Reeder. This regiment was raised in the 7th Congressional district and organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865. It was mustered in March 1 and left the state on the 3d, proceeding to Nashville and moving a few weeks later to Decatur, Ala. While stationed at that place, it received the surrender of the forces commanded by Gens. Roddey and Polk, together with a large quantity of arms and munitions of war. It was mustered out at Nashville, Sept. 27, 1865. The original strength was 1,025; gain by recruits, 16; total, 1,041. Loss by death, 38; desertion, 27.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., Marsh B. Taylor; Lieut.-Col., Thomas C. Dalby; Maj., James M. Watts. This regiment came from the 8th Congressional district and was organized at Indianapolis in March, 1865. It was mustered in March 9 and left the state on the 13th for Harper's Ferry, Va., marching from there to Charlestown, thence to Winchester, and from there to Stephenson's depot, where it remained until June 27. It then moved to Jordan's springs and was on duty there until its muster-out on Aug. 5, 1865. Its original strength was 988; gain by recruits, 94; total, 1,082. Loss by death, 34; desertion, 50.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Col., Joshua Healy; Lieut.-Col., John E. Sweet; Maj., Michael Eagan. This regiment was recruited in the 9th Congressional district and organized at Indianapolis in March, 1865. It was mustered in March 9 and left the state on the 13th, reporting to Gen. Rousseau at Nashville. It moved to Tullahoma on the 14th and remained there until June 14, when it returned to Nashville, where it remained on garrison and guard duty until it was mustered out on Sept. 19. Its original strength was 999; gain by recruits, 14; total, 1,013. Loss by death, 60; desertion, 33.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.—Col., Whedon W. Griswold; Lieut.-Col., Joseph W. Whitaker; Maj., Julius Walschmidt. The 152nd was recruited in the 9th, 10th and 11th Congressional districts and organized at Indianapolis. It was mustered in March 16 and left the state on the 18th for Harper's Ferry, Va., where it was assigned to duty with one of the provisional divisions of the Army of the Shenandoah. It was stationed at intervals at Charlestown, Stephenson's depot and Summit Point, later moving to Clarksburg, W. Va., where it remained until mustered out on Aug. 30, 1865. The original strength was 972; gain by recruits, 16; total, 988. Loss by death, 48; desertion, 22.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.—Col., Oliver H. P. Carey; Lieut.-Col., Charles S. Ellis; Maj., James F. Wildman. This regiment came from the 11th Congressional district and was organized at Indianapolis in Feb., 1865. It was mustered in March 1, and left the state on the 5th, going to Louisville, from where it was sent to Russellville, Ky., detachments being sent to Bowling Green, Hopkinsville and other points. Cos. D. G and H were engaged in numerous skirmishes with guerrillas while in that section. Returning to Louisville on June 16, the regiment was assigned to duty at Taylor barracks in that city, until it was mustered out on Sept. 4, 1865. The original strength was 1,002; gain by recruits, 31; total, 1,033. Loss by death, 47; desertion, 79; unaccounted for, 2.

One Hundred Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Frank Wilcox; Lieut.-Col., John P. Gapen; Maj., John D. Simpson. This regiment was recruited in the 8th Congressional district and organized at Indianapolis. It was mustered in April 20, 1865, and left the state on the 28th, mov-

ing to Parkersburg, W. Va., where it remained until May 2. It then moved into the Shenandoah Valley, stopping at Stephenson's depot, where it remained until June 27 on guard duty, moving thence to Opequan creek. It was mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. Its original strength was 977; gain by recruits, 5; total, 982. Loss by death, 40; desertion, 84; unaccounted for, 1.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Col., John M. Wilson; Lieut. Col., John D. McKahin; Maj., John C. Scantling. The 155th was composed of companies recruited in the 9th, 10th and 11th districts, and organized at Indianapolis in April, 1865. It was mustered in April 18 and left the state on the 26th, proceeding to Washington, D. C. It was sent to Alexandria, Va., where it was assigned to duty with the provisional brigade, 3d division, 9th corps. It was transferred May 3, to Dover, Del., at which place companies were detached and sent to Centerville and Wilmington, Del., and Salisbury, Md. The regiment was brought together again at Dover and mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. The original strength was 941; gain by recruits, 72; total, 1,013. Loss by death, 15; desertion, 68; unaccounted for, 7.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Battalion.—Lieut.-Col., Charles M. Smith. This battalion was composed of five companies, three recruited in the 6th district, and one each in the 4th and 5th. It was organized at Indianapolis in April, 1865, mustered in April 12, and left the state on the 27th for Harper's Ferry, Va. During its term of service it was engaged in the performance of guard duty in the Shenandoah Valley. It was mustered out Aug. 4, 1865. Its original strength was 514; gain by recruits, 17; total, 531. Loss by death, 17; desertion, 54.

Independent Cavalry Company.—Capt., Charles L. Lamb. This company was organized in Crawford county in July, 1863, and accepted for special service for one year. The horses furnished by the men were received into the service and the company was mustered in Aug. 13. It was engaged during the fall and winter in assisting the provost-marshal of the district in arresting deserters, in enforcing the draft, and in guarding the river border against invasions from the enemy's cavalry and guerrillas. Authority was given in Jan., 1864, for the reëenlistment in the three years service of such of the company as desired, and under this authority a large proportion of the men reëenlisted for three years, entering the 13th cavalry. The company was mustered out in Jan., 1864. Its strength was 104, and its loss by death 2.

Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops.—The enlisted men of this regiment were recruited in Indiana as a part of the quota of the state. Six companies were organized at Indianapolis in April, 1864, and turned over to the United States as a battalion of the 28th U. S. Colored infantry. Capt. Charles S. Russell, of the 11th U. S. infantry, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, which was mustered in April 20, 1864, and left the state on the 24th, going to Washington City, thence to Alexandria, Va. It embarked on June 2, for White House, where it was engaged with the enemy on the 21st. It accompanied Sheridan's cavalry on its march through the Chickahominy swamps, arriving at Prince George Court House after several skirmishes with the enemy in which it lost heavily. It was assigned to Thomas' brigade, Ferrero's division, 9th corps, moving with it to the vicinity of the Appomattox and participating in the campaign against Petersburg during the summer and fall of 1864. It lost nearly half its number in killed and wounded at the "Crater." Soon after it was strengthened by recruits, and by the addition of four more companies from Indiana, it was made a full regiment. Lieut.-Col. Russell was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on Aug. 23, and for gallant conduct in the actions before Petersburg was made a brigadier-general by brevet and assigned

to the command of a brigade. Maj. Thomas H. Logan, who had been commissioned in May, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in October and took command of the regiment, being succeeded as major by Nathan A. Secrist. The regiment was conspicuously engaged at Hatcher's run, where it lost heavily. It was assigned to the 25th corps, Army of the James, and was selected for duty in the quartermaster's department at City Point, remaining there until called upon to assist in the operations against Richmond. It was one of the first organizations to enter that city after its fall; was then sent back to City Point to take charge of prisoners, remaining until June, when with its corps it proceeded to Brazos Santiago, Tex., which place was reached July 1. Disembarking at Indianapolis on the 5th, it remained a short time and then rejoined its brigade at Corpus Christi, remaining there until mustered out Nov. 8, 1865. Its original strength was 950; gain by recruits, 1,624; total, 2,574. Loss by death, 218; desertion, 87; unaccounted for, 865.

First Light Battery.—Capt., Martin Klauss. This battery was organized at Evansville and was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 16, 1861. Its first service was with Gen. Fremont in Missouri, assisting in the capture of 950 prisoners at Blackwater creek in December. Late in Jan., 1862, as part of Gen. Jeff C. Davis' division, it moved toward Springfield, encountering the Confederates under Gen. Price and pursuing them to Cross Hollow, Ark. It was next in the operations against Gen. Van Dorn, and was active in the battles of Leetown, Elkhorn Tavern and Pea Ridge. It then encamped at Cross Timbers for about a month, when it moved toward Forsyth, over the Ozark mountains to Sulphur Rock, where it remained until late in June, when it marched to Helena, Ark., reaching there July 13. In October it was ordered to Ironton, Mo., and marched from there through southeastern Missouri to Milliken's bend in March, 1863, where it was assigned to the 13th Army corps. It was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and the Big Black river, after which it went into position in the front of Vicksburg, where it was engaged until the surrender. It took part in the siege of Jackson and after its evacuation it returned to Vicksburg and went into camp. It moved to New Orleans in August and accompanied Gen. Franklin's expedition into the Teche country in the fall. In early March, 1864, the battery moved with Banks' expedition up the Red river, taking part in the battles of Sabine cross-roads and Yellow Bayou. When the army fell back to Grand Ecore the battery was assigned to the 16th corps and was engaged daily in repelling the enemy's constant attacks upon the retiring army until Morganza was reached, when it returned to its old corps and proceeded to New Orleans. Capt. Klauss having resigned, First-Lieut. Lawrence Jacoby of the 1st Mo. artillery, was promoted captain, and a number of the men reëenlisted as veterans at New Orleans. The non-veterans returned home in the fall of 1864 and were mustered out at Indianapolis. The battery took an active part in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, in the spring of 1865; moved to Montgomery after the surrender of Mobile and remained there until ordered home for muster out. It was mustered out on Aug. 22, 1865.

Second Light Battery.—Capts., David G. Rabb, John W. Rabb, Hugh Espy, Jr. This battery was organized at Indianapolis on Aug. 5, 1861, and was mustered in on the 9th. It left for St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5, and remained there in camp nearly three weeks, when it was ordered to Jefferson City. On Oct. 24 it left Jefferson City as part of Gen. Hunter's division and marched to Springfield via of Tipton and Mount View. It went into winter quarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., remaining there until the spring of 1862, when it marched to Fort Scott,

and later to Iola, Baxter springs and Spring river. A detachment with 4 pieces, marched on June 5 to Round Grove on Cowskin prairie in the Cherokee Nation, participating in a fight with Col. Coffee's forces and routing them with 6 rounds, a large amount of live stock, camp equipage and munitions of war being captured. On June 28, the battery moved with Salomon's brigade against a body of Indians commanded by Gen. Rains at Round Grove, but the enemy fled without giving battle. The battery was employed in several expeditions and was engaged at Lone Jack and Newtonia, Mo. It then moved into Arkansas and was engaged at Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Van Buren. It was stationed at Springfield, Mo., whence in July, 1863, the greater portion was detached and sent into the field in Arkansas and Indian Territory, being engaged at Perryville in the Choctaw Nation and Cotton gap, Ark. The battery was there united and participated at Buffalo mountain, after which it moved to Waldron and Fort Smith, Ark. A small number reënlisted as veterans in Jan., 1864. The battery was next engaged at Prairie d'Ane and Moscow, and in the battle of Poisoned Spring it lost two guns. It fought at Marks' Mills, and Jenkins' ferry, after which it went to Fort Smith, where it took part in the battles fought in defense of the place late in July. It was broken up as an organization in Sept., 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out at Indianapolis on the 5th. It was reorganized at Indianapolis on Sept. 18, 1864, with James S. Wicher as captain, and moved to Nashville in Dec., 1864, where it took part in the battle and remained until the latter part of June, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis with 113 men it was mustered out July 3, 1865. The original strength was 134; gain by recruits, 247; total, 381. Loss by death, 23; desertion, 15; unaccounted for, 85.

Third Light Battery.—Capts., Watton W. Frybarger, James M. Cockefair, Thomas J. Ginn, Richard Burns. This battery was organized at Connersville, Aug. 5, 1861, and was mustered in on the 24th. It moved to St. Louis in September, was assigned to Fremont's army, and accompanied it in the campaign through southwestern Missouri. Capt. Frybarger was promoted major and Lieut. Cockefair succeeded him as captain. The battery moved from Springfield to Tipton, thence to Lamine Cantonment, remaining at that point until the spring of 1862, when it proceeded to Jefferson City. During the summer and fall sections of the battery were sent to different points in Missouri and were engaged with straggling forces of the enemy at Moon's mill, Kirksville and Lone Jack. The battery rendezvoused at Springfield during the winter of 1862-63. From there it moved to Rolla, thence to St. Louis, where it remained until the latter part of 1863. On Nov. 30 a majority of the members reënlisted as veterans, taking a furlough home and then rejoining their comrades in the field. In Dec., 1863, the battery moved to St. Louis, thence to Columbus, Ky., where it was assigned to Gen. A. J. Smith's command, taking part in the winter campaign through western Tennessee, at the close of which it moved to Vicksburg and joined Sherman's army on the expedition to Meridian, Miss., in Feb., 1864. Returning to Vicksburg, it went up the Red river, landing at Simsport, and taking part in the storming and capture of Fort De Russy. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill and in covering the retreat of Bank's army until it reached Morganza, taking part at Cane river crossing, Cloutierville, Alexandria, Old Oaks and Round Lake. It then returned to Vicksburg, thence to Memphis and Tupelo, Miss., being engaged at Tupelo, Tallahatchie, Jackson and Clinton during this movement. Returning to Memphis the battery was newly equipped and moved to Oxford, Miss., but soon returned to Memphis and moved with the 16th army corps to St. Louis, where it joined Rosecrans' forces in pursuit of Price. After a march of 800 miles without overtaking him,

the battery returned to St. Louis and proceeded to Nashville, being engaged in the battle in front of that city in December. It moved to Eastport, Miss., in Jan., 1865, thence to New Orleans, where it was assigned to Gen. Canby's command, taking part with it in the siege and capture of Fort Blakely, which resulted in the surrender of Mobile. It next moved to Montgomery, thence to Selma, Ala., where it remained until July 30, 1865, when orders were received to proceed to Indianapolis. It was mustered out Aug. 13, 1865, numbering 3 officers and 71 men, having lost 64 in killed and wounded.

Fourth Light Battery.—Capts., Asahel K. Bush, David Flansburg, Benjamin F. Johnson. This battery was raised in Laporte, Porter and Lake counties and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Sept. 30, 1861. It was immediately ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it joined Gen. Buell's army. During the winter it remained in camp in the vicinity of New Haven, Munfordville and Bowling Green and in the spring of 1862 moved with Buell to Nashville. It next marched to Savannah, Tenn., but was unable to cross the river in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh. It participated in the campaign through northern Alabama and middle Tennessee following the siege of Corinth, reaching Nashville late in August. Proceeding to Louisville at the time of Bragg's invasion, it accompanied Rousseau's division and took part in the campaign that drove Bragg's forces from the state, being in the battle of Perryville, where it was one of two batteries to occupy a high ridge on Rousseau's left, its work aiding materially in saving the left of McCook's corps and securing to the army the Mackville road, upon which stood the entire ammunition train and ambulances. Upon its return to Nashville it was assigned to the 3d division of McCook's corps, Gen. Sheridan being the division commander. At the battle of Stone's river it performed heroic service, driving an opposing battery to cover the first day, then moved across an open field and shelled a battery in the woods for two hours, silencing it, the enemy losing half his horses, a gun disabled, 1 lieutenant and 12 men killed and several wounded, besides a number of the supporting infantry. The 4th lost 4 killed and 3 wounded. The following day it was in a hot engagement, losing a caisson through having every horse drawing it shot down while falling back to take a new position. Later it lost 2 guns, the infantry driving past with such rapidity as to force them to one side, 1 gun being fastened in the trees and nearly all the horses killed by a battery posted but 40 yards away. Having exhausted its ammunition it moved to the rear, obtained a supply and reported again for duty with 3 pieces. It was in position the following day, losing in the 3 days' battle 6 killed, and 17 wounded, 2 paroled by the enemy and 1 missing. It was encamped near Murfreesboro until June, 1863, then moved on the Tullahoma campaign and was engaged at Hoover's gap. It was next engaged at Dug gap and at the battle of Chickamauga, where it rendered effective service. It took part in the battles of Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, and was then stationed at Chattanooga until Sept. 21, 1864, at which time the reënlisted veterans and recruits were transferred to the 7th battery, with which they remained until its muster-out. The non-veterans were mustered out at Indianapolis on Oct. 6, 1864, with Benjamin F. Johnson as captain. It joined the army of the Cumberland at Nashville, and after the battle at that place was assigned as garrison of Fort Rosecrans, Murfreesboro, remaining there until mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

Fifth Light Battery.—Capts., Peter Simonsen, Alfred Morrison. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the fall of 1861, being mustered in Nov. 22. It left the state on the 27th with 148 men, going to Camp Gilbert, near Louisville, where it remained until Dec. 20, when

it was assigned to Mitchell's division of Buell's army, then stationed at Bacon creek. On Feb. 9, 1862, it proceeded via Bowling Green to Nashville. In March it moved to Murfreesboro, thence to Fayetteville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala. Being in the advance, its guns were trained on the enemy's trains near Huntsville, all being stopped but one. The same day 2 guns were placed on platform cars and run ahead of locomotives for 70 miles each way on the Memphis & Charlestown railroad, the bridges being destroyed on the return trip. It participated in many raids, frequently as cavalry. In June half the battery was attached to the 19th Ill., and marched to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until August, when the balance of the battery joined it. On Aug. 24 it moved to Stevenson to cover the removal of the government stores from that point, and was in a sharp engagement on the 31st, when a strong force of the enemy attacked. It moved with the army to Nashville, thence to Louisville, and then took part in the campaign against Bragg, participating in the battle of Perryville, where it was hotly engaged for six hours, maintaining its position an hour longer than any other command on the field, losing 2 killed, 18 wounded, 32 horses killed and crippled, and receiving high compliments for its conduct. Moving via Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, it reached Nashville Nov. 9, and was assigned to the 2nd division, under Gen. R. W. Johnson, with which it was engaged at Triune and Stone's river, where its division was fiercely attacked by a superior force and driven back 2 miles, the battery losing 3 killed, 16 wounded, 32 horses and 2 guns. It performed effective service during the remainder of the battle and was complimented by the division commander. It passed the winter at Murfreesboro; was engaged at Liberty gap in June, 1863; then moved to Tullahoma; thence to Bellefonte and Stevenson, Fla., then to Hog Jaw valley, Ga., from which point it fell back to Winston springs, and at Pond Springs formed a junction with the main army on Sept. 19. It became engaged at Chickamauga the same day at noon and fought until after dark, losing 1 gun. The battle was resumed the next morning and was fought with great fury, the battery holding its position under heavy fire, until 2 p. m., when it was ordered to fall back, losing another gun in making the move. It finally reached the main line near Ringgold after dark, having lost 1 killed, 9 wounded and 2 prisoners, and 26 horses. Ordered to Shell Mound, Tenn., it crossed Waldron's ridge, where the men were obliged to draw the guns and caissons with the picket ropes, the ascent of 3 miles being made in one and a half days. It remained at Shell Mound until Feb., 1864, when it moved to Blue Springs and was attached to the 1st division of the 4th corps. During the winter 15 of the battery reënlisted. In Feb., 1864, it was engaged at Buzzard Roost. In the Atlanta campaign, it participated in the engagements at Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cassville, Pine mountain, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Hurst's Church, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At Pine mountain, Capt. Simonson was killed. The battery turned over its guns and horses to the ordnance officer at Atlanta, Sept. 20, the non-veterans proceeding to Indianapolis, where they were mustered out Nov. 26. The veterans and recruits were transferred to the 7th battery and on April 5, 1865, they were permanently consolidated with that battery, serving with it until mustered out in July. The shot that killed Lieut.-Gen. Polk of the Confederate army at Pine mountain was fired from one of the Rodman guns of this battery. The battery's losses during its term of service were 9 killed, 3 mortally and 48 slightly wounded, 21 died of disease, and 3 were captured, total, 84. It lost in battle 4 guns, expended over 60,000 rounds of ammunition and its armament was renewed three times during its service.

Sixth Light Battery.—Capts., Frederick Behr, Michael Mueller. This battery was recruited at Evansville and organized at Indianapolis in Sept., 1861. It was mustered in Sept. 7, and left the state Oct. 21 for Henderson, Ky., moving thence to Calhoun, South Carrollton and Owensboro. In the spring of 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's command at Paducah, moved up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg landing, where it occupied a position at the Owl creek bridge on the Purdy road when the battle of Shiloh opened. It held the place for over 2 hours, supported by McDowell's brigade, but was forced to retire. During this movement Capt. Behr was killed, and in the momentary confusion the enemy pressed forward, captured most of the guns and killed 68 horses. Moving with the army upon Corinth, it was engaged May 28, in a sharp fight, taking position on a hill and driving the enemy from a strong position, demolishing a blockhouse and enabling the supporting brigade to take and hold the ground. After Corinth's evacuation it moved to Holly Springs, Miss., thence to Memphis, where it was stationed at Fort Pickering until Nov. 26, when it joined Sherman's forces at the Tallahatchie. It returned to Lagrange, at which point one section was sent to LaFayette, the other to Collierville, Tenn. The following June the battery marched to Memphis and took steamer for Vicksburg, where it was actively engaged until the surrender of the city. It was engaged at the Big Black river and took part in the siege of Jackson until its evacuation. At Oak Ridge, Miss., it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 15th corps, and went into camp at Bear creek. In an expedition to Brownsville in October it shelled the enemy out of a strong position. It then moved via Vicksburg to Pocahontas and went into camp. A majority of its members reënlisted as veterans in Jan., 1864. It was then at Black river bridge until March, when it moved to Vicksburg and Memphis, thence into northern Mississippi, and was engaged at Guntown in June. Its next battle was that of Tupelo in July, after which it marched with Smith's command to Oxford, returning the last of August. The battery was then assigned to duty at Fort Pickering, where it remained until ordered to Indianapolis and was there mustered out July 22, 1865.

Seventh Light Battery.—Capts., Samuel J. Harris, George R. Swallow, Otho H. Morgan, William Stokes. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in Nov., 1861, and was mustered in Dec. 2. It was ordered to Louisville, where it was assigned to Nelson's division of Buell's army, with which it moved to Nashville, just after the evacuation in Feb., 1862. From there it moved to Pittsburg landing, but arrived too late to take part in the battle of Shiloh. Capt. Harris resigned and Lieut. Swallow was promoted captain. The battery was actively engaged in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation moved to Huntsville, Ala., where it spent the summer. It then joined in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville, thence to Perryville, taking part in that engagement, and then returned to Nashville. It was assigned to the 3d division, with which it took part in the three days' battle at Stone's river, rendering efficient aid in the severe fighting and receiving the division commander's compliments. It remained in camp near Murfreesboro until the movement toward Chattanooga in June, 1863. It was engaged at Chickamauga, fought at Missionary ridge, and took position in the fortifications after the battle. In Jan., 1864, a majority of its members reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home. Upon their return the battery moved with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign reaching Ringgold, Ga., May 2. Capt. Swallow being made major of the 10th Ind. cavalry, Lieut. Morgan was promoted to the captaincy. The battery took part in all the skirmishes and battles of the Atlanta campaign, after which it returned to Chattanooga, where it was assigned

to duty as a stationed battery and remained there until the muster-out of the original officers and non-veterans on Dec. 7, 1864, leaving 117 veterans and recruits without a commanding officer. The 8th Ind. battery was consolidated with it on March 13, 1865, Lieut. William Stokes of the 8th being commissioned captain of the new organization, which was designated as the 7th battery. Twenty-four veterans from the 5th Ind. battery were added to its numbers on April 5. The battery was stationed at Chattanooga until ordered to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 20, 1865, with 3 officers and 183 men present, representing three commands—the 5th, 7th and 8th batteries.

Eighth Light Battery.—Capts., George T. Cochran, George Estep. The 8th battery was organized at Indianapolis in Dec., 1861, and left the state on Jan. 24, 1862, for Louisville, Ky., where it was attached to Gen. Nelson's division, with which it reached Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 26, being the first Union artillery to enter the city. Here it was assigned to Wood's division and made a forced march to Pittsburg landing, but reached there too late to take part in the battle of Shiloh. It took an active part in the siege of Corinth and moved from there through northern Alabama to Tuscumbia; being in several skirmishes en route. It was in a sharp engagement with the enemy at McMinnville, Tenn., in August, cutting the opposing force in two and utterly routing it, with the aid of the other artillery. It then joined in pursuit of Bragg, reached Munfordville after its surrender, and engaged in driving the enemy from the place, taking position to hold the town while the column moved to Louisville. It was soon ordered to Louisville, fought at Perryville, took part in several skirmishes, and returned to Nashville. Moving from camp Dec. 26, with Hascall's brigade the enemy was met near Lavergne and driven from his position. In the advance the next morning the enemy was driven across Stewart's creek and on the 28th the battery was placed to hold the bridge. It arrived at Murfreesboro on the 30th and took part in the battle of Stone's river. On the first day, with its brigade, it held and drove back the enemy while the army recrossed the river and took up a new line of battle, its work being of the highest order during all the fierce fighting of that day. The battery lost so heavily that it became necessary to detail men from the infantry to serve the guns, and after the battle it took position in the fortifications. In April, 1863, Lieut. Estep was promoted captain. In June the battery moved with Rosecrans' army in the campaign which resulted in the driving of the enemy from middle Tennessee, and then went into camp at Hillsboro. In August it moved to Sequatchie valley and from there to Chattanooga, being the first Federal battery to pass through that city. It next moved to Ringgold, Ga., thence to Gordon's mill, constantly skirmishing with the enemy's rear-guard. It was severely engaged at Chickamauga, where it lost 2 killed, 9 wounded, 7 captured, and 43 horses killed or disabled. A desperate charge of the enemy captured the battery, but it was soon recaptured by Bradley's brigade. Falling back to Chattanooga, it was stationed in the fortifications of that place until the battle of Missionary ridge, afterwards returning to Chattanooga. In the movement upon Atlanta in 1864, Capt. Estep was detached and accompanied the 14th corps as acting assistant ordnance officer. A 4-gun battery of the 1st Ga. artillery, having been captured at Resaca, Lieut. Winsor, who had been left at Chattanooga in command of the 8th battery, was detached and detailed to the command of these guns in redoubts at Resaca, being engaged in garrison duty at that point during the summer and fall of 1864, having a lively encounter with Hood's forces in October, destroying the works at Resaca after the evacuation of the Dalton railroad, and returning to the battery at Chattanooga, which had been in command

of Lieut. Stokes during his absence. A number of the members reënlisted as veterans in April, 1864, and after the muster-out of the battery in Jan., 1865, they were consolidated with the 7th battery, Lieut. Stokes being appointed captain of the reorganized 7th.

Ninth Light Battery.—Capts., Noah S. Thompson, George R. Brown. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in Dec., 1861, and was mustered in Dec. 20. It left the state Jan. 27, 1862, reporting to Gen. Paine at Cairo. Owing to informalities in the original muster, the battery was remustered into service on Feb. 25. On March 27 it moved to Crump's landing and joined Gen. Lew Wallace's division, with which it reached the battle-field of Shiloh just at the close of the first day's battle. Moving into position on the right, it opened fire at daylight the next morning, the first to commence in the Union lines, following the enemy nearly a mile as he retired. It kept up a continuous fire until 4 p. m., firing 1,152 rounds and sustaining a loss of 1 killed, 5 wounded, and 5 horses killed. It formed a part of the force in the siege at Corinth, serving with Wallace's division in the reserve. At Bolivar it was detached and assigned to the right wing of the 13th corps, remaining at Bolivar until the following November. Lieut. Brown took command on the retirement of Capt. Thompson in August. It moved with Grant's army to Holly Springs, thence to Oxford and the Yockeney river. Retracing its steps with the army, it was detached at the crossing of the Tallahatchie river; remained there until Jan. 20, 1863, when it moved to Moscow, Tenn.; marched from there to Collierville, thence to Memphis; was immediately ordered to Columbus, Ky., whence it embarked for Cape Girardeau, Mo., to reinforce Gen. McNeil, then engaged with Gen. Marmaduke. Reaching there too late to take part, it returned to Columbus, where it remained on duty until July 10, when it joined Waring's brigade at Clinton, in a campaign against Roddey's forces. It then moved to Union City, Tenn., where it remained until Dec. 20, when it joined Gen. Smith's division in pursuit of Forrest. It was then at Union City until Jan. 23, 1864, when it moved to Columbus and embarked for Vicksburg. Attached to Moore's brigade, Smith's division, 16th corps, it took part in the Meridian expedition, being in an engagement near Queen's hill and in constant skirmishing until it reached Jackson. At Meridian it assisted in the destruction of the town and railroad, then moved to Marion, thence to the Pearl river and Canton, marching from there to Vicksburg, where 32 of the men reënlisted as veterans. It took part in the Red River expedition and then remained at Alexandria, until March 21, when it marched to Henderson's hill where the garrison was captured. It remained inactive at Cotile landing until April 2, when it moved to Grand Ecore. In the action at Pleasant Hill it captured 2 guns. On the 20th it moved to Natchitoches and took up the line of March toward Alexandria, covering the rear of the retreating army and engaging in skirmishes at Cloutierville, Cane river, Cotile landing and the crossing of the Bayou Rapides Alexandria was reached on the 26th and on May 7 the battery was in a skirmish at Bayou Boeuf. It was next engaged on the prairie between Marksville and Mansura and the following day played a conspicuous part in the battle at Yellow bayou. Returning to Vicksburg, it proceeded up the river to Lake Chicot, where it fought the enemy under Marmaduke, defeating him and raising the blockade at Columbia. On June 9 the veterans were furloughed home, and the detachment left behind moved into northern Mississippi and participated in the battle of Tupelo. The battery came together at Memphis during the month, remaining until Aug. 8, when it joined the pursuit of Forrest, going as far as Oxford, returning to Memphis until Sept. 8, when it proceeded to Jefferson barracks at St. Louis. On Oct. 2, it started with Smith's command in

pursuit of Price, following him to the Kansas border. The battery then remained at St. Louis until Nov. 25, when it moved to Nashville and was engaged in the battle before that city Dec. 15-16, following Hood's retreating army as far as Clifton, then proceeding to Eastport, Miss. Ordered to Indianapolis for the muster-out of the non-veterans and the reorganization of the battery, it boarded the steamer Eclipse, Jan. 26, 1865. At Paducah on the following morning, the steamer's boiler exploded, setting fire to the vessel, which was consumed. Of the 70 men and officers of the battery on board, 30 were killed or died of their wounds, and but 10 escaped injury. The wounded were sent to the general hospital at Evansville and the uninjured and those but slightly injured proceeded to Indianapolis, where the non-veterans were mustered out March 6, 1865. The veterans and recruits were ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., remaining there until June, when they were ordered to Indianapolis and mustered out June 26, 1865.

Tenth Light Battery.—Capts., Jerome B. Cox, William A. Naylor, Ferdinand Mayer. This battery was recruited at Lafayette in the fall of 1861, and was mustered in Jan. 25, 1862. It left the same day for Louisville and remained at Camp Gilbert until Feb., 1862, when it joined Nelson's division of Buell's army and marched with it to Nashville, assisting in the capture of that city. Its division participated at Shiloh but the battery was compelled to remain inactive at Savannah on account of lack of transportation. It took part in the siege of Corinth and after its evacuation moved to Athens, Ala., where it remained in the reserve artillery until the latter part of July, when it moved to Decherd, Tenn., joined Wood's division and moved with it in the campaign through northern Alabama and Tennessee. It fell back to Nashville, marched thence to Louisville, from which point it moved in the campaign that resulted in driving Bragg's army from the state. Returning to Nashville it accompanied the army in the movement on Murfreesboro, participating in the battle of Stone's river. It drove back a body of skirmishers and performed excellent service against the enemy's artillery on the first day and on the third day it kept up a heavy fire most of the day. The battery remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until June, 1863. Capt. Cox resigned June 2, and Lieut. Naylor was promoted to the captaincy. From Tullahoma it proceeded to the Sequatchie valley; accompanying Wagner's brigade to the Tennessee river opposite Chattanooga and shelling the town on several occasions. In October it removed to Moccasin point, from which place it did effectual service in shelling Lookout mountain. It participated in the storming of Missionary ridge and remained at Chattanooga during the winter, 45 of the men reënlisting as veterans. In the spring it lost its identity, 88 of the men being transferred to the 5th and 8th Ind. batteries, and participating in the Atlanta campaign, while the remaining 40 were placed on the gunboat "Stone River" at Decatur, remaining with it as gunboatmen until June 19, when the battery was brought together again and ordered to Huntsville, Ala. It was then ordered to Indianapolis where it was mustered out July 10, 1865.

Eleventh Light Battery.—Capt., Arnold Sutermeister. This battery was recruited at Fort Wayne, organized at Indianapolis, and was mustered in Dec. 17, 1861. Soon after its organization it proceeded to Louisville and with Buell's army to Nashville, reaching there on Feb. 16, 1862. From there it moved to Pittsburg landing, but arrived too late to participate in the battle of Shiloh. It took part in the siege of Corinth and upon its evacuation, moved with the army through northern Mississippi to Tuscumbia, Ala., thence to Huntsville, where it went into camp. On Bragg's advance into Tennessee and Kentucky, Buell's army proceeded in pursuit of the invading forces, the battery moving

with the main column. Upon returning to Nashville it was assigned to the 3d division of the 21st corps. After the battle of Stone's river, it went into camp near Murfreesboro until June, 1863, when it moved with the army upon the enemy at Tullahoma, halting at Cowan's station on the evacuation of Tullahoma. It was then assigned in sections to railroad guard duty at important points along the line from Decherd, Tenn., to Stevenson, Ala. In August it moved to Stevens' gap; was severely engaged at Chickamauga, losing heavily in killed and wounded; retired to Rossville, thence to Chattanooga and took position in the fortifications; was engaged in the siege of that place, and in the battle of Missionary ridge, remaining at Chattanooga during the winter. A number of the members reënlisted as veterans on March 9, 1864, and in May the battery moved with the army in the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the principal engagements and movements. Returning to Chattanooga after the fall of Atlanta, it remained stationed there until Nov. 21, 1864, at which time 65 of its members were transferred to the 18th Ind. battery. It remained at Chattanooga until the last of May, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis and was mustered out June 7, 1865.

Twelfth Light Battery.—Capts., George W. Sterling, James E. White, James A. Dunwoody. This battery was recruited at Jeffersonville, organized at Indianapolis in Dec., 1861, and was mustered in on Jan. 25, 1862. It left on Feb. 22, for Louisville, where it was temporarily assigned to Thomas' division of Buell's army, moving with it to Nashville. On March 29 it moved to Savannah, on the Tennessee river, too late to participate at Shiloh. Capt. Sterling resigned while here and was succeeded by Capt. White. It took part in the siege of Corinth, and afterward moved with the Army of the Ohio as far as Stevenson, Ala., thence to Nashville, reaching there Aug. 18. It was placed in Fort Negley, manning the siege guns there during the remainder of its term of service. The city was attacked Nov. 5, by the forces commanded by Breckenridge, Forrest and Morgan, and during the battle the battery performed some very effective work in driving the enemy from the place. After the battle of Chickamauga half the battery was detached, and in command of Lieut. Dunwoody, proceeded to Chattanooga, where it took part in the battles at Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge, returning to Nashville after the capture of those points. Forty-eight of the men reënlisted in Jan., 1864. The battery was actively engaged at the battle of Nashville in Dec., 1864, and on the 23d of that month 30 non-veterans were mustered out, their term of service having expired. Capt. White resigned and Lieut. Dunwoody was commissioned captain in March, 1864. The battery was kept well recruited, and at the time it was mustered out, July 7, 1865, its rolls exceeded the maximum number allowed to light battery organizations, 5 officers and 170 men appearing for discharge.

Thirteenth Light Battery.—Capts., Sewell Coulson, Benjamin S. Nicklin. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the winter of 1861-62. It was mustered in Feb. 22, 1862, proceeding at once to Louisville, where it was detached as cavalry and sent after roving bands of guerrillas. At Monterey it was in a sharp skirmish with the enemy, utterly routing him and capturing over 100 prisoners. During the summer of 1862 it was engaged in checking and pursuing Morgan's forces and in driving them away during their raids through Kentucky. A portion of the battery reached Munfordville on Sept. 15, that place being threatened by the advance of Bragg's army, and lost 1 gun during the two days' fight that followed, the garrison being compelled to surrender by superior forces. During Bragg's advance upon Louisville, the battery was engaged in the work of repelling his forces. At Ken-

tucky river near Versailles, it was in a brisk fight, in which the enemy was driven from the field, and on three several occasions it joined in pursuit of Morgan. A section of the battery was stationed at Hartsville, Tenn., with a brigade of Dumont's division, when Morgan, with 1,500 picked infantry, appeared and captured the post, the battery losing 2 guns and 2 men killed. It went to Gallatin and refitted, being placed in charge of Fort Thomas, where it remained until Jan. 23, 1865, when it moved to Chattanooga, and remained on duty at the forts until ordered home. It was mustered out July 5, 1865, with 146 men and officers. On March 11, 1862, Benjamin S. Nicklin was commissioned captain, in place of Capt. Coulson, resigned.

Fourteenth Light Battery.—Capts., Meredith H. Kidd, Francis W. Morse, John W. H. McGuire. This battery was recruited in Wabash, Huntington, Miami and Fayette counties during the winter of 1861-62, and was mustered in March 24, 1862. It left on April 11 for St. Louis and embarked soon after for Pittsburg landing, which place was reached on the 21st. It participated in the siege of Corinth, moved thence to Jackson, arriving there July 21, and while there one section of the battery with 30 men in command of Lieut. McGuire, accompanied 500 cavalry in a movement towards Lexington, meeting Forrest's cavalry, who captured the guns and 27 prisoners, 2 men of the battery being killed and but 1 escaping. On June 3, 1863, the battery marched to Lagrange, Tenn., where it remained until Oct. 11, when it moved to Pocahontas until Nov. 23, and then back to Corinth, where it remained in garrison until that place was evacuated in Jan., 1864. At Memphis, it took steamer for Vicksburg, where it joined Sherman's forces in the Meridian raid, returning on March 4 to Vicksburg where 68 of the battery reënlisted. From Vicksburg the battery moved to Memphis, remaining there on duty until November. Capt. Kidd having been promoted major of the 11th cavalry, Lieut. Morse was promoted captain, in March, 1864. In May the veterans visited home on furlough, returning to the battery June 30. The non-veterans and recruits in the meantime had accompanied Sturgis' expedition into northern Mississippi, this detachment numbering 32 men with 2 guns. It was in the battle at Guntown, Miss., in which all the guns attached to the army were lost, together with the entire wagon train, the battery losing 15 men killed and wounded and 2 captured. From Memphis the battery proceeded to Nashville, with Gen. A. J. Smith's command and was engaged in the battle of Dec. 15-16. It participated in the pursuit of Hood's army, as far as Clifton, taking steamer at that point for Eastport, Miss., where it arrived Jan. 13, 1865. Leaving there on Feb. 7, it moved to New Orleans, thence to Mobile, taking a prominent part with the 16th army corps in the siege of Spanish Fort, and upon the capture of Mobile it marched to Montgomery, where it remained until ordered home. It was mustered out Aug. 29, 1865, with 3 officers and 107 men.

Fifteenth Light Battery.—Capts., John C. H. Von Schlen, Alonzo D. Harvey. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the winter of 1861 and spring of 1862, and was on duty guarding prisoners in that city until July of that year. It was mustered in July 5, 1862, and left the state the same day for Harper's Ferry, Va. With the other forces at that point the battery was captured by Stonewall Jackson in September, the members being paroled and sent to Camp Douglas. Upon being exchanged they returned to Indianapolis, where they were fitted out with new guns. In March, 1863, the battery proceeded to Louisville and joined the pursuit of Morgan through Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, and after his capture moved into east Tennessee, being engaged with the enemy at Kingston, Calhoun, Philadelphia and Loudon in August and September. Evacuating Loudon the latter part of October,

the battery was divided, one portion going to Kingston, 20 miles below, the other to Lenoir's station, 6 miles distant. At Kingston a sharp engagement occurred and at Lenoir's an equally lively skirmish ensued, the enemy there being driven. At Campbell's station the enemy made a desperate effort to stay the movement of the column, but was repulsed after a brisk engagement, in which the battery took an active part, and at Concord it was again engaged. Entering Knoxville with the army Nov. 17, it performed some efficient work in repulsing Longstreet's repeated assaults, then joined the pursuit of the fleeing forces, throwing shot and shell into the enemy's rear-guard, and having encounters at Blain's cross-roads and Rutledge. When the pursuit was discontinued the battery returned to Knoxville and on Jan. 19, 1864, proceeded to Red Clay, Ga., where it was assigned to the 3d division, 23d corps, with which it took part in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, near Cartersville, at Dallas, Allatoona, Nose's creek, the assault on Kennesaw mountain and with the enemy's batteries at Fort Riley. At Atlanta on July 22 the battery was engaged in shelling the enemy to prevent the reinforcing of an important point, and in the siege was constantly employed in the skirmish work and artillery firing carried on with the besieged forces. Moving with its division upon the communications of Atlanta it was in the battle of Jonesboro, and at the close of the siege went into camp at Decatur. In October it joined in pursuit of Hood, but was detached from Sherman's army at Rome, moving with its corps to Chattanooga, thence to Columbia, being actively engaged in preventing the enemy's advance and in covering the passage of the army across Duck river. It was engaged at Franklin on Nov. 30, falling back with the army to Nashville, where it was engaged in a lively artillery duel with the enemy on Dec. 8, and in the battle a week later. Moving with its corps to Clifton, it embarked for Cincinnati, thence to Washington, and from there to the mouth of the Cape Fear river, landing upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher on Feb. 9, 1865. The enemy's pickets were driven in on the 11th. The army crossed Town creek on the 20th and entered Wilmington on the 22nd. On March 15 it left Wilmington and effected a junction with Sherman's army at Cox's bridge on the 22nd. On April 10 the battery moved with the army for Raleigh, where it arrived on the 13th. It then moved to Greensboro, where it remained until June. It was mustered out at Indianapolis June 30, 1865, with 2 officers and 122 men.

Sixteenth Light Battery.—Capts., Charles Naylor, Charles R. Deming, Benjamin W. Livermore. This battery was organized at Lafayette in the winter of 1861, and was mustered in at Indianapolis on March 24, 1862. It left the state June 1 for Washington, D. C., and went into camp at Capitol hill. It was assigned to the 2nd division, Banks' corps, Army of Virginia, and participated with it at Cedar mountain. The advance of Lee's army brought on a series of skirmishes and engagements terminating in the battle of Chantilly. The battery opened fire on Aug. 22 at the Rappahannock, where 2 guns of the battery were dismounted and 11 horses killed. At midnight the battery advanced, took position within 600 yards of the enemy, and early the next morning opened fire. With but 4 effective guns it withstood for nine hours the concentric fire of 16 guns, a little clump of trees in which it was stationed being stripped of foliage by the enemy's determined fire. At 4 p. m., the enemy's batteries withdrew, leaving 2 disabled guns, 3 caissons and a number of their dead. In falling back from the Rappahannock the army encountered the enemy at Sulphur springs and a sharp skirmish followed, the battery firing so effectively as to cause him to abandon 2 guns of which the battery quickly took possession. At the battle of Groveton, a 12-gun battery, known as the "Washington Light Ar-

tillery," attacked the Union army upon the right, capturing 2 batteries. The 16th Ind. was thrown forward and by its effective work saved the troops from annihilation. After falling back to the defenses of Washington, the battery moved with McClellan and took part at South mountain and Antietam. Returning to Washintgon it was stationed for a time at Fort Corcoran. In October Lieut. Deming drew two sections of guns and started for Warrenton, Va., via Harper's Ferry, Leesburg and Snicker's gap. Near the last named place his command was attacked by 300 of Mosby's and White's cavalry. Having no gunners, the lieutenant was compelled to manage the guns himself, and kept up a running fight for 28 miles, crossing the Potomac at Berlin and saving his guns, though he lost 4 men killed and 3 wounded. Capt. Naylor resigned in May, 1863, and Lieut. Deming was appointed captain. The battery remained stationed in the defenses of Washington until June, 1865. Capt. Deming's term of service expiring, he was mustered out April 21, 1865, and Lieut. Livermore was appointed to the command. Moving to Indianapolis in June with 5 officers and 180 men, the battery was mustered out, July 5, 1865.

Seventeenth Light Battery.—Capts., Milton L. Minor, Hezekiah Hinkson. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the winter of 1862, and was mustered in May 20, 1863. It left the state July 5, going to Baltimore, where it passed the summer and fall, with the exception of a brief expedition to Gettysburg. It reached Harper's Ferry Dec. 28 and, except for a brief period at Frederick City, remained in garrison there until the summer of 1864. During this time it participated in engagements at Harper's Ferry in July and Charlestown in Oct., 1863. The troops at Harper's Ferry and vicinity participated in the operations of Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley during 1864, the battery being engaged at Maryland heights and Halltown, and in the movement against Early it took part at the Opequan, losing 6 men wounded; at Fisher's Hill, New Market and Cedar creek losing 5 men killed, and 15 wounded, and 20 horses killed. It lost 3 guns in the morning at Cedar creek but regained them in the evening when the enemy was driven from the field. At the conclusion of this campaign the battery was stationed at Frederick City and later at Winchester, where it remained until June 19, 1865, when it left for Indianapolis with 3 officers and 108 men. Capt. Miner died in Oct., 1864, and Lieut. Hinkson was promoted to fill the vacancy.

Eighteenth Light Battery.—Capts., Joseph A. Scott, Eli Lilly, Moses M. Beck. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the summer of 1862 and was mustered in Aug. 24. It left the state soon after for Louisville, where it was assigned to the 4th division of the 14th army corps. The battery marched to Bowling Green via Frankfort, thence to Gallatin, Tenn., and upon the occupation of Murfreesboro by Gen. Rosecrans' army it moved there. The army moved towards Tullahoma in June, 1863, the battery with its brigade (Wilder's) in the advance. The enemy was encountered at Hoover's gap, the brigade charging and driving him through the gap upon his reserves, where he formed line of battle, but the battery opened so warm a fire that he was driven from the field. Chattanooga was reached soon after the enemy abandoned it. The battery was engaged at Chickamauga, aiding in repelling a charge of Longstreet's columns, its execution being terrible and more than flesh and blood could withstand. After the battle the battery moved up the Tennessee river for the purpose of guarding the fords, and in October it was with Crook's command in pursuit of Wheeler in the Sequatchie valley. The enemy was found and routed at Thompson's cove, and three days later he was again overtaken and a sharp fight ensued in which the battery vigorously shelled the Confederates' posi-

tion, driving them through McMinnville in confusion. It moved to Huntsville, Ala., but retraced its steps, and after the battle of Missionary ridge it was sent with its division to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, being engaged at Mossy creek, Fair Garden, and Dandridge. Capt. Lilly was promoted major of the 9th Ind. cavalry in April, 1864, and Lieut. Beck succeeded to the command. In May the battery marched with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign being engaged at Resaca, Stilesboro, Cassville, Lost mountain, Vining's bridge, Newnan, Hopkinsville and West Point, and after the evacuation of Atlanta joined in the pursuit of Hood, proceeding to Nashville. Moving to Hopkinsville, Ky., it was in an engagement with the enemy. From there it marched to Eastport, Miss., and from there with Wilson's command to Selma, Ala., engaging the enemy there, and then took part in the raid through Alabama and Georgia to West Point and Macon, where the enemy was defeated and a large quantity of military stores destroyed. It then returned to Chattanooga, thence to Nashville, from which city it moved for Indianapolis June 23, 1865, with 3 officers and 180 men. It was mustered out June 30, 1865. The battery left for the field with 151 men and officers and received 45 recruits. In Nov., 1864, 65 men of the 11th Ind. battery were transferred to the 18th. Thirty-two were killed or died of disease and 26 were discharged for disability.

Nineteenth Light Battery.—Capts., Samuel J. Harris, William F. Stackhouse. This battery was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 5, 1862. It immediately left the state for Louisville, where it was assigned to the 33d brigade, 10th division, Army of the Ohio. Its first engagement was at Perryville, where it was posted on the right on a high level ridge at the left of the main road, from which position it kept up a steady fire for nearly 4 hours, 4 of its guns being captured when the division gave way, though these guns were recovered the next morning, the enemy departing in such haste that he could not carry them off. The battery's loss was 2 killed, 13 wounded and 13 missing. Moving to Woodsonville, via Danville, Crab Orchard and Lebanon, it remained in camp until December, when it moved to Glasgow, thence to Murfreesboro, reaching there the day after the engagement at Stone's river, and was assigned to Reynolds' division of the 14th corps, with which it remained in camp until June 24, 1863, when the army started on the Tullahoma campaign, Reynolds' division having the advance. At Hoover's gap the enemy was driven from his position, and the army proceeded to Manchester and Tullahoma, thence to University and Chattanooga, reaching Chickamauga Sept. 18. With its division the battery was in the hottest part of the battle of Chickamauga on the following two days, maintaining its position until the order was given to retreat to Chattanooga. It received the commendations of the generals commanding the division and corps, but its losses were severe. Upon the breaking up of Reynolds' division, the battery was assigned to the 3d division of the 14th army corps, with which it participated in the storming of Missionary ridge and engaged in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Ringgold, Ga. It took part in the expedition against Dalton in Feb., 1864, skirmished in front of Buzzard Roost and remained at Ringgold until May 7, when it joined Gen. Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. It took part in all the principal battles and skirmishes, including Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Cassville, near Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, before Atlanta, Utoy creek and Jonesboro, going into camp at Atlanta after its evacuation. The battery joined in the pursuit of Hood as far as Gaylesville, Ala., then returned to Atlanta and moved with the army for Savannah, participating in the siege of that city and the capture of Fort McAllis-

ter. On Jan. 30, 1865, it moved with its division through the Carolinas, fought at Columbia and Bentonville, and after the surrender moved to New Berne, where it embarked for Washington and took part in the grand review, leaving soon after for Indianapolis, where it was mustered out June 10, 1865. Capt. Harris was compelled to retire in June, 1864, by reason of wounds, and Lieut. Stackhouse was commissioned captain.

Twentieth Light Battery.—Capts., Frank A. Rose, Milton A. Osborne, John I. Morris. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in the summer of 1862, and was mustered in Sept. 19. It left Dec. 17, in command of Lieut. Ludwig, going to Louisville, thence to Henderson, Ky., and on to Nashville after a short stay. Capt. Rose resigned in Feb., 1863, and Milton A. Osborne of the 24th battery was appointed captain. In the early part of 1863 the guns of the 20th were turned over to the 11th Ind. battery and the members were assigned to duty in the fortifications of Nashville in charge of the siege guns, remaining on this duty until the late summer. Through the persistent efforts of Gov. Morton and Capt. Osborne a new set of guns were secured and the battery was assigned to field duty. It was engaged in guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad from early in Oct., 1863, until the following March, when it moved into the Wauhatchie valley with the 14th army corps, and then to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until the latter part of the Atlanta campaign, when it joined its corps south of the Chattahoochee river. It took part in the battles and skirmishes that followed and after the battle of Jonesboro moved into Atlanta. It left Atlanta Nov. 5, and moved by rail to Chattanooga, where it was assigned to Gen. Steedman's command. With that army it moved to Nashville and took part in the battle at that place in December. It pursued Hood as far as Courtland, Ala., and after a short stay there proceeded to Chattanooga, where it was assigned to the reserve artillery, remaining on duty in the fortifications until ordered to Indianapolis in June. It reached Indianapolis June 23, 1865, with 125 officers and men, and was mustered out on the 28th. During its term of service it lost 21 men by death; 23 by discharge and 25 by desertion. Capt. Osborne resigned Feb. 18, 1865, and was succeeded by Lieut. Morris.

Twenty-first Light Battery.—Capts., William W. Andrew, Abram P. Andrew. This battery was organized in the summer of 1862, was mustered in at Indianapolis Sept. 9, and immediately left the state for Covington, Ky., then threatened by the invading forces under Kirby Smith. From Covington it moved to Lexington, Richmond, Danville and Louisville, where it remained until Feb. 2, 1863, when it moved to Nashville, Tenn. From Carthage it marched with an expedition to Rome, Ga., engaging in skirmishes on March 19 and 26, then returning to Carthage. It was engaged in skirmishes at Gainesboro and Carthage and on June 3 proceeded to Murfreesboro, joining Reynolds' division of Rosecrans' army, with which it participated in the action at Hoover's gap and the campaign against Chattanooga. It was in an engagement at Catlett's gap and the battle of Chickamauga, falling back with the army to Chattanooga, took part in the storming of Missionary ridge, and on Dec. 5 was ordered to Nashville and remained there until the following spring. It moved to Columbia March 26, 1864, and was stationed there until the following fall. Capt. Andrew was discharged on Sept. 17 for disability from wounds and Lieut. Abram P. Andrew succeeded to the command. The battery was engaged with Forrest's forces in October and on Hood's advance fell back to Nashville, where it was engaged in the battle in December. After the battle the battery was placed in the reserve artillery and remained at Nashville until ordered out of service. It reached Indianapolis June 21, 1865, with 5 officers and 142 men, and was mus-

tered out the same day. It had entered the service with 5 officers and 141 men, and had received 69 recruits. Its loss by death from various causes was 26, discharged 29, deserted, 7.

Twenty-second Light Battery.—Capts., Benjamin F. Denning, Edward W. Nicholson. This battery was organized at Indianapolis in Oct., 1862, and was mustered in Dec. 15. It left the state in March, 1863, going to Kentucky, where it passed most of the year on duty at Louisville, Bowling Green and Russellville, and in the pursuit of Morgan's forces in July and August. It was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., to join Burnside's forces, but on reaching Point Burnside, Ky., was assigned to duty with Gen. Fry's command, the emergency at Knoxville having passed. It remained there until May 12, 1864, when it joined Schofield's 23d corps, with Sherman's army in Georgia, and from July 1 it participated in all the engagements in which its corps took part until the occupation of Atlanta, the battery claiming to have thrown the first shell into that city. Capt. Denning was mortally wounded July 21, and Lieut. Nicholson was afterward commissioned captain. Marching with its corps through Georgia and into Tennessee, the battery took part in the engagements at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville and the pursuit of Hood's army as far as Clifton. It then accompanied the corps to Cincinnati and Washington, and from there embarked for the mouth of the Cape Fear river. It was next ordered to Morehead City, where it disembarked, marched to Kinston, and Goldsboro, following closely in pursuit of Johnston's army, and was present at Durham Station, when Johnston surrendered. The battery remained in North Carolina until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Indianapolis with 3 officers and 97 men. It was mustered out July 7, 1865. The battery lost 13 killed, 22 discharged and 37 deserted.

Twenty-third Light Battery.—Capt., James H. Myers. This battery was organized in the fall of 1862, and was mustered in Nov. 8. It was on duty in Indianapolis, principally in guarding prisoners, until July, 1863. A section of the battery accompanied the 71st regiment on a brief expedition into Monroe, Sullivan and Greene counties in June to quell disturbances created by the interference with and killing of the government officers engaged in the work of enrolling. Orders were received on July 4, to send all available troops to Kentucky to intercept Morgan. The battery accompanied the troops to Louisville and rendered efficient service in the pursuit and capture of the raiding forces. Returning to Indianapolis, it moved with the six months' regiments in Sept., 1863, to Camp Nelson, Ky., being assigned to Willcox's division; and proceeding with it to Cumberland gap, thence to Knoxville, it participated in the campaign in the mountains of eastern Tennessee. It was engaged at and near Knoxville, the operations extending from Morristown to Greeneville, and from Bull's gap to Cumberland gap. The battery was assigned to the 23d army corps and took part with it in the Atlanta campaign. After the occupation of that city the battery moved through Georgia and Tennessee; was engaged at Columbia and Franklin in November; and joined the forces at Nashville in time to take part in the battle before that city in December. It then took part in pursuit of the retreating foe as far as Clifton, Tenn., where it took transports for Cincinnati, moving thence to Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, Va., from which place it sailed for Wilmington, N. C. It marched to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Greensboro, took part in the operations of Schofield's forces in that state, and after the surrender of Johnston's army was ordered home, reaching Indianapolis June 27, 1865, with 3 officers and 123 men. It was mustered out July 2, 1865.

Twenty-fourth Light Battery.—Capts., Joseph A. Sims, Alexander Hardy. This battery was organized in the fall of 1862 and was mus-

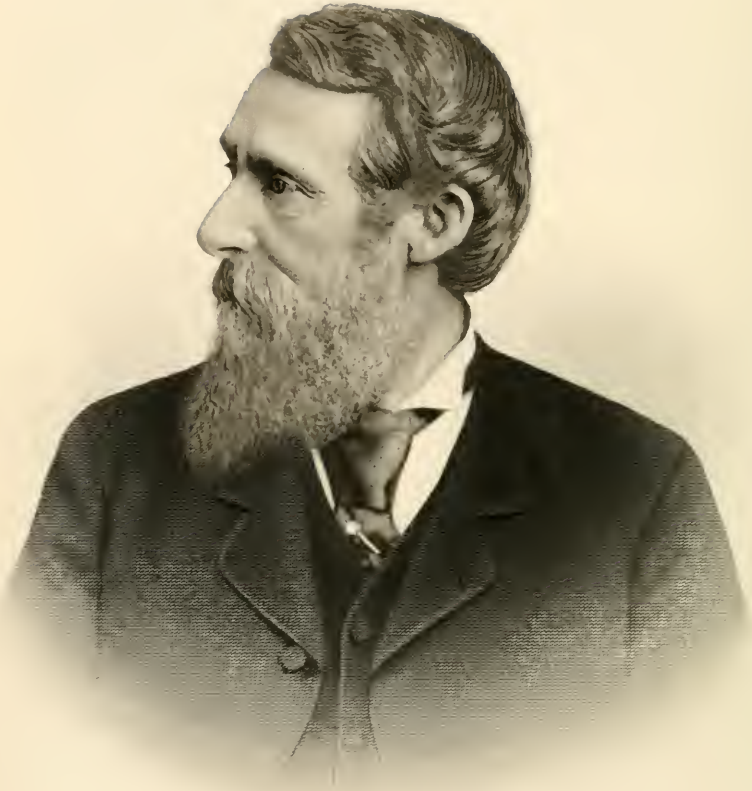
tered in Nov. 29. It left the state March 13, 1863, for Louisville, from which place it marched to Lebanon, Burkesville, Jamestown, Monticello and other points on the Cumberland river, being engaged at Horse Shoe bend. Returning to Columbia in June, it moved on the 23d for Glasgow; was in an engagement at Marrowbone early in July, and then started in pursuit of Morgan. Marching into eastern Tennessee with Burnside's army, it was the first battery to cross the Cumberland mountains. It reached Loudon on Sept. 2, and from there participated in the engagements at Philadelphia and Sweetwater in October. Leaving for Knoxville on Nov. 4, it took part in the engagement at Campbell's station, and during the siege of Knoxville the battery was actively engaged in the defense of the garrison and works. On Dec. 5, it started in pursuit of Longstreet's army and spent that month and Jan., 1864, in the wearisome campaign, poorly fed, without overcoats or tents, and dependent on the country for nearly everything. Returning to Knoxville, it rested until April, when it proceeded to Charleston, Tenn., where it was assigned to Hovey's division of the 23d corps, moving with it to Red Clay, Ga., and then with Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign. It was in action at Resaca, Campbellton, Moore's bridge, Sandtown, and Sunshine Church, at which place it was compelled to surrender 2 of its officers, 47 men and 2 guns. The remainder of the battery continued to Atlanta and remained until Oct. 4, when it accompanied the pursuit of Hood's forces into Tennessee and was engaged at Columbia. It reached Nashville Dec. 1, and was present at the battle there two weeks later. On Jan. 18, 1865, it started for Louisville, where it remained on post duty until ordered to Indianapolis in July. The battery reached that city on July 28 with 3 officers and 92 men, having lost 30 by death, 18 by discharge and 33 by desertion. It was mustered out Aug. 3, 1865. Capt. Sims resigned Jan. 20, 1864, and Lieut. Hardy was appointed as his successor.

Twenty-fifth Light Battery.—Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. This battery was recruited in Sept. and Oct., 1864, being the last artillery company raised in the state. It was mustered in for one year, leaving the state Nov. 28, 1864, for Nashville, where on Dec. 13, it reported for duty to Gen. Thomas J. Wood of the 4th army corps and was engaged in the battle two days later. It then joined in the pursuit of Hood's army as far as to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there until February, when it moved to Decatur and was placed on garrison duty until July 11, when it was ordered home. It reached Indianapolis on the 13th with 4 officers and 125 men, and was mustered out July 20, 1865.

Twenty-sixth Light Battery.—Capts., Silas F. Rigby, Hubbard F. Thomas. This battery was recruited in May, 1861, by Capt. John T. Wilder as a company of light artillery, but was not accepted as such. It then joined the 17th Ind. infantry, of which it became Co. A. Capt. Wilder was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 17th and Silas F Rigby, who had been commissioned first lieutenant, was appointed captain of the company. It left the state on July 2 with the regiment and proceeded to western Virginia, taking 2 wrought-iron 6-pounders that had been presented to it by the people of Decatur county. It was organized and detached as an artillery company on reaching Elk Water, W. Va., bearing the designation of the 1st independent battery, generally referred to as "Rigby's Battery." During Reynolds' operations at Cheat mountain it did good service, and it accompanied Milroy's expedition to Camp Alleghany in December. With Milroy's forces it moved over the mountains in April, 1862, and was in the engagement at McDowell in May, retreating with the command to Franklin. With Gen. Fremont it took part in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's forces up the Shenandoah Valley, being engaged at Cross Keys

and at other points. At Winchester it was attached to a brigade commanded by Col. Piatt, remaining with it on garrison duty and in picket and scouting work until the advance of Lee's army towards Maryland, after the second battle of Bull Run. At Harper's Ferry it was compelled to surrender with the other forces in September. The officers and men were paroled, sent to camp Douglas, Chicago, and later to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill. When exchanged, the battery was sent to Indianapolis, where it was reorganized by the appointment of Lieut. Hubbard T. Thomas of the 3d battery as captain, and the promotion of some of the non-commissioned officers as lieutenants in the different grades. It was known as the "Wilder Battery" in honor of Col. Wilder, and moved for Cincinnati and Covington in command of Lieut. McLaughlin. On March 18, 1863, it joined Gen. Gillmore's command at Lexington, Ky., and was engaged at Danville, Dutton's hill and other points during its stay in Kentucky. Capt. Thomas joined the battery at Somerset on May 9. Moving into eastern Tennessee with Burnside's forces in August, it participated in the affairs at Carter's station on the Virginia railroad, and at the Watauga river. The battery was conspicuously engaged in the defensive operations at Knoxville, and claimed to have fired the first gun in that engagement. Moving close to the enemy's lines in sections at night, it harassed him by an incessant fire, and when the siege was raised it accompanied the pursuit of Longstreet's forces, engaging them at different places. In Jan., 1864, 103 men of the battery reënlisted at Strawberry plains, and visited home on furlough. Of these about 55 were remustered, the others being considered not eligible for veteran muster. Leaving Indianapolis March 18, 1864, the battery returned to Tennessee and in April was attached to Hovey's division, then at Charleston, but the failure to secure equipment in time prevented its accompanying the army on the Atlanta campaign. It was sent to Knoxville and attached to the reserve artillery, commanded by Gen. Tillson. On June 12 the non-veterans were sent to Indianapolis for muster-out. The battery remained at Knoxville on garrison duty and engaged in building fortifications until the following March, when it was equipped as a 4-gun battery and joined Tillson's command in Gen. Stoneman's movement into North Carolina. At the conclusion of this campaign it went into camp at Greeneville, Tenn., remaining there until ordered home. It reached Indianapolis July 11, 1865, with 5 officers and 105 men, and was mustered out on the 19th.

Indiana Legion.—Under the special act of May 11, 1861, an organization to be known as the "Indiana Legion" was authorized. The purposes of this organization were to protect the state from invasion and to aid in recruiting and enforcing the laws. Mention of the Legion has been made in the general history of Military Affairs. Companies were raised in almost every county in the state, and these were organized into regiments and brigades, though the organization was never fully perfected according to the original intentions of the act, which divided the state into brigade districts—the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th brigades to constitute the 1st division, of which Maj.-Gen. John L. Mansfield was appointed commander, and the 2nd division was to be composed of the 1st, 2nd, 7th and 8th brigades, under command of Maj.-Gen. James Hughes. Twelve regiments or legions were formed bearing the numbers from 1 to 12, chiefly in the southern part of the state where the danger from invasion was greatest, though partial regimental formations were effected in nearly every Congressional district. The companies forming this organization were generally known as "Home Guards." Their chief service was during the Morgan raid in the summer of 1863, and in guarding prisoners of war at Indianapolis and some other points in the state.



B. H. Grierson

BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON

Maj.-Gen. Benjamin H. Grierson, associate editor for the State of Illinois, was born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 8, 1826. After receiving his schooling he became a musician and removed to Youngstown, Ohio. Subsequently he removed to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was engaged in business when the Civil war began. After serving for a time as aide-de-camp to Gen. B. M. Prentiss, he was commissioned major of the 6th Ill. cavalry on Oct. 24, 1861, and was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on April 12, 1862. During the year following his promotion he was active in the operations in Tennessee and Mississippi, and in the spring of 1863 led a successful raid through the enemy's country to Baton Rouge, La., to facilitate Gen. Grant's movement against Vicksburg. For his skillful management of this raid he received a vote of thanks from Congress and on June 3, 1863, was promoted brigadier-general. In 1864 he commanded a cavalry division in the expedition to Tupelo, the cavalry corps in the campaign against Oxford, Miss., and led the expedition for the destruction of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. His last service in the Civil war was as commander of the cavalry forces of the Military Division of the Mississippi in the campaign against Mobile in the spring of 1865. For "gallant and distinguished services" he was made brevet major-general May 27, 1865, and entered the regular army as colonel of the 10th U. S. cavalry. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted brigadier and major-general in the regular army for his gallantry during the Civil war, and for more than 20 years was engaged in the campaigns against the hostile Indians of the southwest, commanding successively the Military District of the Indian Territory, the U. S. forces in western Texas, the Military District of New Mexico, and the Department of Arizona. He was retired with the rank of brigadier-general July 8, 1890, and returned to his residence at Jacksonville, where he still resides. Gen. Grierson has been twice married. On Sept. 24, 1854, at Youngstown, Ohio, he married Miss Alice Kirk, whose death occurred Aug. 16, 1888, and on July 28, 1897, he married Mrs. Lillian King of Jacksonville.

Military Affairs in Illinois

1861—65

Illinois in 1860 had become the fourth state in the Union in population and wealth, and her advance in power and influence in the councils of the nation had been no less extraordinary than her local progress, no voice being more potent than that of the Prairie State in shaping the governmental policy and directing the course of empire. Each of the two great political parties at the North had selected its standard-bearer in the presidential campaign from the confines of this western commonwealth, and her electoral vote was one of the prizes so strenuously contested for in the canvass that followed the nominations. Although in speaking of the country in general there were candidates representing other phases of political opinion, in Illinois they were but side issues and the great contest was between the Republicans, and the Democracy as represented by Stephen A. Douglas. And the contest in Illinois was really a continuation and in some respects a repetition of the campaign of 1858, with the same candidates in different relations. Douglas, the successful aspirant in the senatorial race of two years previous, was now the candidate of the Northern wing of the Democracy for the presidency, while Lincoln, who had then been defeated for senator, was brought to the front against the "Little Giant" and made the candidate of the united Republicans of the entire country for the higher office of president. No presidential campaign had ever aroused the intense interest of the people of the state as did this one; but only second in importance to it, in the minds of the citizens, was the gubernatorial canvass. Richard Yates for the Republicans and James C. Allen for the Democrats were the opposing candidates for the gubernatorial honors, and the campaign they waged was not only exceedingly brilliant, but was also the most exciting that the people of the state had experienced in many years. The result of the balloting showed a fair majority for Mr. Yates, and the general assembly which was elected at the same time and which convened on Jan. 7, 1861, was Republican in both branches—by 1 majority in the senate and 7 in the house.

The day following the convening of the legislature the retiring

governor, John Wood, delivered a message to the law-making body in which he used the following language in regard to the national difficulties then existing: "If grievances to any portion of our Confederation have arisen within the Union, let them be redressed within the Union. If unconstitutional laws, trenching upon the guaranteed rights of any of our sister states, have found place upon our statute books, let them be removed. If prejudice and alienation towards any of our fellow-countrymen have fastened upon our minds, let them be dismissed and forgotten. Let us be just to ourselves and each other, allowing neither threats to drive us from what we deem to be our duty, nor pride of opinion prevent us from correcting wherein we may have erred." He recommended that, if Illinois had passed any laws tending to obstruct the operation of Federal authority or conflicting with the constitutional rights of others, they should at once be repealed. Speaking not merely for himself, but reflecting what he assumed to be the voice of the whole people of Illinois, irrespective of party, as it reached him from all quarters, he adopted the sentiment of President Jackson, "The Federal Union: it must be preserved;" to which sentiment, he trusted, the legislature would give emphatic expression at an early day.

The new governor was inaugurated in the presence of both houses of the general assembly, Jan. 14, 1861, and the inaugural message was mainly devoted to a discussion of the all-absorbing theme of the day. Gov. Yates defended the following propositions: First—That obedience to the constitution and laws must be insisted upon and enforced as necessary to the existence of government; Second—That the election of a chief magistrate of the nation, in strict conformity with the constitution, was not sufficient cause for the release of any state from any of its obligations to the Union. These questions were exhaustively considered in the ablest and most scholarly state-paper that had ever been submitted to an Illinois legislature. He argued that the valley of the Mississippi must forever remain an undivided territory under one governmental jurisdiction; and, with keen insight into the future, predicted that as a result of the crisis through which the country was then passing, the Union would be preserved and the nation honored throughout the civilized world as "one of intelligence and freedom, of justice, industry and religion, science and art, stronger and more glorious, more renowned, and free, than ever before."

The action of the people in the South in regard to secession naturally called forth public expressions of views in the Northern states. Conventions were held in several of these, all looking toward a peaceable solution of the difficult political problem

presented; one of which was a Democratic state-convention held at Springfield, Jan. 16, attended by 500 delegates. Resolutions were adopted counseling compromise and conciliation, and declaring that any effort to coerce the seceding states would plunge the country into civil war; denying the right of secession; and proposing a national convention to amend the constitution, so as to produce harmony and fraternity throughout the Union.

On February 2 the senate committee on Federal relations reported a series of resolutions, requesting the governor to appoint five commissioners to attend the Peace Conference to be held at Washington on the 4th of that month, declaring that this appointment was not intended as an expression of opinion in favor of any change in the Federal Constitution as requisite to secure to the slaveholding states adequate guarantees of their rights, nor as an approval of the basis of settlement proposed by Virginia, but simply as an expression of their willingness to unite with that state in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversy in the spirit in which the Constitution was formed. They further avowed their belief that the appropriate and constitutional method of considering and acting upon the grievances complained of by the slaveholding states was by the call of a convention for the amendment of the Constitution as contemplated by the fifth article of that instrument. The resolutions passed by a vote of 13 to 10, and the following commissioners from Illinois were appointed: Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, John Wood, Burton C. Cook, and Thomas J. Turner.

Fort Sumter was fired upon, April 12, 1861, was compelled to surrender on the 14th, and on Monday morning, April 15, the president issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to subdue "combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." Immediately upon the receipt of the president's proclamation, Gov. Yates convened a special session of the legislature, the call being as follows:

"I, Richard Yates, governor of the state of Illinois, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, hereby convene the legislature of said state, and the members of the twenty-second session of the general assembly are hereby required to be and appear in their respective places, at the capitol, in the city of Springfield, on Tuesday the 23d day of April, A. D. 1861, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such measures as may be deemed necessary upon the following subject, to wit: The more perfect organization and equipment of the militia of this state, and placing the same on the best footing to render efficient assistance to the general government in preserving the Union, enforcing the laws, and protecting the property and

rights of the people; also, the raising of such money and other means as may be required to carry out the foregoing object, and also to provide for the expenses of such session.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and have caused the great seal of the state to be hereunto fixed at the city of Springfield, this 15th day of April, 1861."

On the same day, a dispatch having been received from the secretary of war stating the quota of Illinois under the president's call, the governor issued his call for "six regiments of militia," and in less than a day forty companies were officially reported as ready and anxious for service. Up to April 20 sixty-one companies had been positively accepted, and eight others conditionally, so that the complement of Illinois was then exceeded.

There was a union of sentiment among all parties as remarkable as it was gratifying. Leading Democratic journals came out in condemnation of the secession movement and in favor of sustaining the government. Stephen A. Douglas was among the first to call upon President Lincoln and tender him his cordial sympathy and support. Arriving in Springfield during the session of the legislature, he was invited to address that body in joint session. Complying with the request, he gave forth no uncertain sound, and in his masterly presentation of the issue surpassed all his former efforts in the "eloquence of his unanswerable logic and irresistible appeals to the people to be loyal to the country." He said:

"For the first time since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, a wide-spread conspiracy exists to overthrow the best government the sun of heaven ever shone upon. An invading army is marching upon Washington. The boast has gone forth from the secretary of war of the so-called Confederate States, that by the first of May the rebel army will be in possession of the national capital, and, by the first of July, its headquarters will be in old Independence Hall.

"The only question for us is, whether we shall wait supinely for the invaders, or rush, as one man, to the defense of that we hold most dear. Piratical flags are afloat on the ocean, under pretended letters of marque. Our great river has been closed to the commerce of the Northwest. * * * So long as hope remained of peace, I plead and implored for compromise. Now, that all else has failed, there is but one course left, and that is to rally, as one man, under the flag of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison and Franklin. At what time since the government was organized, have the constitutional rights of the South been more secure than now? For the first time since the Constitution was adopted, there is no legal restriction against the spread of slavery in the territories. When was the Fugitive

Slave Law more faithfully executed? What single act has been done to justify this mad attempt to overthrow the republic? We are told that because a certain party has carried a presidential election, therefore the South chose to consider their liberties insecure! I had supposed it was a fundamental principle of American institutions, that the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, should govern! (Applause.) If a defeat at the ballot-box is to justify rebellion, the future history of the United States may be read in the past history of Mexico. * * * It is a prodigious crime against the freedom of the world, to attempt to blot the United States out of the map of Christendom. * * * How long do you think it will be ere the guillotine is in operation? Allow me to say to my former political enemies, you will not be true to your country if you seek to make political capital out of these disasters (applause); and to my old friends, you will be false and unworthy of your principles if you allow political defeat to convert you into traitors to your national land. (Prolonged applause.) The shortest way now to peace is the most stupendous and unanimous preparations for war. (Storms of applause.)

"Gentlemen, it is our duty to defend our Constitution and protect our flag."

This was the last and greatest of the senator's forensic efforts at the capital, and coming from one so well known and justly honored in all the states, was worth more to the cause of the Union in the call to arms than such words from any other living man; and in his sudden death at this critical and momentous juncture, the cause of the Union sustained a loss greater than that which followed any mere reverse of arms.

On April 19, the secretary of war telegraphed Gov. Yates to take possession of Cairo as an important strategic point. At this time there were but few existing military organizations in the state, chiefly independent companies in the larger cities. The most available commanding officer was Brig.-Gen. Richard Kellogg Swift of Chicago, who was ordered by the governor to proceed to Cairo as speedily as possible with such force as he could raise. On April 21 that officer, with commendable despatch, was on his way to the supposed danger point with seven companies, numbering 595 men, armed and equipped.

The first company of volunteers tendered in response to the governor's call on April 16, was the Zouave Grays of Springfield, Capt. John Cook, and on the same day companies were tendered by Richard J. Oglesby from Macon county; Benjamin M. Prentiss, Adams county; Wilford D. Wyatt, Logan county; George W. Rives, Edgar county, two companies; John Lynch, Richland county; by Gustavus Koerner, five companies from St.

Clair; and before night of the 18th, fifty companies had been tendered. The legislature convened pursuant to call on April 23, and on the 25th Gov. Yates sent to it a message in explanation of his having taken military possession of Cairo and garrisoned it with Federal troops. He said in this message:

"The transfer of part of the volunteer forces of the state to the city of Cairo was made in compliance with an order from the war department, directing a force to be stationed at Cairo. Simultaneously with the receipt of the order, reliable information reached me of the existence of a conspiracy of disaffected persons in other states to seize upon Cairo and the southern portion of the Illinois Central railroad, and cut off communication with the interior of the state. It was my desire that the honor of this service should have been given to the patriotic citizens of the counties in the immediate vicinity, but as these were not at that time organized and armed for patriotic duty, and the necessity for speedy action was imperative, the requisition was filled from companies previously tendered from other portions of the state."

At this extra session, the amount appropriated for war purposes was $3,500,000. Of this sum $1,000,000 was to organize and equip ten regiments called out by the state, $500,000 was appropriated to furnish arms for the state and to build a powder magazine, and $2,000,000 for general purposes of state defense and national aid. The entire militia of the state, consisting of all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, was to be immediately organized. A bill defining and punishing treason to the state was passed. The telegraph was put under restraint and measures taken to prevent its rendering aid to opponents of the government, and every thing was done that was deemed necessary "to place the state in a condition to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and render prompt assistance to the United States government."

Among those who found their way to Springfield at this time, says John Moses, Gov. Yates' private secretary, in his admirable work on "Illinois—Historical and Statistical," was Capt. U. S. Grant, late of the regular army. He came from Galena, bringing with him a letter of introduction and commendation from Hon. E. B. Washburne. Maj., afterward Col. Thomas P. Robb of the governor's staff, having observed Grant waiting with other strangers in the governor's anteroom, apparently for an interview, and learning from him that he was desirous of offering his services to the state, introduced him to his excellency. Robb was impressed with the modest deportment of the visitor, and when the governor made the routine reply to Grant's offer that he knew of no opening just then, that every place was filled,

and appealed to Robb to confirm his statement, the latter replied that he believed they were short of help in the adjutant-general's office; and proposed that Grant should be given a desk there for the time being. The governor readily consented and Grant was accordingly set at work arranging, filing and copying papers. One morning a few days afterward Gov. Yates informed Maj. Robb that the services of a regular-army officer had become indispensable in the camps of rendezvous to perfect organizations and keep down insubordination and ordered him to proceed to Cincinnati to procure the services of a captain of the regular army then there, Capt. John Pope, who had been stationed at Camp Yates, having been ordered to St. Louis. To this order Capt. Grant, who had quietly entered the room, was a listener. He reminded the governor of his military training and former experience in the army, which seemed to have been overlooked, and suggested that he could be made much more useful in the service than in occupying a subordinate clerical position. Yates replied, "Why, Captain, you are just the man we want!" And on that day Grant was installed as commandant of Camp Yates. He remained in the state service, discharging camp duties and mustering in regiments at various points, from May 8 to June 26. When the question arose as to who should succeed Col. S. S. Goode—temporarily in command of the 21st regiment, under whom the men refused to muster for the three years' service on account of his alleged bad habits—several names were considered for the position. Capt. Grant had been sent to Mattoon to muster in the regiment and had made so favorable an impression upon the officers and men, that several of the former had written letters to the governor requesting his appointment. Still, other names were canvassed. Finally "Uncle Jesse"—as auditor of state Dubois was familiarly called—who had an extensive acquaintance in the state, and whose judgment of men and things could be relied upon with the greatest certainty of its correctness, remarked at the conference: "This regiment was raised in my old district, I know its situation and the boys who compose it. The man to place at its head in my opinion, as well as in that of its officers, is U. S. Grant." There was no further hesitation; the appointment was made; Grant took command on June 16, and the remainder of his military career is an important part of the history of the war.

Early in May Col. and ex-Gov. John Wood was appointed state quartermaster-general, and Col. John Williams, an old and honored business man of Springfield, commissary-general. The newly-created department of army auditors was organized as follows: commissioners, James H. Woodworth, president; Charles H. Lanphier and William Thomas; George Judd, secre-

tary. Since the Black-Hawk war the office of adjutant-general had lapsed into a state of disuse. It had been in existence without apparent excuse, the people being so absorbed in ordinary pursuits as to have neither time nor inclination for cultivating the martial spirit. Thomas S. Mather had been appointed to the office by Gov. Bissell in 1858 and had developed a decided fondness and marked aptitude for the organization of military companies. He took a just pride in awakening the military enthusiasm among young men of his acquaintance in Springfield and other large towns. As early as February he had been sent by the governor on a confidential mission to Gen. Scott at Washington, for the purpose of procuring arms for the state, and had succeeded in obtaining an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets. The demand for these guns was not made at the time, owing to the grave doubts of those in authority of their being able to execute it in the then disturbed condition of public sentiment in St. Louis. In April Capt. James H. Stokes of Chicago, on hearing of the difficulty, volunteered to obtain the arms at all hazards. Having received from Gov. Yates the necessary authority, he was admitted into the arsenal, and although informed by the commandant that the secessionists, who were on the watch, would not permit him to remove them, he had the arms boxed ready for shipment. On the night of April 25 he caused the steamer City of Alton to be brought to the arsenal wharf, and before daylight steamed up the river for Alton with 10,000 muskets, 500 new rifle-carbines, 500 revolvers, besides some cannon and cartridges. It was a daringly planned and successfully executed expedition—the first of the war in the West—and gave to Illinois the arms she so much needed and which, if not transferred at the time, might possibly have been seized by the Confederates a few days thereafter.

John B. Wyman was appointed first assistant adjutant-general, April 19, and on going to the field as colonel of the 13th infantry, he was succeeded by John S. Loomis, who had been acting as second assistant. Daniel L. Gold was appointed second assistant, Aug. 17. Charles H. Adams, afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 1st artillery; Joseph H. Tucker, afterward colonel of the 69th infantry; John James Richards of Chicago; and Edward P. Niles, acted at different times as assistant adjutant-generals.

The six regiments apportioned to Illinois under the first call for volunteers were raised, organized and sent to Cairo during the latter part of April and early part of May. "In token of respect to the six Illinois regiments in Mexico;" their designated numbers were to begin with seven and end with twelve, and they were to be known as the "first brigade Illinois volunteers."

Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss was elected brigadier-general over Capt. Pope, and was placed in command at Cairo, relieving Gen. Swift. These six regiments were at first mustered in for only three months, but at the expiration of their term of service, 2,000 out of the 4,680 volunteers reënlisted, were reorganized, and remustered for three years. These first regiments were commanded respectively by Cols. John Cook, Richard J. Oglesby, Eleazer A. Paine, James D. Morgan, Wm. H. L. Wallace, and John McArthur.

Under the second call of the president the ten regiments, one from each Congressional district, for whose formation provision had already been made at the special session of the legislature, were organized from two hundred companies immediately tendered, and were mustered into service within 60 days. (See Record of the Regiments.)

The large number of volunteers in excess of what could be received in Illinois, enlisted in Missouri and other states, a sufficient number in some instances to constitute a majority of their respective companies and regiments, and which were subsequently changed into Illinois regiments, namely, the 9th Mo. to the 59th Ill., and Birge's sharpshooters to the 66th Ill. In May, June and July, seventeen additional infantry and five cavalry regiments were authorized by the secretary of war, and were speedily raised and organized. The following batteries were also organized and mustered in July: Capts. Charles M. Willard's, Ezra Taylor's, Charles Houghtaling's, Edward McAllister's, Peter Davidson's, Riley Madison's, and Caleb Hopkins'.

On July 22, the day after the first battle of Bull Run, the president issued a call for 500,000 troops. On the following day Gov. Yates responded by tendering thirteen additional infantry regiments, three of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, most of them now ready to rendezvous, and stating that "Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from the assaults of high-handed rebellion." This tender was at once accepted, and under it the 29th to 32nd, inclusive, the 38th, 43d, 46th, 48th, 49th and 50th infantry, and the 3d, 6th and 7th cavalry were organized.

The governor was indefatigable in his efforts to provide for the army which Illinois was raising to aid in the maintenance of the Federal government. On Aug. 17 he issued a proclamation to the people of Illinois, stating that he had obtained permission from the secretary of war to accept all companies that offered themselves for the three years' service, and announcing that all companies which should report themselves fully organized within twenty days from that date would be received; that

orders for the transportation, sustenance and equipment of troops had already been given, and that both equipments and arms of the best quality would be furnished at the earliest possible moment. The proclamation was eloquent and replete with patriotic feeling and it awakened a hearty response in the hearts of the people of the state. The companies reported much faster than they could be armed and equipped, and on Nov. 21 it was stated by authority that the state had 53,000 troops in the field or ready for marching orders, of whom six regiments and two independent squadrons were cavalry. This was 8,600 more than her quota. The number was subsequently largely increased and on Jan. 1, 1862, her force in actual service considerably exceeded 60,000.

In the meantime a change was effected in the office of adjutant-general. Col. Mather had for some time signified his desire to go into active service, and he retired from the office on Nov. 11. He was appointed colonel of the 2nd regiment of artillery, commissioned Feb. 2, 1862, and served through the war, being mustered out as a brevet brigadier-general in 1865. At the time of his retirement from the adjutant-general's office, Gen. Allen C. Fuller was urged to accept the responsible position, even if only temporarily. He acceded to the request and entered upon the arduous and complicated duties of the post with marked industry and energy, and with a zeal born only of loyalty —working for months at a time 16 hours a day.

The expenses incurred by the state during the year 1861 in preparation for the war were nearly $5,000,000, of which the United States government would refund about $3,400,000, besides the tax of Aug., 1861, which was assumed by the state, and which would amount to about $1,700,000.

Late in the year, in accordance with a vote of the legislature, an election was held for delegates to a convention to revise the constitution, 75 members being elected, of whom 45 were Democrats, 21 Republicans, 7 were classed as fusionists, and 2 were doubtful. The convention met in Springfield Jan. 7, 1862, and continued in session nearly three months. It was organized by the election of William A. Hacker as president, William M. Springer as secretary, John W. Merritt as assistant-secretary, and John Schell as sergeant-at-arms. The leading Democratic members were William J. Allen, ex-Gov. French, J. B. Underwood, S.A. Buckmaster, Timothy R. Young, Anthony Thornton, H. M. Vandeever, John M. Woodson, Melville W. Fuller, Albert G. Burr, O. B. Ficklin, B. S. Edwards, Alexander Starne, A. A. Glenn, J. W. Singleton, Austin Brooks, Lewis W. Ross, John Dement, Julius Manning, H. K. S. Omelveny, A. D. Duff, N. H. Purple, Thomas W. McNeeley and John P. Richmond. Among

the leading Republicans were John Wentworth, Elliott Anthony, A. J. Joslyn, George W. Pleasants, Alexander Campbell, Elisha P. Ferry, Luther W. Lawrence, S. B. Stinson, H. B. Childs, and W. W. Orme. The proposed new constitution, as it was later submitted to the people of the state for their approval or rejection, contained a number of provisions that are mentioned herein for the reason that they had to do with questions that were in close relation to the war. The term of the office of governor was limited to two years instead of four, and soldiers in the field were allowed to vote. The proposed constitution forbade any negro or mulatto to migrate to or settle in the state after its adoption. It provided that no negro or mulatto should have the right of suffrage or hold any office in the state. It also contained the following addition to the Bill of Rights:

"Sec. 30. The people of this State have the exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state, and do, and forever shall, enjoy and exercise every power pertaining thereto, which is not, and may not hereafter be, by them, expressly delegated to the United States of America, or prohibited to the state by the Constitution of the United States."

This expressed very clearly the views of the American people on the important question of State Rights, but, to avoid even the slightest misunderstanding, the convention also inserted this section immediately after the preceding:

"Sec. 31. That the people of this state regard the Union of the states, under the Federal Constitution, as permanent and indissoluble, from which no state has a constitutional right to withdraw or secede."

These two sections embodied the principle and clearly defined the distinction between the State and the Federal governments, the preservation of which has justified the beautiful expression in regard to this system that the States, under the Federal government, are, "distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea." In relation to negroes the constitution of the state had for some years contained the following provision:

"Art. 14. The General Assembly shall at its first session under the amended constitution pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this state, and to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from bringing them to this state for the purpose of setting them free."

The proposed constitution was submitted to the electors of the state in June for their approval or rejection, and some of its provisions were also submitted separately. The result of the vote of the people was as follows:

For the new constitution, 125,050; against the new constitution, 141,113; for the exclusion from the state of negroes and

mulattoes, 171,896; against the exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, 71,306; against granting the right of suffrage or office to negroes or mulattoes, 211,920; in favor of granting such rights to negroes, etc., 35,649; for the enactment of laws to prevent negroes and mulattoes from going to and voting in the state, 198,938; against the enactment of such laws, 44,414.

Thus, while some of the provisions of the new constitution received a majority of the votes cast and were thereby approved, the instrument entire was rejected.

On July 6 another call was made for 300,000 additional volunteers, but the people were despondent and enlistments were at first slow and half-hearted. Gov. Yates felt that the time had come for the nation to avail itself of the services of colored men and slaves and believed that by offering this class proper inducements a strong diversion aainst the rebellion would be made in the slave states. On July 11 he despatched an open letter to the president, urging him to summon all men to the defense of the government, loyalty alone being the dividing line between the nation and its foes. His closing words were: "In any event, Illinois will respond to your call; but adopt this policy, and she will spring like a flaming giant into the fight." On Aug. 5, such were the supposed necessities of the government, a call was issued for 300,000 men to serve for nine months, any deficiency in response to which was to be filled through a draft. The quota of Illinois on these two calls was 52,296, but as she had already furnished 16,198 men in excess of former quotas, the claim was made that the total would only be 35,320. This claim, however, was not allowed by the government, and the full number was insisted upon. The state was given until Sept. 1 to raise this number of men and thus avoid a draft. The floating population had already been swept into the army; the new levies, therefore, must come from another class—the permanent, influential and prosperous citizens. The country was aroused as never before. Throughout the state meetings were held, which were addressed by the governor and others. The patriotic furor was as intense as it was contagious, all classes being affected and moved as by a common impulse. So spontaneous was the response to the president's calls that before eleven days had elapsed both quotas had been more than filled —a rally to the country's standard as remarkable as it was unexampled in the world's history. Six of the new regiments organized were sent to the field in August, twenty-two in September, thirteen in October, fifteen in November, and three in December, making an aggregate, with artillery, of fifty-nine regiments and four batteries, numbering 53,819 enlisted men and officers. In addition to the above, 2,753 men were enlisted

and sent to old regiments. With these and the cavalry regiments organized, the whole number of enlistments under the two calls was 68,416, making a grand total of 135,440 volunteers in the field at the close of the year 1862.

For the purpose of consulting in regard to the general good and agreeing upon measures to be recommended for adoption, a meeting of the governors of the loyal states was called by the executives of West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, to meet at Altoona, Pa., Sept. 24. Gov. Yates was accompanied by state-officers Dubois and Hatch, Private-Secretary Moses and Gen. McClernand. There were also present, Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania; David Tod of Ohio; Francis H. Pierpont of West Virginia; John A. Andrew of Massachusetts; Austin Blair of Michigan; Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa; Edward Salomon of Wisconsin; Augustus W. Bradford of Maryland; Nathaniel S. Berry of New Hampshire; and William Sprague of Rhode Island. The conference was held with closed doors and the discussions of the grave questions—conducted with the earnestness befitting the occasion—covered a wide field, as was understood at the time, but no report of the proceedings was ever made public. The distinguished party arrived in Washington on Sept. 26 and were received by the president at twelve o'clock. The conference was strictly private, the only person present not a member being the private secretary of Gov. Yates. The result of the conference was decidedly beneficial to the country. The governors returned to their states with reassured hope, with convictions of the righteousness of the national cause intensified, and with reëstablished confidence in the judgment and wisdom of the president and his cabinet.

The only movement of importance in political affairs during 1862 related to the choice of members of Congress and of the state legislature at an election held on Oct. 14. As usual, the questions of national politics formed the issue of the election, and the respective parties, of which there were two, held their conventions, nominated their candidates, and made their declarations of principles. As it is important only to show the chief points of national interest upon which the two parties were divided at this election, reference is here made to the resolutions relating to the war adopted by each convention. The Democratic state convention was held Sept. 10, over forty counties being unrepresented. The first resolution in the platform adopted placed the Democracy squarely in favor of the war, and was as follows: "Resolved, that the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, are and must remain the supreme law of the land; and as such must be preserved and maintained in their proper and rightful supremacy; that the rebellion now

in arms must be suppressed; and it is the duty of all good citizens to aid the general government in all legal and constitutional measures, necessary and proper to the accomplishment of this end." This was the position of war Democrats. The second resolution denounced "the doctrines of Southern and Northern extremists as alike inconsistent with the Federal Constitution." In advance of the issuance of the proclamation of emancipation, it was declared that "we protest in the name of ourselves and of our children, and in the name of all we hold dear, against the resolution of Congress pledging the nation to pay for all negroes which way be emancipated by authority of any Southern states;" and that it was the duty of all good citizens to sustain the president against the purpose of the radical Republicans, to induce him to "pervert the effort to suppress a wicked rebellion into a war for the emancipation of slaves, and for the overthrow of the Constitution." They also declared against the entrance of free negroes into the state; against the illegal arrest of citizens; and all unjust interference with the freedom of speech and of the press.

The Republican convention assembled at Springfield, on Sept. 24, and in its declaration of principles, the following resolutions appeared in relation to war issues:

"Whereas, the government of the United States is now engaged in the suppression of a rebellion, the most causeless that has ever occurred in the history of nations; and whereas the successful and immediate suppression of the same demands the united and hearty co-operation of all loyal citizens, we, therefore, the Union men of the State of Illinois, do proclaim the following as the basis of our action:

"Resolved, That we acknowledge but two divisions of the people of the United States in this crisis—those who are loyal to its Constitution, and are ready to make every sacrifice for the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of civil liberty within it, and those who openly or covertly endeavor to sever our country or to yield to the insolent demands of its enemies—that we fraternize with the former and detest the latter; and that, forgetting all our former party names and distinctions, we call upon all our patriotic citizens to rally for one undivided country, one flag, one destiny.

"Resolved, That the preservation of constitutional liberty, the integrity of American soil, and the memories of three-fourths of a century of peace and prosperity, such as before were never exhibited in the world's history, demand the prosecution of this war to whatever extent it may be necessary, or at whatever sacrifice may be required.

"Resolved, That we cordially endorse the proclamation of

freedom and confiscation of the president, issued Sept. 22, 1862, as a great and imperative war measure, essential to the salvation of the Union; and we hereby pledge all truly loyal citizens to sustain him in its complete and faithful enforcement.

"Resolved, That all laws now in force, passed for the purpose of crippling the latent resources of the rebellion, by confiscating the property of rebels, meet the hearty concurrence of this convention; and we shall hold all officers, both civil and military, responsible for a strict and vigorous enforcement of the same.

"Resolved, That the maintenance of the government and the preservation of national unity are the great end and purpose of the present war, and to accomplish these the rights of person and property in all sections of the country should be subordinate.

"Resolved, That we admire and heartily commend the patriotic and efficient aid rendered by loyal Democrats to the present administration, while we deprecate the course of political leaders, representing party organization, in finding fault with the administration in the prosecution of the war, while they studiously avoid being harsh toward the conspirators of the South who are now attempting to sweep down the last vestige of constitutional liberty.

"Resolved, That, while we are in favor of a system of direct taxation to any extent necessary to suppress the rebellion, maintain the public credit, and pay the interest on the national debt, we are, nevertheless, in favor of such modifications of the present law as may be found necessary to make it equitable in its operation.

"Resolved, That the governor of this state, in his zealous and efficient labors to bring into the field the full quota of Illinois troops, and in the effort he has made to provide our soldiers with things necessary for their comfort, when sick and wounded, deserves and should receive the commendation and gratitude of the entire people of the State of Illinois.

"Resolved, That the volunteers of this state who have so patriotically perilled their lives in the defence of our common country are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people, and we hail with special delight their noble heroism exhibited on every battle field from the Potomac to the Kansas."

The preliminary proclamation of emancipation was not favorably received by the country generally, and many strong friends of the Union in Illinois regretted the step the president had taken, some thinking he had not gone far enough and others that he had acted prematurely. The issuance of the proclamation afforded opportunity for a large and influential faction to crystallize and concentrate their hostility to the administration and to the prosecution of the war. While their opposition had

previously been confined to a criticism of the civil administration, including appointments, they eagerly seized upon this avowal of the president's policy and made it the occasion for speaking more plainly and positively, alleging that the war was being waged for the subjugation of the South and the abolition of slavery, and demanding that it should cease. Repugnance to a threatened draft, the continued and increasing depreciation of the state-currency, the low wages paid the soldiers, the president's proposition of compensated emancipation, the uncertainty of the final outcome of the war, were reasons urged at the October election in Illinois with much plausibility and decided effect against the party in power. The result was all that the opposition could have wished. The Republican vote was 120,116; the Democratic vote was 136,662; a Democratic majority of 16,546.

The revolution of the ballot in Illinois was complete. The Democrats not only elected their state officers, but they also secured 11 of the 14 members of Congress, and carried the legislature by a majority of 1 in the senate and 28 in the house.

The number of regiments sent by the state into the service of the United States to the close of 1862, was 130 of infantry, sixteen of cavalry, and two regiments and seven batteries of artillery, the state having promptly furnished the troops called for by the Federal government without any drafting.

The general assembly convened on Jan. 5, 1863. Samuel A. Buckmaster of Madison county was elected speaker of the house, and his remarks on taking the chair sounded the keynote of the proceedings to follow. Among other things, he said: "I trust that you will feel it your duty to enter the solemn protest of the people of Illinois against the impolicy and imbecility which, after such heroic and long-continued sacrifices, still leaves this unholy rebellion not only not subdued, but without any immediate prospect of termination, and I trust that your action may have a potent influence in restoring to our distracted country the peace and union of by-gone days."

On the evening of the day the legislature convened a large and enthusiastic meeting of those opposed to the administration was held in the hall of the house for the purpose of hearing from the several Democratic candidates for the United States senate. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring "That the emancipation proclamation of the president is as unwarrantable in military as in civil law, a gigantic usurpation, at once converting the war, professedly commenced by the administration for the vindication of the authority of the constitution, into the crusade of the sudden, unconditional, and violent liberation of 3,000,000 of negro slaves; a result which would not only be

a total subversion of the Federal Union, but a revolution in the social organization of the Southern states. * * * The proclamation invites servile insurrection as an element in this emancipation crusade, a means of warfare, the inhumanity and diabolism of which are without example in civilized warfare, and which we denounce, and which the civilized world will denounce, as an ineffaceable disgrace to the American name."

Gov. Yates, in his message delivered on the next day, made a full report of the part taken by Illinois in the war, including provision made for the sick and wounded and amounts expended therefor. He also discussed the overshadowing issues of the war, insisting upon the patriotic duty of every citizen to stand by the government to the last. He justified the attitude of the administration by the following arguments: "After years of deliberate premeditation and secret preparation, they (the states in rebellion) perpetrated the act of secession, denied their allegiance to the constitution, set up an independent government, despoiled the nation of its money, its arms and munitions of war, seized upon our forts, insulted our flag, fired upon our soldiers at Sumter, plunged our hitherto peaceful people into a sanguinary, fratricidal war, filled every homestead with grief, and covered the land with 200,000 fresh-made graves." He defended the proclamation of emancipation, expressing views in advance even of those of the president. He said, "but now the necessity of emancipation is forced upon us by the inevitable events of the war and is made constitutional by the act of the rebels themselves; and the only road out of this war is by blows aimed at the heart of the rebellion, in the entire demolition of the evil which is the cause of all our present fearful complications. * * * The rebellion, which was designed to perpetuate slavery and plant it upon an enduring basis, is now, under a righteous providence, being made the instrument to destroy it. * * * I demand the removal of slavery. In the name of my country, whose peace it has disturbed, and which it has plunged into civil war; in the name of the heroes it has slain; in the name of justice, whose highest tribunals it has corrupted and prostituted to its basest ends and purposes; in the name of Washington and Jefferson, and all the old patriots who struggled round about the camps of liberty, and who looked forward to its early extinction; in the name of progress, civilization and liberty; and in the name of God Himself, I demand the utter and entire demolition of this heaven-cursed wrong of human bondage." Continuing, he said: "The secessionists have hoped for success on three grounds: First, upon our supposed inferior valor; second, upon foreign aid; and third, upon a divided North. The two first have failed them. They now despair of any for-

eign intervention and on many battle fields the cool bravery of our northern troops has proved an overmatch for the fiery, impetuous valor of the South. But can I truthfully say that their strongest hope and main reliance, a divided North, has failed them?" Proceeding to amplify this danger, he remarked: "When the North shall present an undivided front—a stern and unfaltering purpose to exhaust every available means to suppress the rebellion, then the last strong prop of the latter will have fallen from under it and it will succumb and be for peace. Should division mark our counsels, or any considerable portion of our people give signs of hesitation, then a shout of exultation will go up throughout all the hosts of rebeldom, and bonfires and illuminations be kindled in every southern city, hailing our divisions as the sure harbingers of their success. Can we," he continued, "consent to send a keen and fatal pang to the heart of every Illinois soldier, now fighting for his country, by ill-timed party-strife at home?" Speaking of the appeals which were made in some newspapers for a separation from New England, he said, "Not a drop of New England blood courses in my veins. * * * I propose not to be the eulogist of New England, but she is indissolubly bound to us by all the bright memories of the past, by all the glory of the present, by all our hopes of the future. I shall always glory in the fact that I belong to a republic in the galaxy of whose shining stars New England's is among the brightest and best. Palsied be the hand that would sever the ties which bind the East and West."

Several resolutions on the subject of the rebellion were presented to the legislature on Feb. 4 and 5. The preamble to these resolutions, after denouncing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and the arrest of citizens not subject to military law, declared that "The attempted enforcement of compensated emancipation, the proposed taxation of the laboring white man to purchase the freedom and secure the elevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the state of Illinois in defiance of the repeatedly expressed will of the people; the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives of a free and sovereign state; the dismemberment of the state of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new state, without the consent of her legislature, are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional, a usurpation of the legislative functions and a suspension of the judicial departments of the state and federal governments, subverting the constitution—state and federal—invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the states, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union; establishing upon the common ruins of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the state a consolidated military despotism."

The first resolution declared "That the war having been diverted from its first avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery, a fraud, both legal and moral, had been perpetrated upon the brave sons of Illinois, who have so nobly gone forth to battle for the constitution and laws."

The second resolution declared "That we believe the further prosecution of the present war cannot result in the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the constitution as our fathers made it, unless the president's emancipation proclamation be withdrawn."

The third resolution declared "That we are unalterably opposed to a severance of the Union."

The fourth favored assembling a national convention "to so adjust our national difficulties, that the states may hereafter live together in harmony."

The fifth memorialized Congress, the administration at Washington, and the executives and legislatures of the several states "to take such immediate action as shall secure an armistice, in which the rights and safety of the government shall be fully protected, for such length of time as may be necessary to enable the people to meet in convention as aforesaid."

The sixth provided for appointing commissioners to confer with Congress and otherwise aid in securing the above results, as follows: Stephen T. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, H. K. S. Omelveny, William C. Goudy, Anthony Thornton and John D. Caton, all of them, except the first named, being in sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the resolutions.

These resolutions absorbed the entire attention of the members of the house to the exclusion of all regular business until Feb. 12, when they were adopted by a vote of 52 to 28.

One of the first of the few laws passed at this session was that appropriating $10,000 for the relief of Illinois volunteers wounded at Vicksburg and Murfreesboro. The commissioners appointed by the legislature—Lewis D. Erwin, William W. Anderson, and Ezekiel Boyden—distributed the amount where most needed, faithfully and efficiently. But those reached by this appropriation were but a few of the many needing like assistance. Accordingly, Gov. Yates made a most eloquent appeal in a special message to the legislature on Feb. 2 for further aid, and urged the appointment of a state agent for this purpose. General appropriation bills were introduced in both houses. In the senate bill, numbered 202, was contained among other items an appropriation of $10,000 as a governor's contingent fund, and one of $50,000 to be partly disbursed in aid of sick and wounded soldiers. Another bill, numbered 203, contained the same provisions except these items. On the last day of the session,

Feb. 14, these appropriation bills were called up in the house, together with a house bill "to provide for certain expenses not otherwise provided for by law," which was passed. Senate bill No. 203 was then taken up and also passed, but in some unexplained or unknown way, either by accident or design, bill No. 202 was substituted in the senate and the same was sent to the governor for his signature. Owing to these facts the question of the validity of the act was brought before the supreme court, which decided that it had not been legally passed and was therefore null and void. The proposed law to allow the soldiers to vote was defeated and nearly all the war measures passed by the legislature of 1861, including "an act to prepare the state of Illinois to protect its own territory against invasion and render efficient and prompt assistance to the United States if demanded," were repealed.

The effect of the passage of the pacific resolutions upon the people of the state and the soldiers in the field became apparent before the legislature adjourned, and was still more palpable thereafter. Meetings were held in various portions of the state in which men of all classes united in denouncing the action of the legislature in strong terms. As a specimen of the resolutions adopted, the following by the Douglas club at Vienna, may be given: "Resolved, that as citizens of Illinois and as Democrats, we are in favor of the continued and vigorous prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the constitution is acknowledged in every state in the Union. That we are in favor of the administration using every constitutional means for the purpose of crushing the rebellion and restoring the Union. That the errors of the administration, while they should not be adopted by the people, form no excuse for any loyal citizen to withhold his support from the government. We are inflexibly opposed to the secession heresy of a northwestern confederacy, and will resist it with our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

At a Union meeting at Alton, Feb. 13, resolutions of a more radical tendency were adopted, as follows: "That we approve the president's proclamation, and will maintain it against its northern defamers, who predict failure because the wish is father to the thought. That the efforts made by the heretofore disguised but now open enemies of the country, to call a convention at Louisville, Ky., for rebels north to treat with rebels south, be spurned by all honest men, as those of the vilest and most treasonable enemy."

Illinois regiments, wherever situated, were called together and expressed themselves, either through their officers or by the combined action of officers and men, and the papers of the

state were flooded with their resolutions, a few quotations from which are here given. "Resolved, that the 62nd Ill. infantry will follow the flag that waved over the battles of our fathers, wherever it may go, whether it be in the many fields of the South, or against the miscreants, vile and perjured abettors of the North; and for the honor of that banner we pledge our lives, our property, and our sacred honor." Co. D, 16th Ill. infantry, adopted the following: "Resolved, that we view with abhorrence the conduct of those holding office in our county and district, who, by their speeches, writings, votes and influence, are endeavoring to force a degrading peace policy upon the government, and that we see nothing in the present situation of affairs to indicate the necessity of an armistice, and that we regard the proposition to enter into such an arrangement as in the highest degree treacherous, dishonorable and cowardly."

Gen. John A. Logan, in an address to the 17th army corps in Feb., 1863, alluded thus to the "falsification of public sentiment at home:" "I am aware that influences of the most treasonable and discouraging character, well calculated and designed to render you dissatisfied, have recently been brought to bear upon some of you by professed friends. Newspapers containing treasonable articles, artfully falsifying public sentiment at your homes, have been circulated in your camps. Intriguing political tricksters, demagogues, and time-servers, whose corrupt deeds are but a faint reflex of their corrupt hearts, seem determined to drive our people on to anarchy and destruction. They have hoped, by magnifying the reverses of our army, basely misrepresenting the conduct of our soldiers in the field, and boldly denouncing the acts of the constituted authorities of the government as unconstitutional usurpation, to produce general demoralization in the army, and thereby reap their reward, weaken the cause we have espoused, and aid those arch-traitors of the South to dismember our mighty republic and trail in the dust the emblem of our national unity, greatness and glory." Letters equally condemnatory of the armistice-convention policy were written by Gens. McClernand, Haynie, Brayman, Carlin and many other Democratic officers from Illinois.

On June 1, 1863, Gen. Burnside, commanding the Department of the Ohio, issued an order suppressing the publication of the Chicago Times, and Brig.-Gen. Jacob Ammen, commanding the district of Illinois, was charged with the execution of the order. Gen. Ammen having directed Capt. Putnam, commanding at Camp Douglas, Chicago, to carry the forementioned order into effect, the latter warned the publishers of the Times on the night of the 2nd, against issuing their paper the next morning,

under penalty of the seizure of their establishment by the military. The publishers thereupon applied to Judge Drummond of the United States circuit court, for a writ enjoining Capt. Putnam from any interference with their business or property, and after midnight a writ was issued by Judge Drummond, directing the captain to take no further steps to execute the order until the application for a permanent writ could be heard that day in open court. A file of soldiers, nevertheless, took possession of the establishment and after remaining for some time left, but before leaving they again warned the owners against issuing their paper. At the opening of the court on the morning of June 3, the counsel of the publishers made a motion to defer proceedings on the application for an injunction until notice of the application could be given to the military commandant at Camp Douglas. Judge Drummond, in granting the motion, said:

"I may be pardoned for saying that, personally and officially, I desire to give every aid and assistance in my power to the government and to the administration in restoring the Union, but I have always wished to treat the government as a government of law and a government of the Constitution, and not a government of mere physical force. I personally have contended, and shall always contend, for the right of free discussion and the right of commenting, under the law and under the Constitution, upon the acts of the officers of the government."

In the meantime, news of the proceedings of the military authorities had reached Springfield, where the state legislature had again convened in special session on June 2, pursuant to an order adopted at the close of its last regular session. On the 3d, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the house of representatives, and after an exciting debate were passed—yeas 47, nays 13:

"Whereas information has reached this body that an order has been issued by Gen. Burnside for the suppression of the Chicago Times; and whereas such order is in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and destructive to those God-given principles whose existence and recognition for centuries before a written constitution was made, have made them as much a part of our rights as the life which sustains us:

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That we denounce the order which threatens an act so revolutionary and despotic as contrary to liberty, destructive of good government, and subversive of constitutional and natural rights, and that, if carried into effect, we consider it equivalent to the overthrow of our form of government, and the establishment of a military despotism in its stead.

"Resolved, That, in view of the monstrous consequences which must inevitably flow from such action, if justified by the general government, we respectfully, yet firmly, request the withdrawal of the order in question, and the disavowal thereof by those in power, as the only course which can be pursued to reassure our people that constitutional freedom, so dear to their hearts, has not ceased to be. The attention of the governor is called to this infringement of popular rights, and the invasion of the sovereignty of the State of Illinois."

The office of the Chicago Times was the center of attraction during the whole of June 3, and at night a large concourse of people gathered there, in accordance with a call which had been issued in the forenoon of that day. This meeting, however, soon adjourned to the Court House Square, where the people were addressed by men of both parties. The speeches counselled the observance of the laws, but denounced the above-mentioned order of Gen. Burnside as arbitrary and despotic. The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

"Twenty thousand loyal citizens of Illinois, assembled this evening to consult upon their interests, do resolve:

"1. That law is the bulwark of liberty; the abrogation of law is the death of liberty; the constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and of the press and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for the redress of grievances. An infringement of these rights is a blow at the Constitution; an abrogation of these rights is the overthrow of the Constitution. He who seeks to abridge or destroy these rights is a traitor to law and liberty. The people of Illinois will forever demand and insist upon these rights. They will obey the laws themselves and insist upon a like obedience by all men. They will seek redress for grievances through the forms of law and the tribunals of justice. They will demand and insist upon the trial by jury, of men not in the military or naval service, who are charged with crime; they will demand and insist upon the right to speak and print their opinions of men in power, and the measures of those men; they will demand and insist upon the judgment of the civil tribunals upon men or newspapers charged with the expression of 'disloyal and incendiary sentiments.'

"2. The military power is and must remain subordinate to the civil power. Military, like civil functionaries, derive all their powers from the law. So far as they act under the law they must be obeyed. When they exceed the law their orders and decrees are void.

"3. General Order No. 84, promulgated by Gen. Burnside, by which the publication of the Chicago Times is declared to be

suppressed, is without warrant of law and should, as we have an abiding belief that it will, forthwith be rescinded by the president. If the Times or any other public journal has exceeded the limits of lawful discussion or criticism, the civil tribunals, and they alone, are the competent and lawful judges of its crime. To the courts of law it appeals; let the courts and the courts alone decide its fate.

"4. The people of Illinois are devoted, with their lives and their fortunes to the glorious Union of the States under the Constitution made by our fathers; they will sacrifice life and fortune and all but liberty to preserve that Union; they will cordially sustain the authorities in all honest and lawful efforts to preserve that Union; but they will not sacrifice their liberties, though life and fortune go together. Peaceably, soberly, loyally, they will maintain their liberties, so long as they can thus be maintained, but they will have them at every hazard by some means."

During the afternoon the militia were ordered under arms, but nothing occured requiring their interposition and on the evening of the next day (June 4) a despatch from Gen. Burnside was received by the editor, stating that by direction of the president of the United States the order suppressing the circulation of the Times had been revoked. The office had been in possession of a military force from early Wednesday morning till Thursday evening.

The special session of the legislature in June attracted some attention. Resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the people of the state "to all the gallant sons of Illinois, who, by their indomitable bravery and noble daring (at Vicksburg), have inscribed the name of Illinois high upon the roll of fame." Bills were introduced into both houses on the first day of the session appropriating $100,000 for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, to be distributed by commissioners designated—John T. Stuart, Charles H. Lanphier, and William A. Turney—but before they could be acted upon Gov. Yates adjourned the legislature. A resolution for fixing a day for final adjournment had passed the senate and was sent to the house, where it was amended by the insertion of another day. In this amendment the senate refused to concur. The governor then sent a message to the lower house adjourning the general assembly and the supreme court afterwards sustained the legality of his action in the premises.

During the month of March, 1863, the first arrest was made by the military authorities in Illinois, when Judge C. H. Constable was taken into custody while holding court in Coles county, because of his release of four deserters and holding to

bail for kidnapping the two Union officers who arrested them. He was subsequently discharged after a hearing before U. S. District Judge Samuel H. Treat. Other arrests at Springfield followed of persons alleged to be in sympathy with the rebellion or in treasonable correspondence with its agents, among those arrested being W. H. Carlin, a former member of the legislature.

Before the final dispersion of the legislature there was held at Springfield on June 17, 1863, in pursuance of a call issued by the Democratic state central committee, a mass convention of those opposed to the administration, which in numbers—estimated at 40,000—respectability, enthusiasm, and unanimity of views and purpose, was perhaps the most remarkable gathering of its kind ever held in the state. The resolutions adopted declared in favor of the supremacy of the constitution of the United States in times of war as well as in peace; arraigned the administration for violating the bill of rights; condemned the arrest and banishment of C. L. Vallandigham, demanding his restoration; denounced the arrest of Judge Constable and W. H. Carlin; condemned the suppression of the Chicago Times; favored the freedom of elections; affirmed the doctrine of state sovereignty; opposed martial law; and stigmatized the late proroguing of the legislature by Gov. Yates as an act of usurpation. The twenty-third resolution was as follows: "Resolved, that the further offensive prosecution of this war tends to subvert the constitution and the government and entail upon this Nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy. That we are in favor of peace upon the basis of a restoration of the Union, and for the accomplishment of which we propose a national convention to settle upon terms of peace, which shall have in view the restoration of the Union as it was, and the securing, by constitutional amendments, such rights to the several states and the people thereof as honor and justice demand." The twenty-fourth resolution denied that the Democratic party was wanting in sympathy for the soldiers in the field, and earnestly requested "the president of the United States to withdraw the proclamation of emancipation and permit the brave sons of Illinois to fight only for the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." As an evidence of the sincerity of their declarations in favor of the soldiers, they raised at the meeting by subscription and pledges $47,000 to be used in aid of the sick and wounded Illinois volunteers, Col. W. R. Morrison being appointed to superintend its distribution.

On Sept. 3, a Union mass meeting was held in Springfield, attended by an immense concourse of people from all portions of

the state and representing all shades of political opinion opposed to a peace policy. Speeches were made from five different stands by Senator Henry S. Lane of Indiana, Judge J. R. Doolittle of Wisconsin, Senator Zachary Chandler of Michigan, and Gov. Yates, Gens. John A. McClernand, Haynie and Prentiss, and many others from Illinois. The letter from President Lincoln to Hon. James C. Conkling, defending the emancipation proclamation, which has since been so often referred to, was first made public at that meeting. The assemblage was regarded as a highly successful demonstration, full of encouragement to the soldiers and the cause of the Union.

To every call made by the government for troops, Illinois had "promptly and patriotically responded" beyond the quota required. With one exception (Iowa) of all the states of the Union, prior to Feb. 1, 1864, she presented the proud record of having escaped a draft. By Feb. 1, forty-four of the seventy-one regiments first organized had reënlisted as veterans. Between Oct. 1, 1863, and July 1, 1864, the enlistments in the state, including 16,186 reënlisted volunteers, amounted to 37,092, making a total up to the latter date of 181,178 troops furnished by Illinois. This number, however, did not include the 11,328 volunteers embraced in the thirteen regiments of one hundred days men, who were neither allowed bounties nor credited against a draft. These regiments, excepting the 144th, which enlisted for one year, numbered from 132 to 145 inclusive, and were raised at the suggestion of Gov. Yates, in connection with Govs. Morton, Brough and Stone, who raised a similar force in their respective states, to serve in fortifications, thus releasing an equal number of regular troops for more important duty in the field. The order for their enlistment was issued from the adjutant-general's office, April 26,1864, and they were mustered into the U. S. service between May 31 and June 21—the camps of rendezvous being at Chicago, Springfield, Ottawa, Mattoon, Centralia, Dixon, Joliet, Quincy and Peoria—and departed for the field during the month of June. They performed "indispensable and invaluable" services in Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

A disturbance took place in Coles county on March 28, 1864, which was attended with the loss of five or six lives, and caused for a short time much excitement in that portion of the state. It appears to have originated in dissensions between citizens and soldiers in Charleston, and occurred on a day when there was an unusually large assemblage of people from the country in the town. Sixteen citizens were arrested by the military authorities upon various charges, but after investigating the affair President Lincoln ordered the discharge of all of them,

excepting 4 who had been indicted by the civil authorities, and they were turned over to the courts of Coles county for trial.

The quota of the state for troops under all the calls of President Lincoln prior to Dec. 1, 1864, was 197,360. Prior to Oct. 17, 1863, the state had furnished and been credited with 125,321 men, which was a surplus at that time of 8,151. By an adjustment of credits at that time the state gained an additional credit of 10,947 men, and a balance was due the government on Dec. 1, 1864, of 100, which deficit was more than balanced by enlistments during the month of December. Of the entire quota, 197,360 men, the state furnished 194,198 volunteers and 3,062 drafted men, organized as follows: 138 regiments and 1 battalion of infantry; 17 regiments of cavalry; 2 regiments and 8 batteries of artillery. In addition to the above the state furnished 13 regiments and 2 companies of hundred-day volunteers, amounting to 11,323. Five of these regiments, after their term of engagement expired, extended it and marched into Missouri to the aid of Gen. Rosecrans. The whole amount expended by the state through the army auditor's office up to Dec. 1, 1864, was $3,812,525, which was subsequently adjusted and refunded by the general government. Under the last call of the president for troops, issued on Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, Illinois had furnished 18,500 men before March 6, 1865, and recruiting was progressing favorably when on April 13 it was brought to an abrupt close by order of the secretary of war. The surrender of Lee at Appomattox on April 9; of Johnston on April 26; and of Jones, Thompson and Kirby Smith, all in the same month, by which over 100,000 combatants had laid down their arms, brought the great war of the rebellion to a successful termination.

As regards the losses among the Illinois troops, the computation being made on the basis of the whole number of men furnished by the state, one in 20 was killed in battle or died of wounds; one in 11.2 died of disease; and one out of every 7.3 died from all causes while in the service. The part which Illinois took in the war of the rebellion was no less patriotic than glorious. As has already been shown, in the enlistment of volunteers the state was nearly always in advance of the quota allotted to her by the general government. No draft was found necessary in 1863; only 3,538 had to be secured by the compulsory process in 1864; and but 55 citizens purchased exemption by commutation, a smaller number than in any other state except Iowa and Kansas. The United States account credits the state with 157 infantry regiments, which includes the first six, mustered out in July, 1861, and reënlisted. Reducing the aggregate to a three years' standard, the number of men furnished by the state, according to the Federal statement, was 214,133.

A table of volunteers from the different states places Illinois in the proud position of having furnished a greater number, in proportion to the population of 1860, than any other state in the Union except Kansas, which being a new state had a preponderance of male inhabitants of military age.

Nearly all the Illinois regiments were employed in the South and Southwest. Wherever the heaviest fighting was to be done, there were found the brave men from the Prairie State—the first in the deadly charge and the last to retreat or surrender. The first battle in which any considerable number of Illinois troops were engaged was that of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, 1861, under Gen. Grant. All the troops there engaged were from Illinois except the 7th Iowa. Gen. John A. McClernand commanded a brigade, as did Col. Henry Dougherty of the 22nd regiment, who was severely wounded and captured. At the battle of Fort Donelson, the first signal success of the war, the commander-in-chief was Gen. Grant; Gen. McClernand commanded the first division; seven commanders of brigades, namely: Cols. W. H. L. Wallace, Richard J. Olgesby, William R. Morrison, Leonard F. Ross, John McArthur, John Cook and Isham N. Haynie; and Chief-of-staff, Col. J. D. Webster, were from Illinois, as were also nineteen of the thirty-six infantry regiments, four batteries, one regiment and four companies of cavalry, and Birge's sharpshooters. Of the six regiments which sustained the greatest losses in killed and wounded, five were from the same state, and Lieut.-Cols. William Irwin of the 20th, and John H. White of the 31st Ill. were killed while bravely leading their men.

Then came the news from the wilds of Arkansas where the troops from Illinois had been gloriously engaged in the hotly-contested battle of Pea Ridge, where Col. Eugene A. Carr commanded a division, and Cols. Julius White and Nicholas Greusel, all from Illinois, brigades. In the sanguinary and stubborn conflict of Shiloh the commander-in-chief, and four of the five division commanders on the first day, when the greatest losses were sustained, namely, Gens. McClernand, W. H. L. Wallace (mortally wounded), Stephen A. Hurlbut and Benjamin M. Prentiss (captured); and nine commanders of brigades, namely, Brig.-Gen. John McArthur, Cols. C. C. Marsh, Julius Raith (mortally wounded), Edward N. Kirk (wounded), Thomas W. Sweeney (wounded), David Stewart (wounded), Isaac C. Pugh, Silas D. Baldwin, and Lieut.-Col. Enos P. Wood, were from Illinois; also twenty-seven of the sixty-five infantry regiments, 10 batteries and portions of the 2d, 4th and 11th cavalry. Of the fourteen regiments which suffered the most, eight were from the same state, and the losses of other Illinois regiments which par-

ticipated in the fiery struggle, though not so large, were severe. The 34th Ill. of Buell's army, took part in the second day's battle and met with a loss of 15 killed and 112 wounded. The battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, 1862, though not so large in the numbers engaged, was nearly equal in destructive results with those of the most sanguinary. Six of the commanders of brigades, namely, Gens. Oglesby (severely wounded), McArthur (wounded), and Buford; Cols. Sweeney, Mersy, and Baldwin (wounded), belonged to Illinois, as did ten out of the forty-four infantry regiments engaged. The losses sustained by these troops were heavy. The 7th and 11th Ill. cavalry were also engaged in this battle, meeting with a total loss of 14.

In the battle of Perryville, Ky., Cols. William P. Carlin and Nicholas Greusel commanded brigades. Nine Illinois regiments were actively engaged and generally sustained heavy losses. At the battle of Stone's river, Gen. John M. Palmer was in command of a division; Gens. Edward N. Kirk (mortally wounded), James D. Morgan and Cols. William P. Carlin, P. Sidney Post, Nicholas Greusel, and George W. Roberts (killed) were in command of brigades. In this action twenty-four regiments were from Illinois, nearly one-fourth of the army, and of the seventeen regiments whose casualty lists were the largest, six were from this state. At the two days' bloody conflict of Chickamauga, Illinois was represented by two commanders of divisions, namely, Maj.-Gen. John M. Palmer and Brig.-Gen. James D. Morgan; seven commanders of brigades, namely, Gens. John B. Turchin, William P. Carlin, and Cols. P. Sydney Post, Silas Miller, Robert F. Smith, Luther P. Bradley (wounded), and Nathan H. Walworth. Among the staff-officers was Maj. John C. Smith of the 96th Ill., since lieutenant-governor of the state, serving with Gen. James B. Steedman. Of the twenty regiments which met with the greatest loss, five of them were from Illinois, and the losses of the other Illinois regiments engaged were nearly all severe. At the battle of Missionary ridge, Gen. John M. Palmer commanded the 14th corps, Gen. John E. Smith a division, and Gens. Morgan, Turchin, Carlin, Giles A. Smith, and Cols. Hecker, Loomis, Silas Miller, Francis T. Sherman, Walworth, Raum and Tupper, brigades. Thirty-eight Illinois regiments were engaged, six of which were among the heaviest losers.

In all these statements of casualties, at this time it must be remembered that nearly every regiment had become much depleted in numbers in consequence of former losses. For instance, in the reports of the battle of Missionary ridge, it appears that the 19th had only 195 officers and men; the 25th, 260; the 59th, 286; the 75th, 266; the 84th, 305; and the 96th, 272.

The other Illinois regiments, all hotly engaged in achieving this great victory or in its attending conflicts, met with serious losses. In the various engagements during the decisive campaign of Gen. Grant against Vicksburg, Gen. McClernand commanded a corps, Gens. John A. Logan and Eugene A. Carr, divisions, and Gens. Lawler, John E. Smith, McArthur, William W. Orme, Elias S. Dennis, and Cols. Loomis, Hicks, Pugh, Cyrus Hall, A. K. Johnson, A. Engleman, Raum, Putnam, D. Stuart and W. W. Sanford, brigades. It must be remembered, however, that the killed and wounded in any given contest, or as relating to any given regiment, is not always to be relied upon as evidence of its superior bravery or efficiency. The losses may have resulted from the bad handling by incompetent or rash commanders, unnecessarily exposing their commands, or failing to retire in time from untenable positions. Other regiments by reason of having been detailed to guard posts or railroad lines, or placed on other detached service where they rendered efficient and important aid to the cause, oftentimes had not the opportunity of showing what they could do in a regular pitched battle.

Many subordinate, field, staff and line officers, in addition to those already mentioned, fell gallantly upon the field of battle. The 9th infantry lost the most men killed in action of any Illinois regiment. It lost at the battle of Fort Donelson, 36 killed, 165 wounded, and 9 missing, a total of 210. The regiment lost at Shiloh, 61 killed, 300 wounded and 5 missing, a total of 366. This regiment was commanded most of the time by Cols. August Mersy and Jesse J. Phillips, who at different times, also commanded brigades or divisions and were frequently wounded, but although confessedly among the most gallant officers of the service were never promoted brigadier-generals. The following organizations served in the departments of the East, namely, the 23d, 39th, and 82nd infantry, and the 8th and 12th cavalry. The 8th suffered the heaviest loss in killed and wounded of any Illinois cavalry regiment. From its ranks came the gallant Elon J. Farnsworth whose commission as a brigadier-general bore the date of his heroic death at Gettysburg. Perhaps the most damaging to the enemy and effective to the Union cause of the cavalry raids was that commanded by Gen. Grierson of Illinois through the entire state of Mississippi and part of Louisiana, during the Vicksburg campaign, performed solely by Illinois regiments, namely, the 6th and 7th cavalry. Col. Dudley Wickersham of the 10th, performed distinguished services in Missouri and Arkansas in command of a brigade, and as commander of Fayetteville. Col. Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr., commanded the 2nd cavalry after its consolidation

in 1864, and rendered conspicuous service. Gen. John L. Beveridge served at first as a major in the 8th cavalry, but was subsequently transferred to and commissioned colonel of the 17th.

The splendid record made by the volunteers from Illinois could not have been accomplished, however, but for their gallant and able leadership. The state gave to the nation and the world not only the illustrious Lincoln, but the great commander-in-chief, Gen. Grant, who led her armed hosts to final victory. Eleven other major-generals of volunteers were credited to Illinois, namely: John Pope, John A. McClernand, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Benjamin M. Prentiss, John M. Palmer, Richard J. Oglesby, John A. Logan, John M. Schofield, Napoleon B. Buford, Wesley Merritt, Benjamin H. Grierson and Giles A. Smith. Twenty of those who started out as commanders of regiments were promoted to brevet major-generalship; 53—excluding those named above—rose to be brigadier-generals, and 120 attained the rank of brevet brigadier-generals. The state was equally well served by the staff officers and aides-de-camp appointed therefrom, headed by the brave and efficient Gen. John A. Rawlins.

And a large measure of the splendid record made by the state is due to the unfaltering support the soldiers received from the loyal people at home. As soon as news had been received of the engagement at Fort Donelson, the governor and state officers visited the battle-field, not only for the purpose of rejoicing with the brave volunteers over the first great victory of the Union arms, but also, and chiefly, to look after and care for the sick and wounded. Following close upon the victory at Fort Donelson, came the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, with its appalling list of 8,408 wounded Union soldiers, beside the multitude of Confederates left helpless upon the field. The army hospitals were overcrowded, and in pursuance of the recommendation of Gov. Yates, hospitals were established at Springfield, Peoria, and Quincy.

Within twenty-four hours after the guns of Shiloh had ceased to reverberate among the mountains of Tennessee, Gov. Yates had chartered from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad a steamboat commanded by Col. Charles Goodrich Hammond, and was on his way to the scene of carnage with surgeons, nurses and all necessary medico-surgical appliances and supplies. The governor's coming was most opportune and was hailed by the suffering soldiers and their friends with unspeakable satisfaction. In a few hours the boat was laden with about 300 of the most severely wounded and started on its homeward way. As soon as its precious human cargo had been disposed of in Illinois hos-

pitals, Adj't-Gen. Fuller was despatched with the same boat for another load to be cared for in a like manner. Two other similar and equally successful expeditions followed and the number of wounded soldiers thus brought to northern hospitals, within the reach of friends and home exceeded 1,000. Gov. Yates had said, "We must not let our brave boys think that they are forgotten, but follow them in their many marches, with such things as they need for their comfort, which the government can not supply, and with messages of love and encouragement from home, wherever they go and at whatever cost." To carry out this purpose involved the outlay of immense sums and the labor of many patriotic hands. In order that the work might be properly systematized and intelligently directed, the governor determined to establish a state sanitary bureau and appointed as its chief Col. John Williams, state commissary-general. A board of directors was appointed, consisting of Col. John Williams, William Butler, John P. Reynolds, Robert Irwin, and E. B. Hawley, with Col. John R. Woods as secretary. State agents for the purpose of dispensing relief and distributing supplies were appointed as follows: C. T. Chase and Capt. C. W. Webster at Cairo; J. C. McCoy and A. A. Dunseth at Louisville; Col. Thomas P. Robb at Memphis; Edward I. Eno at Nashville; Dr. J. Weeks and M. E. Worrall at Chattanooga; E. C. Hackett at Devall's Bluff; Maj. John H. Woods at St. Louis; and E. Ransom in the home field.

So efficient and popular had been the work of the officers, that the legislature of 1865 passed a law authorizing the governor to appoint "military state agents" and providing for their compensation. Under this law, with the rank of colonel, were appointed Walter D. B. Morrill, Selah W. King, Jackson M. Sheets, Thomas P. Robb, B. F. Bumgardner, Harry D. Cook, John H. Wickiser, Owen M. Long, M. D., and Newton Crawford, all of whom performed arduous and efficient services. Auxiliary sanitary associations and soldiers aid-societies were formed, and fairs held in aid of the work in nearly every county in the state, the citizens responding with great liberality to all of the many calls made upon them. The labors of the state commission were of incalculable value. Those incapacitated for service were furloughed or discharged and sent home to their families and friends. Their papers were properly made out and their pay collected and sent to them—over $300,000 passing in this way through the hands of the commission. They were lodged on their way in soldiers' homes and were supplied with meals, rations and clothing and furnished with transportation when able to travel. The Chicago branch of the United States sanitary commission was organized Oct. 17, 1861. Its principal

officers and self-sacrificing and indefatigable managers were Isaac Newton Arnold, Mark Skinner, Ezra Butler McCagg, William Hubbard Brown, Dr. Ralph N. Isham, E. W. Blatchford, John W. Foster, James Ward, Cyrus Bentley, Benjamin Wright Raymond, Ira G. Munn, Wesley Munger, Jabez Kent Botsford, James B. Bradwell, Charles Goodrich Hammond, and Thomas Butler Bryan.

Soldiers' homes, relief associations and hospitals were established and agents appointed. Immense sums of money and large quantities of supplies were collected, partly by direct contribution and partly through sanitary fairs and other agencies. In this great work the women of the state were not found wanting, and its success was in no small degree due to their unwearying devotion and noble self-sacrifice. Among those prominently identified with the movement in Chicago and who lent it invaluable aid were Mesdames Daniel P. Livermore, Abram H. Hoge, Henry Sayrs, Jeremiah Porter, Oliver E. Hosmer, Christopher C. Webster, E. W. Blatchford, Myra Bradwell, C. P. Dickinson, and Misses Elizabeth Hawley, Elizabeth Blakie and Jeanie E. McLaren. Through their efforts, in addition to other work for the commission, a female-nurse association was formed, the object of which was to furnish to military hospitals trained nurses. In 1863 was also formed in Chicago, the Ladies relief society to care for the families of soldiers. It was managed by Mesdames Abram H. Hoge, Edward I. Tinkham, C. A. Lamb and Henry D. Smith. Another association of the "stay-at-homes" was the Christian commission, at the head of which in Chicago were John V. Farwell, Tuthill King, Benjamin F. Jacobs, Dwight L. Moody, Samuel P. Farrington, James L. Reynolds, and Phineas L. Underwood. Through this branch $139,019 in cash, stores and publications were distributed. The branch at Peoria distributed $54,863 and that at Springfield $33,756. In every county either branch associations were formed or fairs were held, loyal men and women gave from their own home store-house the best they had, and all that could be spared to minister to the wants of their husbands, fathers, sons, brothers and neighbors in the field.

The favorable influence of the press can not be too strongly emphasized, and many of those who have since become distinguished as editors and writers gained their first laurels as war correspondents of leading daily papers. Among those in Illinois who attained a well-earned reputation as being one of the ablest was Joseph K. C. Forrest. He was a great friend of Gov. Yates, who honored him by appointing him a member of his staff with the rank of colonel. He was the leading Springfield correspondent during the war and when Yates was elected

U. S. senator followed him to Washington. He was an entertaining and brilliant writer.

The universally conceded influence of song upon public sentiment first found recognition in the historic saying of that celebrated Scottish patriot and politician, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, two centuries ago—"Give me the making of the ballads and I care not who makes the laws of a nation." In no single direction, perhaps, were the contributions of Illinoisans to the success of the war more powerful and conspicuous than in that of the songs of the war furnished by two of her citizens. "The Battle-Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," were composed by George F. Root. "Marching Through Georgia," "Kingdom Coming," and "Brave Boys Are They," were the inspired strains of Henry Clay Work, who at the time and for many years afterward was a resident of Chicago. The Century Magazine relates that a Confederate general, a few days after the surrender of Lee, on hearing for the first time these and other songs sung by a Union quartette, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, if we'd had your songs, we'd have licked you out of your boots. Who couldn't have marched or fought with such songs?" Another one remarked: "I shall never forget the first time I heard 'Rally Round the Flag.' 'Twas a nasty night during the 'Seven Days' fight,' I was on picket, when just before taps, some fellow on the other side struck up that song and others joined in the chorus. Tom B. sung out, 'Good heavens, Cap., what are those fellows made of? Here we've licked them six days running, and now on the eve of the seventh they're singing 'Rally Round the Flag.' I tell you that song sounded to me like the 'knell of doom' and my heart went down into my boots, and it has been an up-hill fight with me ever since that night."

And thus through these songs, simple in melody but powerful in their appeal to the patriotic soul, the voice of Illinois was heard in every camp throughout the army; nor in these later days, when the angel of peace spreads her wings over a reunited country has the echo of these songs died away. The inspired strains of these cherished melodies will be heard as long as the Union shall endure, as lasting as the ties which now unite the interests of the North and South.

RECORD OF ILLINOIS REGIMENTS

NOTE.—As already mentioned in the history of Military Affairs, Illinois furnished six regiments for the Mexican war and by courtesy the numbering of regiments in the War for the Union began with No. 7.

Seventh Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., John Cook; Lieut.-Col., Wilford D. Wyatt; Maj., Nicholas Greusel. A number of regiments raised in response to the president's first call for volunteers claimed to be the first ready for the field, but the honor of being the first was finally accorded to Col. Cook, and his regiment became the 7th. Co. A was recruited in the vicinity of Elgin; B at Mattoon, C at Aurora, D at Litchfield, E at Atlanta, F at Bunker Hill, G and I at Springfield, H at Lincoln, and K at Carlinville. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Yates, Springfield, April 25, 1861, for three months. Its term of service was spent about Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, and it was mustered out on July 25, 1861.

Seventh Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., John Cook, Andrew J. Babcock, Richard Rowett; Lieut.-Cols., Andrew J. Babcock, Nicholas Greusel, Richard Rowett, Hector Perrin; Majs., Nicholas Greusel, Richard Rowett, James Monroe, George H. Estabrook, Edward S. Johnson. This regiment was mustered for three years' service July 25, 1861, and proceeded to Ironton, Mo., where it joined the command of Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss. It was with the reconnoitering expedition under Gen Grant in the rear of Columbus, Ky., and during the battle of Belmont was sent to Elliott's mills, just above Columbus. On Feb. 3, 1862, it embarked for Fort Henry and on the 12th for Fort Donelson, taking part in the investment and siege of that place, being in the last charge on the left of the enemy's works with a loss of 3 killed and 19 wounded. It was engaged at the battle of Shiloh as a part of Col. Sweeney's brigade of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace's division; went into action between 9 and 10 a. m. on April 6 and first took position on Duncan's field; drove the enemy in its front across the field but was in turn driven back; was in the line that repulsed the last charge of the enemy that day, and was advanced to a picket line and remained there until relieved by Gen. Buell's command near daylight next morning. It went into action before noon on the 7th and was hotly engaged when the enemy retreated at 3 p. m. In this battle the regiment lost 2 commissioned officers and 15 men killed and 79 wounded. It was engaged up to May 30 with the 3d brigade, 2nd division, and in the center of the right wing, moved upon Corinth, meanwhile having several skirmishes with the enemy. At the battle of Corinth in Oct., 1862, the regiment was engaged both days on the right of the 3d brigade, still in the 2nd division, losing 2 commissioned officers and 6 men killed, 46 wounded and 21 prisoners, who were afterward exchanged and returned to duty. On Dec. 18, it marched to Lexington, Mo., in pursuit of guerrillas. On April 15, 1863, it marched with Gen. Dodge's command through Iuka, Glendale and Burnsville to Bear creek, on the Alabama line, where two days later it drove the enemy from the creek, and as soon as the cavalry had crossed, Cos. C and K pushed forward at a double-quick in support of the battery. The 7th, on the right, killed 12 of the enemy and captured 2 prisoners. On April 28 it crossed Town creek, drove the enemy for 3 miles, and remained on the ground during

the night with the 2nd Ia. infantry, losing during the expedition, 1 man killed by accident. From July 26 to Aug. 5 it was on an expedition in which it captured 42 prisoners, including 1 colonel and 2 captains, also many horses and mules, losing 1 man, accidentally killed. With 100 men of the 10th Mo. cavalry it again went out and had several skirmishes, capturing 20 prisoners. On Sept. 26 it commenced a four days' expedition with the 7th Kan. cavalry and had some very brisk skirmishes, capturing 30 prisoners and several horses and mules. On Oct. 26, it proceeded to Iuka and there guarded approaches until Nov. 6, when it marched to Eastport, crossed the Tennessee river, moved on the flanks of Dodge's command, capturing horses, etc., and fighting guerrillas until Nov. 12, when it camped at Pulaski. On Nov. 17 to 19, it scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing 30 prisoners, and on the 21st it was ordered to Corinth, but returned to Pulaski, capturing 25 prisoners. The 7th infantry reënlisted as veterans at Pulaski, Dec. 22, 1863, was mustered in Jan. 6, 1864, and left immediately for Illinois on a 30 days' furlough. Returning to the scenes of carnage the regiment was divided into three detachments—four companies at Florence, two at Sweetwater, and four at Center Star. On the morning of May 7, Gen. Roddey's Confederate brigade crossed the Tennessee, between Sweetwater and Center Star, and attacked the companies at Florence and Sweetwater. After 6 hours' severe fighting against ten times their number, the companies were obliged to retire with a loss of 3 officers and 32 men wounded and captured. On May 13, the regiment returned with the 9th Ohio cavalry and drove the Confederates across the Tennessee, capturing a number of prisoners. On July 29 the non-veteran officers and men were mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. On Oct. 3, 1864, the 4th division, 15th army corps (to which the 7th was attached), was ordered to Allatoona to assist in the defense of that important station, then threatened by Hood's army. On the morning of the 5th the works were attacked by Gen. French's Confederate division, numbering 6,000 men. The 7th, armed with the Henry rifle (or 16-shooter), did gallant and fearful work, successfully repelling four separate charges made by the desperate and hungry enemy on the line, though its torn and bleeding ranks told at what a fearful cost. Its colors, under which fell many a gallant bearer that day, were never lowered. Thirty-eight men were killed and 67 wounded. The enemy, unable to stand against this gallant little band of defenders, fled, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the field. The regiment then joined Sherman, accompanied him to the sea and up through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Salkahatchie swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 9, 1865.

Eighth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Richard J. Oglesby; Lieut.-Col., Frank L. Rhodes; Maj., John P. Post. On April 25, 1861, this regiment was organized at Springfield and mustered in for three months' service. The regiment was immediately sent to Cairo. Cos. A and D, in command of Capt. Isaac Pugh, were sent to Big Muddy river to guard the railroad bridge, as there was danger of its destruction by Confederate sympathizers to prevent the transportation of troops and supplies. Relieved by other troops, these companies rejoined the regiment at Cairo. The regiment remained at Cairo during its term of service and was mustered out on July 25, 1861.

Eighth Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., Richard J. Oglesby, Frank L. Rhodes, John P. Post, Josiah A. Sheetz; Lieut.-Cols., Frank L. Rhodes, John P. Post, Robert H. Sturgess, Josiah A. Sheetz, Lloyd Wheaton; Majs., John P. Post, Robert H. Sturgess, Herman Leib, Josiah A. Sheetz, Lloyd Wheaton, Noah W. Dennison. On July 25, 1861, this regiment was reorganized and mustered in for three years' service.

It remained at Cairo until October, when it was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. With other troops it made expeditions to Cape Girardeau, Commerce, Bloomfield and Norfolk, Mo., Paducah and Blandville, Ky., and joined the feint on Columbus in January. On Feb. 2, 1862, it was taken up the Tennessee river to a point near Fort Henry and on the 5th it reconnoitered the enemy's position, approaching near enough to attack and drive in his outpost. It was among the first to enter the fort after its reduction by the gunboats. In the movement on Fort Donelson it was in the advance of the column, where it met a strong outpost of the enemy about noon, but a few volleys dislodged and drove them toward their intrenchments. On Feb. 14 the regiment was in position near the Dover road, with pickets thrown well to the front in constant action with those of the enemy. The ensuing night was one of intense cold, with sleet and snow, and at early dawn on the 15th the enemy attacked. The men were quickly in line, and although stiffened and suffering with the cold, they met the first onset and stood their ground for about 3 hours, when, ammunition exhausted and the brigade to the right giving way, they were forced to retire, losing in this battle 57 killed, 191 wounded and 10 missing. When called into line for the impending battle of Shiloh, 25 officers and 453 enlisted men responded. At once they received a fierce attack from the enemy, but held their ground. The fight became furious and the regiment was forced back, but recovering and reforming, it drove the enemy back over the ground it had lost. It was in the front lines that moved against the enemy early the next morning and performed its share in the battle of the day. Near the close of the second day's fight the regiment, with the 18th Ill., charged upon and captured a Confederate battery which was pouring a destructive fire into the Union lines, some of the gunners being killed at their posts. The regiment lost at Shiloh 26 killed, 95 wounded and 11 missing. In the movement against Corinth it experienced the fatigues of the approach, following closely the advanced troops and being often thrown far out to cover the right of the line. On April 25, 1863, it marched out through Richmond and to Perkins' landing, thence to De Shroon's landing, crossed the river to Bruinsburg, and took part in the stubborn battle of Port Gibson. It was in line of battle at Raymond and won great distinction by charging the enemy and relieving the center, which was hard pressed. In this engagement it lost 6 killed and 15 wounded. It took part in the capture of Jackson and the bloody battle of Champion's hill. In this battle the brigade in which was the 8th was moved to the extreme right of the line and it charged up the hill on the northern slope, capturing a battery of 6 guns with horses and caissons. The regiment took part in the general assaults on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, did its share of the work incident to the approach on Fort hill, and was in the trenches on June 25, when the mine was fired under the fort, ready to push through the opening and enter the Confederate lines. After the surrender the regiment, being in Logan's division nearest the enemy's works, was among the first troops to enter the town. In October it moved with the 17th army corps towards Canton, Miss., and in an engagement near Brownsville lost 2 men wounded. Picket guard and patrol duty and drill occupied the time until Feb. 3, 1864, when it moved with Gen. Sherman to Meridian, Miss., having several encounters with small bands of the enemy on the march and doing its share of foraging on the country. On March 24 the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization and was sent on furlough to Camp Butler, Ill. Returning to the field, it formed part of the expedition to Jackson, Miss., and occupied that place in July. Returning towards Vicksburg, it found the enemy in considerable force in position to dispute the march and skirmished until dark. At daylight the following morning it charged upon the Confederates and drove them

from their position, opening the road and permitting the safe passage of the wagon train. In this spirited action the casualties were 3 killed, 21 wounded and 2 missing. On March 26, 1865, the regiment reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort, where it intrenched and for 4 days worked in the approaches to the fort, having frequent engagements with the enemy and losing a number of men in killed and wounded. It took part in the grand assault on the fort, doing gallant service and planting its colors first on the earthworks, its loss in this charge being 10 killed and 54 wounded. On April 12 it was sent across the bay, and marching on the shell road was the first to enter the city of Mobile. The regiment spent the following summer in Texas engaged in guard duty, and late in the fall was ordered to Alexandria, La., where it remained until the spring of 1866, and was then ordered to Baton Rouge, where on May 4, 1866, it was mustered out and sent to Springfield, Ill.

Ninth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., Eleazer A. Paine; Lieut.-Col., Augustus Mersy; Maj., Jesse J. Phillips. On April 25, 1861, the 9th Ill. infantry was mustered into the service at Springfield for the term of three months, being one of the six regiments organized under the first call of the president at the commencement of the war. Six companies—A, B, C, D, E and F—were from St. Clair county; G, I and K from Madison, and H from Montgomery. The regiment was ordered to Cairo, where it was stationed on garrison duty until the close of the term of service, July 26, 1861, when it was mustered out.

Ninth Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., Eleazer A. Paine, Augustus Mersy; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus Mersy, Jesse J. Prillips; Majs., Jesse J. Phillips, John H. Kuhn. This regiment was organized at Cairo with Cos. B, C, D and F from St. Clair county; A and I from Madison; H from Montgomery; G from Pulaski; K from Alexander, and E from St. Clair and Mercer. On the night of Sept. 5, 1861, Gen Grant moved with the 9th and 12th infantry from Cairo to Paducah, taking possession of that city early on the morning of the 6th, thus defeating a similar movement on the part of the Confederates only 5 or 6 hours. On Oct. 15 about 300 men of the 9th moved up the Cumberland river on a steamboat convoyed by the gunboat "Conestoga," landed at night a few miles north of Eddyville, Ky., and at sunrise next morning attacked about 200 Confederates at Saratoga, killing and wounding from 10 to 15, and capturing about 36 prisoners. In this engagement the 9th had 3 men wounded. On Feb. 5, 1862, the regiment, save Co. H which was left as provost guard at Paducah, embarked on steamboats to a point 5 miles below Fort Henry, landing on the left bank of the Tennessee river and moving with the column to attack Fort Heiman, opposite Fort Henry, while the latter place was attacked by the gunboats and first division. About 600 men of the 9th reported for duty at the battle of Fort Donelson, where the loss sustained was 35 killed, 160 wounded and 6 prisoners. The regiment was at Shiloh, where it was engaged until driven back about 2 p. m. on the first day, being unable to flank the enemy because of a wide gap to the left. After procuring a new supply of ammunition, it was again engaged until nightfall. The regiment went into the fight with 578 present for duty, and sustained a loss of 61 killed, 300 wounded and 5 prisoners, 3 of the prisoners being wounded, thus showing a loss of killed and wounded unparalleled by the history of any regiment during the war, which sufficiently attests its gallantry. It took part in the advance on Corinth and was on garrison duty there, except on occasional reconnoissances, until the second battle of Corinth in October, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 20 killed, 82 wounded and 57 prisoners. In March, 1863, the 9th was mounted, and on April 14 it moved with a cavalry brigade composed of the 10th Mo., 7th Kan. and a battalion of the 15th Ill. on a scout in north Alabama, the purpose of which was to

make a feint until the expedition of Col. Streight, who was making a raid around Chattanooga, could pass the cavalry of the enemy. This feint caused the brigade to be engaged in several skirmishes, in one of which one company of the 9th moved to an exposed position under an order of the brigade commander and was captured. The loss of the regiment during this expedition was 5 wounded and 59 prisoners. During this scout it was engaged in five unimportant skirmishes and was on the march 18 days. From May 26 to 31 it was engaged as part of the cavalry force on a raid from Corinth to Florence, Ala., for the purpose of destroying certain factories there. In this raid the 9th was engaged in several skirmishes. It was out on scout from June 8 to 11 in western Tennessee, and from the 12th to the 22nd it was engaged in a raid through north Mississippi to Ripley, New Albany, Pontotoc and other points, being engaged during this raid in several sharp encounters with the enemy, particularly at Meed creek swamps. From July 8 to 15 it was on a continuous scout in western Tennessee, having several skirmishes and a sharp encounter at Jackson. On Aug. 12 it formed a part of a column of cavalry concentrated at Oxford, Miss., and made a raid to Grenada, where was destroyed 60 locomotives, 450 cars and a large supply of Confederate stores. On the 24th the regiment returned to camp at Pocahontas, having been engaged on a most arduous march and in several slight skirmishes. During the months of September and October it was constantly moving in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi, with occasional skirmishes, one at Salem, Miss., being a hot fight, and another at Wyatt, Miss., was a spirited encounter. The casualties from the time the regiment was mounted to Oct. 30, 1863, were 9 killed and 37 wounded. From Nov. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864, the regiment was almost constantly moving and had frequent engagements, particularly at Moulton, Athens, Florence and Flint river, in each of which several men were killed and wounded. During the Atlanta campaign the 9th was engaged in scouting on the flanks of the army until the close of the term of service in July, 1864.

Ninth Infantry (Consolidated).—Lieut.-Cols., Jesse J. Phillips, Samuel T. Hughes; Maj., William Padon. While at Decatur, Ala., in April, 1864, about 40 of the men belonging to the original 9th Ill. infantry reënlisted as veterans, and these, with 105 who were termed as deserters, and 103 who were transferred from the 128th, together with a few recruits, altogether numbering about 250 men, were by authority consolidated into a battalion of seven companies. This battalion moved with the army to Savannah; thence to North Carolina, where the Confederate forces surrendered, being constantly on the flank or in advance of the army. The consolidated regiment was mustered out July 9, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

Tenth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Cols., Benjamin M. Prentiss, James D. Morgan; Lieut.-Cols., James D. Morgan, Charles H. Adams; Maj., Charles H. Adams. The 10th Ill. infantry was one of the six regiments called for by the governor's order of April 16, 1861. It was formed from the first four companies that reported at Springfield, April 20, 1861, which were ordered to Cairo on the 22nd, and there, with three other infantry and three artillery companies, the regiment was organized and mustered by Capt. John Pope on April 29, 1861, into the U. S. service for three months. The early promotion of Col. Prentiss to the rank of brigadier made Morgan colonel and Adams lieutenant-colonel. Thus organized, it remained at Cairo on garrison duty during its three months' service, twice making movements of reconnoissance, one toward Columbus, Ky., and again to Benton, Mo.

Tenth Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., James D. Morgan, John Tillson; Lieut.-Cols., John Tillson, McLean F. Wood, David Gil-

lespie; Majs., John Tillson, Francis A. Dallam, Joseph G. Rowland, Charles S. Cowan, Samuel J. Wilson, George A. Race. This regiment was mustered into the three years' service July 29, 1861, at Cairo; thence was soon removed to Mound City, Ill., where it remained through the winter, taking part in Jan., 1862, in the movement of Grant's forces toward Columbus and Paducah. In February it was stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., and while there had a brisk engagement with Jeff Thompson's troopers, near Sikeston, Mo., taking several prisoners and 2 field pieces. It engaged in the siege of New Madrid, and in a night movement on March 12 advanced on the place, drove in the enemy's pickets, established earthworks and planted 4 field pieces commanding the Confederate forts, without raising alarm until daylight, when the Federal fire opened. During the next day it lay under the fire of the enemy's two forts and five gunboats and made sorties in which 3 men were killed. On April 7 it crossed the river from New Madrid in the advance of Pope's army, intercepted Confederates retreating from Island No. 10, bringing to surrender at Tiptonville Gen. Mackall with several thousand men and a large amount of field artillery and small arms. It took part in the movements of Pope's army in the advance on Corinth, had a brisk fight in forcing a passage through Four-mile swamp, losing 2 men killed and 5 wounded, capturing 15 and killing an equal number of the enemy. The regiment entered Corinth on May 30 and thence pursued the enemy to Booneville. On Aug. 31 the regiment marched from Tuscumbia, Ala., by way of Florence, Athens and Columbia, to Nashville and had 5 men killed by guerrillas on the march. It reached Nashville Sept. 12, and remained there most of the time until July, 1863, with occasional movements in the neighborhood. On Oct. 1, 1863, with the 10th Mich., 60th Ill., and a section of an Ohio battery, in connection with McCook's cavalry, it made a forced march of 28 miles from Bridgeport up the Sequatchie valley, driving out Wheeler's cavalry which had raided Federal supply trains and destroyed nearly 1,200 wagons, 110 of them laden with ordnance stores. On Nov. 24 it crossed the Tennessee river on pontoons and supported Sherman's attack on Missionary ridge. It closely pursued Hardee's retreating column and at Chickamauga Station captured 20 of the rear-guard and scattered the Confederate transportation trains. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization; 394 were mustered as veterans on the 8th and left on the 11th for a 30-days' furlough, rendezvousing at Quincy. Returning again to the field, the regiment remained in quarters at Rossville, Ga., until May 2, when it broke camp and moved with Sherman's army towards Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta it encamped at that city until Oct. 4, when it followed Hood northward to Gaylesville, Ala., thence returned to Marietta, Ga., where it received 200 recruits and started on the "March to the Sea." It participated in the movements of the Army of the Tennessee on this march, ending with the taking of Savannah. Joining in the Carolina campaign, it remained at Pocotaligo until Jan. 30, when it moved up on the right bank of the river and effected a crossing at Rivers' bridge on Feb. 3, with a loss of 40 men, the 3d brigade, to which the regiment was attached, being in the advance and losing about 125 men. The regiment marched to Midway on the Augusta & Charleston railroad; crossed South Edisto at Binnaker's bridge, throwing over a pontoon in face of the enemy, and by wading after dark over one-third of a mile through the "lake," took the position of the enemy in the flank, drove him from his intrenchments and captured several prisoners and a caisson. The regiment passed with the army through Orangeburg to Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, skirmishing and destroying railroad, and thence to Fayetteville, N. C. At the Cape Fear river the enemy's cavalry was driven back with a loss of 1 lieutenant and 5 men killed. The regiment then pushed on toward

Goldsboro and when the 14th corps was attacked at Bentonville, the 10th joined it by a forced night march and took part in the battle. The loss of the regiment on this occasion was about 60, of whom 11 were killed; and of the brigade over 100. After Johnston's surrender the regiment moved to Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, where it participated in the grand review. It was mustered out on July 4, 1865, and the men received their final discharge and pay July 11, 1865, at Chicago, Ill.

Eleventh Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., William H. L. Wallace; Lieut.-Col., J. Warren Filler; Maj., Thomas E. G. Ransom. This regiment was first called into service under the proclamation of the president April 16, 1861. It was organized at Springfield and mustered into service April 30, 1861, for three months, by Capt Pope. During this term of service the regiment was stationed at Villa Ridge, Ill., to June 20, then removed to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained performing garrison and field duty until July 30, when it was mustered out. During the three months' term the lowest aggregate was 882, the highest 933, and at the muster-out it was 916.

Eleventh Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Cols., William H. L. Wallace, Thomas E. G. Ransom, Garrett Nevins, James H. Coates; Lieut.-Cols., J. Warren Filler, Thomas E. G. Ransom, Garrett Nevins, James H. Coates, Lloyd D. Waddell, Nathaniel C. Kenyon; Majs., Thomas E. G. Ransom, Garrett Nevins, Smith D. Atkins, James H. Coates, Lloyd D. Waddell, George C. McKee, Samuel O. Lewis. Upon the remuster of this regiment for the three years' service on July 13, 1861, the enrollment was 288, but during the months of August, September, October and November, it was recruited to an aggregate of 801. In the meantime it was doing garrison and field duty, and participating in the expeditions toward New Madrid, Charleston, Mo., to Bloomfield, Mo., via Commerce, returning via Cape Girardeau. On Jan. 7 and 8, 1862, it joined an expedition to Charleston, Mo., skirmishing with a portion of the command of Jeff. Thompson, and from Jan. 13 to 20 took part in the reconnoissance of Columbus, Ky., under Gen. Grant. Jan. 25 to 28 it was in the movement to Sikestown, Mo. On Feb. 2, the regiment embarked on transports for Fort Henry and participated in the campaign against that place. At Fort Donelson it was heavily engaged with the enemy for 5 hours and out of about 500 engaged lost 329 killed, wounded and missing, of whom 72 were killed and 182 wounded. It participated in the battle of Shiloh, losing 27 killed and wounded out of 150 engaged. It partook in the movement on and siege of Corinth, marched thence to Jackson, Tenn., at which place it made headquarters until Aug. 2, in the meantime participating in two engagements early in July toward Trenton, Tenn., and later to Lexington, Tenn. From Nov. 24, 1862, to Jan. 12, 1863, the regiment participated in the campaign in northern Mississippi, marching via Tallahatchie, where the regiment was engaged in a sharp skirmish; thence to Abbeville; then 7 miles below Oxford; thence to Holly Springs, Moscow and Memphis, Tenn. On April 26 the regiment moved with the column via Richmond, Perkins' landing, Grand Gulf, Raymond and the Black river to the rear of Vicksburg, arriving before the works on May 18. It engaged in assaults on the enemy's works and was in the advance in the siege until the surrender, losing in the siege and assault 1 field officer killed, 3 line officers wounded and 40 men killed and wounded. The regiment made its headquarters at Vicksburg until July 29, 1864, in the meantime engaging in the expedition up the Yazoo river to Greenwood, Miss., having a skirmish at Liverpool heights, losing 4 killed and 9 wounded. It was in action at Yazoo City, losing 1 line officer killed, 8 men killed, 24 wounded and 12 missing; was then on the expedition to Yazoo City, Benton and Vaughn's station, Miss., taking prominent part in three important skirmishes; was next with an expedi-

tion to Jackson, Miss., under Maj.-Gen. Slocum, during which it was engaged with the enemy three times. From March 17 to April 12, 1865, the regiment was engaged in the operations against Mobile, Ala., marching from Fort Morgan, participating in the investment and final capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and in the assault on the latter. On April 12 it marched into and took possession of the city of Mobile, staying there until May 27 and then embarked on transport and moved via Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans. It was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 14, 1865, and left for Springfield, Ill., for payment and final discharge. Its loss during the service in killed in battle and died of wounds amounted to 149.

Twelfth Infantry (Three Months' Service).—Col., John McArthur; Lieut.-Col., Augustus L. Chetlain; Maj., William D. Williams. This regiment was organized at Springfield and was ordered to Cairo, where it formed part of the garrison, the other regiments being the 8th, 9th and 10th. During this three months' service the work of the soldier was made up of fatigue duty, building barracks, clearing off parade grounds, building fort defenses and the redan earthwork where the Ohio river unites with the Mississippi, to guard the confluence of those rivers from the possible advance of Confederate gunboats. The monotony of this period was broken only by one incident, a march into the swamps back of Commerce, Mo., after Jeff Thompson. The marching column was composed of battalions from the several regiments, including one from the 12th. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 1, 1861.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., John McArthur, Augustus L. Chetlain; Lieut.-Cols., Augustus L. Chetlain, Arthur C. Ducat, Henry Van Sellar; Majs., William D. Williams, Arthur C. Ducat, James R. Hugunin, Wheelock S. Merriman. The 12th infantry was mustered into the U. S. service for three years on Aug. 1, 1861. The regiment remained at Cairo, where it was organized, until Sept. 5, 1861, when with the 9th Ill. infantry it moved up to and occupied Paducah, being the first Union troops there. Four companies of the 12th occupied Smithland, Ky., until Jan. 25, 1862, and were engaged in the demonstration against Columbus, 46 miles from Paducah, during the Belmont battle. The regiment endured the cold, snow, hunger and fatigue of the movement against Fort Donelson, forming with the 9th and 41st Ill. McArthur's brigade, which suffered so terribly, but fought so nobly on Feb. 15. The loss of the regiment in that engagement was 19 killed, 58 wounded and 10 missing. It took part in the terrible battle of Shiloh, being engaged nearly all of the two days, with a loss of 109 killed and wounded and 7 missing. It moved with the army on Corinth and was engaged in the siege of that place, doing its share of picket and fatigue duty, extending saps, etc. After the evacuation the regiment was sent with Gen. Pope in pursuit of the enemy. It was engaged in the battle of Corinth the following October and took a very conspicuous and brilliant part. Supported by a small part of the 50th and 52nd Ill. infantry it drove the enemy from the works, captured a stand of colors, and turned the guns of a captured battery upon the enemy. The division of which it was a part lost more than half of the men that were lost during the day, the regiment losing 17 killed, 80 wounded, and 15 missing. In April, 1863, the enemy attacked Glendale, an outpost 12 miles from Corinth, and the regiment 225 strong, was ordered as reinforcement, but the attack was repulsed before it reached the field and it returned to Corinth. On Jan. 16, 1864, the members of the regiment reënlisted as veterans and two days later started for Camp Butler, Ill., on a 30-day furlough. Returning to the field, the regiment started on the Atlanta campaign early in May, and from that time till the fall of Atlanta was actively engaged. In October it was in the battle of Allatoona, losing 57 in killed and wounded out of

161 muskets taken into action. On Nov. 11 it left Rome, Ga., and started on the "march to the sea," passing through Kingston, Cartersville, Cassville, Allatoona, Acworth, Big Shanty and Marietta, arriving at Atlanta Nov. 15. The next day it resumed the march through Jonesboro, McDonough and Jackson, crossed the Ocmulgee river at Seven Islands cotton factory, then passed through Monticello, Hillsboro and Clinton, having 1 man captured at the latter place by Wheeler's cavalry, and encamped near Gordon on the 24th. On the 25th it passed through Irwinton, crossed the Oconee river, where some opposition was offered by the enemy, on via Irwin's cross-roads, Wrightsville, the head waters of the Ohoopee river, through Summerville, camping on Scull's creek, 4 miles from Millen, on Dec. 2. It marched to the Ogeechee canal on the 9th and found the enemy in force 4 miles from the canal, but he was soon flanked out of his position, leaving a "Blakesley gun" of English manufacture in possession of the regiment. It participated in the Carolina campaign and was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, losing 2 men wounded, and on March 22, moved into the enemy's works. After the surrender of Johnston it marched up through Virginia, passed in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., John B. Wyman, Adam B. Gorgas; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Parks, Adam B. Gorgas, Frederick W. Partridge; Majs., Frederick W. Partridge, Douglas R. Bushnell, James M. Beardsley. The 13th infantry was one of the regiments organized under the act known as the "Ten Regiment Bill." It was composed of companies as follows: I from Cook county, H from Kane county, K from Du Page county, E and F from DeKalb county, A and C from Lee county, B and G from Whiteside county, and D from Rock Island county. The regiment was mustered into the state service on April 21, and into the U. S. service on May 24, 1861, at Camp Dement, Dixon, Ill., for three years or during the war. It was the first regiment organized from the then 2nd Congressional district of the state and was composed of as good citizens as northern Illinois contained, many that enlisted as privates rising to field officers in later regiments. Its colonel, John B. Wyman, organized and commanded the "Chicago Light Guards," the first crack corps the Garden City ever had, and he soon brought the 13th to a degree in proficiency in drill and soldierly deportment that was never excelled by any regiment with which it was afterward associated. On June 16 it was ordered to Caseyville, Ill., 10 miles east of St. Louis, and on July 5 it passed through St. Louis to Rolla, Mo., where it remained until the spring of 1862. It was a part of Gen. Sherman's army in his attack upon Chickasaw bluffs and from that time on was a part of the noted 15th army corps, commanded so long by Gen. Sherman in person. In the second day's fight at Chickasaw bluffs the regiment was a part of Gen. F. P. Blair's brigade that distinguished itself by approaching nearer to the Confederate works than any other command in that part of the field. The losses to the regiment on that day were 183 in killed and wounded. It was present at the capture of Arkansas Post, after which it returned to Young's point opposite Vicksburg. While there, Gen. Steele's division, of which the 13th was a part, made a very successful raid to Greenville, Miss., and up Deer creek, driving the Confederates out of that region and destroying an immense quantity of corn intended for the Confederate garrison at Vicksburg. It was with Gen. Grant's army that crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf below Vicksburg, participated in several of the battles in the rear of Vicksburg and in the capture of Jackson, and was with Gen. Sherman's corps on the right of the army during the siege of Vicksburg. It was with Gen. Steele's division in the fruitless assault on the Confederate works in May, when it suffered severely. It was present at the second capture of Jackson and

moved still further east to Brandon, where the pursuit of Gen. Johnston ended, when with the remainder of the command the regiment returned to the Black river and went into camp. It marched from Memphis to Chattanooga, the journey being a continuous fight, as the Confederates tried every way in their power to prevent Sherman from joining Grant's army. It was with Gen. Osterhaus' division, temporarily attached to Gen. Hooker's command at the battle of Missionary ridge, where the regiment captured 2,500 prisoners, then followed the retreating forces to Rossville, where the enemy was overtaken and a severe skirmish ensued. From there the Confederates were driven to Ringgold gap, where they massed their batteries to protect their retreat. Osterhaus' division formed in line of battle, the 13th being directly in front of the gap and the masked batteries. The regiment and division held their ground till their ammunition gave out, and were finally relieved by the 14th army corps. The losses of the regiment in this battle were 67. The term of enlistment being so nearly expired it was not taken on the march to the sea, but was left to guard the communications in the rear. On June 18, 1864, it was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., having served three years and two months.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Palmer, Cyrus Hall; Lieut.-Cols., Amory K. Johnson, William Cam; Majs., Jonathan Morris, John F. Nolte. The 14th was one of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill," which anticipated the requirements of the general government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional district in the state for 30 days, unless sooner required for service by the United States. The companies were enlisted as follows: A by Capt. Thompson, Cass county; B by Capt. Hall, Shelby county; C by Capt. Corman, Macoupin county; D by Capt. Bryant, Greene county; E by Capt. Johnson, Menard county; F by Capt. Littlefield, Jersey county; G by Capt. Reiner, Sangamon county; H by Capt. Simpson, Christian county; I by Capt. Morris, Morgan county; K by Capt. Cam, Scott county. This gave one company from each county in what was then the 6th Congressional district. The companies met at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, May 11, 1861, and were mustered into the state service, and on the 25th of the same month the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, for three years. The field officers were elected by ballot, officers and soldiers all voting. The regiment remained at Camp Duncan for instruction until the latter part of June, then proceeded to Quincy, Ill., and from there to Missouri, where in connection with the 16th Ill. infantry it did good service in keeping down the spirit of rebellion. The Confederate force under Martin E. Green was dispersed, and James Green, U. S. senator, a fomenter of secession, was captured and paroled. In the sanguinary engagement of Shiloh, when the regiment first smelt powder from the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors came out of that bloody conflict with 42 bullet holes through them, fully attesting the gallantry of the 14th in that memorable struggle. In the grand charge on the afternoon of April 7, which was the consummation of that splendid victory over the hosts of the Confederacy, the 14th Ill. was in the advance. The regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth and in the glorious victory that followed 8 hours' hard fighting at the village of Metamora on the Hatchie river in October. Early in the spring of 1863 the command was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege. Then it accompanied the exepdition to Jackson, Miss., and took part in the siege until its evacuation. In August it proceeded to Natchez and formed part of the force which marched across the swamps of northeastern Louisiana to Harrisonburg, on Wachita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where the ram "Queen of the West" had been sunk the spring before, and it ac-

companied Gen. Sherman on his Meridian raid. After the return of the regiment a large portion reënlisted as veterans, though its time would have expired in a few months. Returning from the North, where it had been on veteran furlough, it formed a part of the army in the advance on Atlanta, and there the 14th and 15th Ill., ever together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated in the "14th and 15th Ill. Veteran Battalion."

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas J. Turner, George C. Rogers; Lieut.-Cols., Edward F. Ellis, George C. Rogers, James Rany; Majs., William R. Goddard, James Rany, Adam Nase, Rufus C. McEathron. The 15th was raised under the "Ten Regiment Act," in the 1st Congressional district. Co. A was from McHenry county, B, Winnebago county, C, Boone county, D, McHenry county, G, Stephenson county, H, Ogle county, I, Lake county, and K, from Carroll county. The regiment was organized at Freeport and mustered into the U. S. service on May 24, 1861, being one of the first regiments from the state sworn into that service for the three years' term. After electing officers, organizing and drilling for some time, the regiment proceeded to Alton, Ill., remaining there six weeks for instruction. In July it left Alton by steamboat for St. Charles, Mo., thence by rail to Mexico, Mo., where it remained for a time in company with the 21st Ill. infantry, commanded by Col. U. S. Grant. It went to Jefferson barracks, and thence by rail to Rolla, Mo., where it arrived in time to cover Gen. Sigel's retreat from Wilson's creek. It also assisted in the capture of 1,300 Confederates a few miles from Sedalia. On Feb. 1, 1862, the regiment marched to Jefferson City, moved thence by rail to St. Louis, where it embarked on transports for Fort Donelson and arrived in time to take part in the surrender. At the battle of Shiloh it was in Veatch's brigade, Hurlbut's division, the first line of battle. Hardly had the brigade taken position when a Confederate column, massed three lines deep, deployed from the woods on the left and front, and with the "rebel yell" that echoed through the surrounding forest, charged on in double-quick. For more than one hour the regiment held its position, fighting as gallantly as any troops could fight in the terrible struggle, called by the Confederates the "Hornet's Nest," and disputed inch by inch the advance and the incessant attacks of the best troops in the Confederate service. Owing to the want of support, the regiment was compelled to withdraw and take up a new position. As soon as a new line was formed (the 14th Ill. on the left of the 15th), and when the enemy had approached sufficiently near, these two regiments, acting as one man, rose and delivered a rapid, well-aimed and destructive fire, full into the massed ranks of the enemy, soon convincing the latter that that was not the way to the landing. At the second attack these two regiments received the first shock and for 3 hours were in that awful gap, without giving ground, where the Confederates sacrificed more than 2,000 as brave men as ever trod the battle-field in the unavailing effort to drive them from their position. This baptism of blood cemented the two regiments which were always afterward brigaded and served together during the remainder of the war, and were discharged at the same time and place. The 15th was in the hottest of the fight both days of the bloody battle, but not a man faltered in his duty or failed to perform all that was required of him. The two regiments that were led by Gen. Grant in person in the final charge on the 7th, were the 14th and 15th Ill. This detachment moved forward and when within range delivered its fire, then with fixed bayonets charged at the double-quick. The raking fire, however, had done its work and the Confederate army had fled. The 15th lost in this engagement 250 men, killed and wounded; there are more of the "known dead" of this regiment buried

in the national cemetery at Pittsburg landing, than of any other regiment, and many died of wounds in hospitals at home. The regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., losing a number of men killed and wounded; was on the extreme left at the engagement on the Hatchie river in October; forced the enemy from his position on Metamora hill; charged the enemy in connection with other troops, routing and scattering his formation in the wildest confusion, and driving him to the river bank, the 15th capturing one 4-gun battery and about 300 men at this point, while many jumped into the river and were drowned. The 15th charged across the Hatchie bridge on a run, and formed the first line on the left of the road, the 14th forming on the right of the 15th. The two regiments charged the enemy in the timber, driving him from a strong position, capturing another battery crowning the crest of the hill, and soon the enemy was in full flight, looking for a new place to retreat across the Hatchie. The 15th lost on that day over 50 men in killed and wounded. It then returned to Bolivar, thence to Lagrange, thence with Gen. Grant down through Mississippi to Coffeeville, returning to Lagrange and Memphis. At Vicksburg it took an active part in all the movements during the siege of that place, losing many in killed and wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg it marched with Sherman to Jackson, Miss., then returned to Vicksburg and embarked on a boat for Natchez, marched thence to Kingston, returned to Natchez, then to Harrisonburg, La., capturing Fort Beauregard on the Wachita river, and later went into winter quarters at Vicksburg. There the regiment reënlisted as veterans, remaining until Feb. 1, 1864, when it moved with Gen. Sherman through Mississippi. At Chamipon's hill it had a severe engagement with a body of Confederates, charged them several times during the day, and each time drove them from their position. In March the reënlisted portion of the regiment went home on veteran furlough and upon returning to the field joined Gen. Sherman's army in the movement toward Atlanta, during which the 15th and 14th Ill. regiments were consolidated.

Veteran Battalion, 14th and 15th Infantry.—Col., George C. Rogers; Lieut.-Col., Lemuel O. Gilman; Majs., Rufus C. McEathron, Carlos C. Cox. This battalion was detailed to guard railroad communications at and near Acworth, Ga., a most important and dangerous duty, as it was the only route by which Gen. Sherman could supply his immense army with subsistence, etc. In the month of Oct., 1864, when the Confederate Gen. Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, several of the battalion were killed and the major part of the remainder captured and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted and on the grand March to the Sea acted as scouts. They were continually in the advance, being the first to drive the Confederate pickets into Savannah. During the long and weary march through the Carolinas, the battalion was on duty day and night, constantly in the presence of the enemy, and gaining notoriety as skirmishers. It was the first to enter Cheraw, S. C., Fayetteville, N. C., and also took part in the battle of Bentonville. At Goldsboro, N. C., the battalion organization was discontinued, a sufficient number of organized companies of recruits having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, N. C., to fill up the two regiments.

Fourteenth (Reorganized) Infantry (Three Years' Service).—Col., Cyrus Hall; Lieut.-Col., Malcomb H. Copeland; Maj., Carlos C. Cox. After the capitulation of Johnston, the reorganized 14th regiment marched to Washington, D. C., where, on May 24, it took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. It afterward proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, Ky., thence by river to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and thence marched to Fort Kearny, Neb., and return. It was mustered out at Fort

Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 16, 1865, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 22, where the regiment received final payment and discharge. The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the number mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480.

Fifteenth (Reorganized) Infantry.—Col., George C. Rogers; Lieut.-Col., Lemuel O. Gilman; Maj., Joseph Develin. The campaign of Gen. Sherman ended with the surrender of Gen. Johnston. The reorganized 15th regiment then marched with the army to Washington, D. C., via Richmond and Fredericksburg and participated in the grand review at Washington, after which it remained there two weeks. It then proceeded by rail and steamboat to Louisville, Ky., and remained in the latter city two weeks. It was then detached from the 4th division, 17th army corps, and proceeded by steamer to St. Louis, thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., arriving there on July 1. It joined the army serving on the plains and arrived at Fort Kearny on Aug. 14, but was ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1, 1865, where the regiment was mustered out of service and placed en-route for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge—having served four years and four months. The total membership of the regiment aggregated 1,963, and 640 names were on the rolls at the date of muster-out.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Robert F. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel Wilson, James B. Cahill, Charles D. Kerr; Majs., Samuel M. Hays, Charles Petrie. This regiment was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Quincy, Ill., May 24, 1861, under the "Ten-Regiment Act." On June 12 it moved to Grand river as railroad guard, after which it was scattered along the line of the road on guard duty. On July 10, Col. Smith's force was attacked at Monroe Station by 1,600 mounted Confederates, but he held his position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the enemy retired. On the 16th the regiment lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded at Caldwell Station. On Aug. 20, it moved under Gen. Hurlbut to Kirksville and then in pursuit of Gen. Green, arriving at Hannywell on Sept. 1. On Sept. 10 it was ordered to St. Joseph, Mo., and on the 14th, with the 3d Ia. infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City. In the battle of New Madrid the 16th supported the siege guns, and on April 7, 1862, it was landed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, with the 10th Ill., following the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tenn., where several thousand prisoners, a large amount of artillery, small arms and ammunition were captured. The regiment also participated in the siege of Corinth. On Sept. 15 it arrived at Nashville after a 17 days' march with continual guerrilla fighting—loss, 1 killed and 5 wounded. It then garrisoned Edgefield, Tenn., guarding the railroad bridge. On Nov. 5 the garrison was attacked by Confederate Gen. Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving a number dead upon the field, the loss in the 16th being 1 killed and 5 wounded. From Dec. 20 to 31, 1863, the regiment reënlisted as veterans, and on New Year's day, 1864, left for Illinois on a furlough of 30 days. On May 5 it moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign; was in the advance of its division at Buzzard Roost, where a sharp fight was kept up for one day, in which the regiment lost 18 killed and wounded. Withdrawing from the front of Buzzard Roost with the 14th and 15th corps, the latter made a night march through Snake Creek gap, fighting the battle of Resaca and flanking the Confederates from Dalton. From Resaca the regiment moved with its division, which was sent by Gen. Sherman to capture Rome, an important Confederate city, and it was taken after a sharp fight, in which the 16th sustained no loss. From Rome the regiment moved to Lost mountain; thence to Kennesaw mountain, where for 4 days it lay under the fierce cannonade of 100 guns on that impregnable natural fortress, and it was afterward the reserve line of the charging column, when in a few minutes the army lost 3,000 men, the loss of the

regiment being some 10 or 15. Thence on to the Chattahoochee river, which the 16th was the first to cross, driving back the heavy picket line of the enemy, and losing over 20 men. It participated in the battle of Peachtree creek, losing a number by wounds and capture, marching into the line of the enemy while the regiment was making a night reconnoissance to the front. After the investment of Atlanta the regiment held a position on the front line and for 30 days was constantly engaged in skirmish firing. About Aug. 25 it withdrew from the front, swung round the city to the west, and was in the thickest of the fight at Jonesboro. In the famous charge of the 14th army corps at that place, in which Hardee's line was broken, a large portion of it captured, and Atlanta won, the 16th charged with fixed bayonets and empty guns. Owing to a depression of ground over which it charged, its loss was less than 30, while regiments to the right and left lost twice that number. The regiment participated in the famous march through Georgia to the sea, and being on the most advanced post at the evacuation of Savannah, it had the honor of being the representative regiment of the 14th army corps to take formal possession of the city. It marched north through the Carolinas during February and March, 1865, assisting in the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville, and was in the fierce fight at Averasboro, where it lost 15 or 20 in killed and wounded. At the battle of Bentonville the division of which the 16th was a part withstood for 5 hours during the first day's battle, the six times repeated onslaught of Johnston's entire army. The regiment, being in the front line, while repelling a charge saw the Confederates, who had been successful at another point, swing around it and drive the supporting regiments from their works and into the swamp. Having repelled the assault in front, the 16th climbed over the temporary breastworks and opened fire on what five minutes before had been its rear. After a few shots, with the assistance of the 14th Mich., it charged the Confederate line and captured some 800 prisoners. The second day of the battle, in conjunction with the 14th Mich., through a mistaken order of the colonel of the latter, a charge was made into the center of the Confederate forces and for over a quarter of an hour the regiment was under as murderous a front and flank fire as ever rained on troops. In this brief space of time a third of the regiment fell, having less than 300 in line on going into the fight. Co. A, with 27 men, lost 10, 7 of whom died on the field or soon after. The regiment marched with Sherman's army to Richmond and Washington, participated in the grand review at the latter place, after which it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 8, after a term of service of four years and three months, and a week later it arrived at Springfield, Ill., where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., Leonard F. Ross, Addison S. Norton; Lieut.-Cols., Enos P. Woods, Francis M. Smith; Majs., Francis M. Smith, Frank F. Peats. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Peoria, Ill., May 24, 1861, for three years, and left camp on June 17 for Alton, Ill., for the purpose of more fully completing its organization and arming. Late in July it proceeded from Alton to St. Charles, Mo., remaining but one day, and thence went to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained in camp about two weeks, Co. A being detailed as body-guard to Gen. John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles. Its first actual engagement with the enemy was on Oct. 21, when it was sent from Cape Girardeau with other regiments in pursuit of Gen. Jeff Thompson's forces, meeting and defeating them at Fredericktown, with a loss to the regiment of several killed and wounded. It charged the enemy early in the engagement, completely routing him and capturing 2 howitzers and 200 prisoners. The enemy fled in great confusion, leaving his dead upon the field, among whom was the brigade commander, Col. Lowe. The fol-

lowing day the regiment pursued the enemy and engaged him near Greenfield, Ark., in which the 17th lost 1 killed and several wounded. It participated in the sanguinary battle which was followed by the surrender of Fort Donelson, losing a number of men; thence marched to Metal landing; thence embarked for Savannah, later arriving at Pittsburg landing, where the regiment was assigned to the 1st division, Army of West Tennessee, under command of Gen. John A. McClernand, and took part in the momentous battle of Shiloh. On the first day the regiment was under fire from early morn until night, when a rain set in. At nightfall the decimated ranks were formed for the eighth time upon the 17th regiment to rest on their arms until the morning of the 7th, when the regiment with the division moved forward to the attack, and in coöperation with the other Union forces drove the enemy from the field after a fierce and stubborn conflict. It is a notable fact that the 1st division, including the 17th regiment, maintained its organization, fighting out the two days' battle, in which the regiment lost some 130 killed and wounded. The victory won, it marched with the advance forces to Corinth, and in the autumn of the same year it participated in the battle of the Hatchie. It arrived at Milliken's bend about May 1, and marched across the Delta to Perkins' landing on the Mississippi river; thence to the crossing below Grand Gulf, advancing with McPherson's command, via Raymond, Champion's hill, Jackson and the Big Black river to the final investment of Vicksburg. The regiment remained at Vicksburg until May, 1864, when it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out and final discharge. A sufficient number not having reënlisted to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the 8th Ill. infantry and were finally mustered out with that regiment and discharged in the spring of 1866.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Michael K. Lawler, Daniel H. Brush; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Burgess, Daniel H. Brush, Samuel B. Marks; Majs., Samuel Eaton, Nathan Crews, Daniel H. Brush, Samuel B. Marks, Henry S. Wilson. This regiment originally rendezvoused at Anna, Union county, May 16, 1861, for the 9th Congressional district, under the "Ten Regiment Bill." On May 19 it was mustered into the state service for 30 days, by Ulysses S. Grant, then state mustering officer, and was on the 28th of the same month mustered into the U. S. service for three years. On June 24 it was moved to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained, drilling, doing guard duty, working on fortifications, removing railroad buildings and track to keep the same from falling into the river, making new road, etc., until Aug. 5, when it was moved into the swamp 8 miles west on the line of the Chicago & Fulton railroad to guard it and protect workmen making repairs. On Nov. 3 it formed part of a force which was sent to Bloomfield, Mo., to rout Jeff. Thompson and his band, which was accomplished. On Feb. 6, 1862, it was in the advance in Gen. Oglesby's brigade at the capture of Fort Henry and was one of the first to enter the fort, but too late to meet the Confederates, who had flown. At Fort Donelson it occupied the right of Oglesby's brigade, on the right of the line of battle, and during the second day's fight lost 200 men in killed and wounded, 50 dying upon the field and 10 soon afterward. The regiment during the battle bravely and persistently maintained the position to which it was assigned in the early morning, and not until its ammunition was spent was the order to retire given. Its place that eventful morning was one commanding the road from the fort by which the Confederates essayed to escape, which daring attempt, however, was most signally frustrated by Oglesby's dauntless brigade. The regiment became early engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where the fight was fast and furious. At the commencement of the battle the regiment had for

duty 435 officers and men. The loss on the 6th was 10 killed, 63 wounded and 2 missing, but none were injured on the second day. The 3 color bearers who carried the flag in the first day's conflict were all killed while supporting the banner. The regiment was with the Army of the Tennessee during the advance upon Corinth, serving in a brigade commanded by Col. Lawler, in McClernand's division. On Nov. 28, 1862, one-half the period for which the regiment was mustered into service having expired, a statement was made showing that the original strength of officers and men, with the addition of new recruits, aggregated 1,166, and the regiment had lost through all causes 456, leaving a total aggregate on the rolls of 710. On Dec. 20 the regiment, with other forces, was marched out towards Lexington and Trenton to intercept the Confederates in a raid then being made against Union troops guarding the railroads, etc., and on Dec. 31 Cos. E and H were engaged in a fight with the Confederates under Forrest near Lexington, driving the enemy with considerable loss. On April 1, 1863, the regiment (250 mounted men) was moved toward Bolivar, Whiteville and beyond on the hunt of guerrillas and other Confederates said to be infesting the neighborhood, and a brush was had with a party posted in the road, the enemy being driven towards Danceyville, the regiment capturing some prisoners and horses. On April 11 it was ordered to Summerville, Tenn., where it investigated the place and surrounding country, routing guerrillas and securing a few prisoners. On June 4 the aggregate of the regiment, rank and file, was 369 on hand for duty, not including the teamsters, men in hospital and those absent on other service, but on July 27 the aggregate strength of those present and absent was 553, many of them being sick in hospital. On Aug. 31 the regiment was mustered and found to be so much reduced by sickness that less than 200 remained for duty, but on Sept. 11 those who were able advanced with the forces toward Little Rock, Ark., driving the enemy on both sides of the river and taking possession of the intrenchments and the city the same day. Soon after May 28, 1864, when the term of service of those originally mustered in expired, they were mustered out and the veterans and recruits were retained in the service until Dec. 16, 1865.

Eighteenth (Reorganized) Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Jules C. Webber; Maj., Noah R. Yeargin. All reënlisted men and recruits who had joined the original 18th regiment after the date of its muster-in, were, in compliance with special orders No. 112, of the commander of the Department of Arkansas, dated May 24, 1864, formed into companies under supervision of Maj. Vincent, commissary of musters, and on April 14, 1865, the regiment was composed of two companies of veterans (B and C); one company of three years recruits (A), and seven companies of one year recruits assigned to the regiment in March, 1865. On Dec. 16, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., and on the 31st arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., for payment and discharge. The aggregate of the 18th regiment from its first organization to its final muster-out, rank and file, numbered 2,043.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Cols., John B. Turchin, Joseph R. Scott; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph R. Scott, Alexander W. Raffen; Majs., Frederick Harding, James B. Guthrie. The act of the legislature passed May 2, 1861, authorizing the acceptance for state service of ten regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one battalion of light artillery, provided that one of such regiments might be raised out of volunteer companies then at Springfield, as the regiment from the state at large, and one regiment from each of the nine Congressional districts. That regiment from the state at large, consisting then of only four Chicago companies, was mustered into the state service May 4, 1861, at Camp Yates, and on June 3 was ordered to Chicago, becoming the nucleus of a regi-

ment, which was filled up to its quota and mustered into the U. S. service for three years on June 17, 1861, as the 19th Ill. infantry. This date of muster did not indicate that the regiment was one of the first six organized under the act of April 25, 1861, yet it embraced four original companies that tendered their services to the state and were accepted far earlier than many other companies that belonged to the original six regiments. Thus the "Chicago Highland Guards" was an organized company in the state service, dating its organization back to 1855. It tendered its services to the governor on Jan. 14, 1861, three months before Fort Sumter was fired upon. It was accepted on April 21 and on the 23d was ordered to Springfield. The "Chicago Light Infantry," Cos. A and B, "Chicago Zouaves," organized in March, 1861, before the call of the president, tendered their services to the governor and on April 21, 1861, formed a part of the expedition under Brig.-Gen. R. K. Swift, to move by rail to Cairo, and occupy that important strategic point as a future basis of operations against the seceding states. Of these last companies Co. A was left to guard the Big Muddy bridge, a very important point on the Illinois Central railroad, and was the first company on actual guard duty in the state. The other two companies went to Cairo, where their presence with other companies of that expedition was very important at that early time in keeping down the spirit of Southern sympathizers, in preventing the landing of Southern militia in Illinois and in stopping transportation of arms and munitions on steamers on the Mississippi river from points above Cairo to the points below. So that, while these four Chicago companies were doing actual service the first six regiments were not even in their embryo organizations. Col. Turchin having been a colonel of staff in the Russian guards, paid particular attention at the start to the drill and discipline of the regiment, and helped by several officers and sergeants who belonged to the original company of Ellsworth Zouaves, utilized to the utmost the first two weeks in Camp Long to make the regiment as efficient as possible for the service before it. He pursued his endeavors in that respect every time the regiment was not on the march and finally succeeded in making the 19th Ill. one of the best drilled regiments in the Western armies. On the evening of July 13 it arrived at Quincy, and on the 14th received orders from Gen. Hurlbut to relieve the 21st Ill. posted on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad from Quincy to Palmyra and between Palmyra and Hannibal. During a two weeks' stay in that locality, the regiment, besides guarding the important bridges on the railroad, made several expeditions to different points in the neighborhood, chased newly-organized Confederate companies out of various plantations, destroyed their barracks and provisions, obliged the citizens to give pledges not to support any more such companies, encouraged formations of home guards companies at Palmyra and Newark, suppressed the secessionists and encouraged the Unionists. Although the service of the regiment was varied and useful and covered a wide scope of country in its travels, its first real participation in a pitched engagement was at the battle of Stone's river. But there it showed its pluck and daring, performing an act of heroism which alone should make the name of the regiment shine in history. At a critical time, in order to check the Confederates, the regiment, occupying the cedars, not only remained there while a new line of Rousseau's troops were forming, but boldly advanced against the Confederate line and remained for over half an hour pressing it in front and on the flanks. The regiment sustained a heavy loss in officers and men, being at one time entirely surrounded by the enemy, but fought its way out over large numbers of Confederate dead in its heroic struggle to join the main line. But it helped Rousseau to form a new intermediate line, and then, with the whole of Negley's division, fell back to a designated

position on the high ground where Rousseau's troops and reserves were afterward formed, and where the Confederate army was definitely stopped and the fortune of the battle turned. On Jan. 2 Breckenridge impetuously attacked the Union left, and routing Price's and Grider's brigades of Van Cleve's division, drove them pell-mell from the heights to the river and across it, when most of the regiments of Miller's and Stanley's brigades of Negley's division, the 19th Ill. leading, rushed without orders to the river and checked the enemy. Then the regiment crossed the river, reformed on the opposite side and charged on a Confederate battery, eagerly followed by other troops, which drove the Confederates back to their position, captured 4 guns and a Confederate flag, and defeated the plan of Bragg to break the Federal left. In this brilliant movement the regiment played a most conspicuous and honorable part, but again lost heavily in officers and men. During the three days of the Stone's river battle, the regiment lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 7 officers and 88 men wounded and missing. During the Tullahoma campaign it did its full duty, on Sept 8 it crossed the Tennessee river on the Chattanooga campaign, and on the 11th participated in a spirited engagement with the Confederates at Davis' cross-roads. It also participated in the battle of Chickamauga, where it did its fullest duty, with other as brave and patriotic commands as itself, performing acts of bravery and devotion to the flag unsurpassed in any battle of modern warfare. The 19th fought until night of the second day and then withdrew in the dark, its loss in the battle having been very great. In the battle of Missionary ridge, when the signal was given and the troops cleared the open space and reached the rifle-pits of the enemy at the base of the ridge, the 19th Ill. did not halt at the pits, but leaped over them and started to ascend the steep slope ahead of others. It participated in the battle of Resaca, and in the movements toward Kingston and beyond the Etowah river as far as Burnt Hickory, from which place the regiment was sent to Acworth, Ga. On June 8 it started to Chicago, arriving there on June 17, and on July 9, 1864, was mustered out of service. This regiment left Chicago on July 12, 1861, nearly 1,000 strong, received during its service a large number of recruits, and was mustered out with less than 350 men.

Twentieth Infantry.—Cols., C. Carroll Marsh, Daniel Bradley; Lieut.-Cols., William Erwin, Evan Richards, Daniel Bradley, Henry King; Majs., John W. Goodwin, Evan Richards, Frederick A. Bartleson, Daniel Bradley, George W. Kennard, Roland N. Evans. This regiment was organized and went into camp at Joliet, Ill., on May 14, 1861, and on June 13, was mustered into the U. S. service for a term of three years. On June 18 it moved by rail from Joliet to Camp Pope, near Alton, Ill., where it went into camp, and on July 6 moved by boat to the St. Louis arsenal. It had its baptism of fire in the battle of Fredericktown and in Feb., 1862, it was engaged at Fort Donelson, Tenn. In April it participated in the battle of Shiloh as a part of McClernand's division, and was on the right wing of the army in the advance on Corinth, Miss. In September it marched to relieve the troops surrounded at Medon Station, Tenn., and in company with the 30th Ill. volunteer infantry fought the battle of Britton's lane. In May, 1863, it participated in the battle of Port Gibson, Miss., and during the same month engaged in the battle of Raymond, after which it encamped at that place. Two days later it participated in the first battle of Jackson, and was also in the battle of Champion's hill. The following day it was engaged in the battle of Big Black river and then took position with the besieging forces at Vicksburg. It participated in the several assaults on the works and during the entire Vicksburg campaign it was a part of the 1st brigade of Logan's division. From Nov. 6, 1863, to Feb. 4, 1864, it was in camp at the Big Black river, during which time a majority of those composing

the regiment reënlisted for three years, and from March 22 to April 22 those who had reënlisted were at home on veteran furlough. Returning to the field, the regiment took position in the left wing of Sherman's army in front of Kennesaw mountain, and from June 8 to July 2 was engaged in the siege of the Confederate position at that place. In July it was engaged in battles in front of Atlanta, being in the 1st brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps, on the extreme left flank of the army, and many of the regiment were surrounded and captured in the battle of July 22. On Nov. 15 it started for Atlanta under Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea, and in Jan., 1865, marched out of Beaufort, S. C., on the Carolina campaign. It captured Pocotaligo and encamped there until Jan. 30, when it continued in the victorious march, and in May marched from Richmond to Alexandria, Va. It took part in the grand review in Washington, D. C., was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1865, and then moved in a body to Chicago, where the men were paid and the regiment disbanded.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Ulysses S. Grant, John W. S. Alexander; Lieut.-Cols., John W. S. Alexander, George W. Peck, Warren E. McMakin, James E. Calloway, William H. Jamison; Majs., Warren E. McMakin, James E. Calloway, William H. Jamison, John L. Wilson. This regiment was called into the state service under the "Ten Regiment Bill," and rendezvoused at Mattoon on May 9, 1861. On May 15 it was mustered into the state service for 30 days by Capt. U. S. Grant, and was known during that period of service as the 7th Congressional district regiment. It was composed of companies from the following counties: Co. A from Macon, B from Cumberland, C from Piatt, D from Douglas, E from Moultrie, F from Edgar, G from Clay, H from Clark, I from Crawford and K from Jasper. On June 28 the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It was ordered to Missouri and remained at Ironton until Oct. 17, when it marched to Fredericktown, supporting Walker's squadron of the 1st Ind. cavalry; discovered the Confederate Jeff. Thompson in force; returned to Ironton; marched to Fredericktown on the 20th, with the 38th Ill. infantry and 1st Ind. cavalry, and participated in the battle at that place the following day. In May, 1862, it moved to the front and was before Corinth during the last days of the siege in the 2nd brigade, 4th division, left wing, Army of Mississippi. In October it was engaged in the battle of Perryville, Ky., after which it joined in the pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Edgefield Junction near Nashville, arriving Nov. 9. When the army marched from Nashville in Dec., 1862, the regiment formed a part of the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 20th army corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob gap. In connection with the 15th Wis., 38th Ill. and 101st Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (Confederate) light artillery, 12 Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of Confederate infantry. During the battle of Stone's river it was fiercely engaged and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment that participated. It was also engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty gap in June, 1863. On Sept. 17 it entered McLemore's Cove and lay in line of battle before Dug gap, in Pigeon mountain. On the 19th it marched past Crawfish springs and entered the battle of Chickamauga near Gordon's mill on the double-quick, formed under fire and was hotly engaged until dark. It went into position at 10 a. m. on the 20th and was heavily engaged, losing in the two days' battle, 238 officers and men. In Jan., 1864, it marched to Ooltewah, east of Chattanooga, where it remained until March, when it reënlisted and after a month's furlough in Illinois rejoined the army in

front of Kennesaw mountain. It was engaged at the outer lines before Atlanta and participated in the battle of Jonesboro. Being transferred to Tennessee it threw up works and skirmished with the enemy at Columbia in November, and took a prominent part in the battle of Nashville. On the first day it was placed in position near the Hardin pike, at 4 o'clock p. m. was in the charge on Montgomery hill, and was among the first to enter the enemy's works, capturing a battery and many prisoners. On the second day it was in the reserve line and joined in the pursuit when the enemy's line was broken. The 4th army corps, of which the 21st regiment was a part, was sent to Texas by way of New Orleans in the spring of 1865; camped two weeks on the old battle ground at New Orleans; embarked on a vessel for Matagorda bay; disembarked for Victoria, thence to San Antonia, where the regiment was mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., Henry Dougherty; Lieut.-Cols., Harrison E. Hart, Francis Swanwick; Majs., Enadies Probst, Francis Swanwick, George Abbott, Samuel Johnson. The 22nd infantry was organized at Belleville, May 11, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Caseyville on June 25, for three years. On July 11 it moved to Bird's Point, Mo. On Aug. 19, Col. Dougherty, with Cos. A, B, C, D and E, attacked Col. Hunter at Charleston, Mo., in the night, and drove him from his camp to the town in a hand-to-hand fight, capturing many prisoners and horses. In this engagement the regiment lost 1 killed and 11 wounded, and after the affair it returned to Bird's Point. On Nov. 7 seven companies were engaged in the battle of Belmont—three being left to guard transports. The companies engaged lost 144 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was on detached duty a great deal of the time and not infrequently had single-handed engagements with the enemy. Early in the spring of 1862 the regiment left camp with one day's cooked rations to engage Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who was known to be in the neighborhood in force. Coming up with him at Sikeston, a running fight ensued and he was driven to his fortifications at New Madrid. In this engagement the regiment captured 2 guns and a few prisoners and returned to camp the third day without the loss of a man. On April 8 it joined an expedition to Tiptonville to intercept the retreating enemy from Island No. 10. Several thousand prisoners, including 2 generals, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms, etc., were captured. Early in May the regiment skirmished before Farmington and also participated in the battle of that name. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth and in pursuit of the enemy two weeks in June. It was an active participant in the battle of Stone's river, where it lost 199 out of 312 men who went into action. It is a singular fact that at the battle of Stone's river every horse belonging to the regiment, including the battery, was killed. After the occupation of Murfreesboro the regiment was in camp at different points around that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring. It was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, on the extreme right of the army, and lost 135 officers and men out of an aggregate of less than 300. In proof of the severity of the action on the first day's battle, the regiment lost 96 men in less than 10 minutes, and most of them were down. The regiment remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering in common with the rest of the army from exposure and want of provisions, being frequently on less than half rations and almost destitute of blankets, clothing, tents, etc., until November, when with the remainder of Gen. Sheridan's division it was engaged in storming Missionary ridge, losing again between 30 and 40 out of the mere skeleton to which it had been reduced. It was engaged two days at Resaca, having about 20 men killed and wounded, and was in most of the other battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign (being 11 days and nights under fire at New Hope Church) until June 10, when all but the recruits and

veterans were ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out, the latter event taking place on July 7, 1864. The veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the 42nd Ill. infantry.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., James A. Mulligan; Lieut.-Cols., James Quirk, Samuel Simison; Maj., Charles E. Moore. The organization of this regiment was commenced under the popular name of the "Irish Brigade," at Chicago, immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter, and it served until the war had fully closed. The formal muster of the 23d was made June 15, 1861, at Chicago, when the regiment occupied barracks known as Kane's brewery on West Polk street near the river. It moved on July 14 to Quincy, Ill., and thence after a few days' encampment to the arsenal at St. Louis. On Sept. 1, it commenced a march of 120 miles to Lexington, Mo., where the first notable siege of the war occurred. Lexington, reinforced by the regiment, which arrived on the evening of Sept. 9, became a post of 2,780 men, which for nine days sustained an unequal conflict against a force of 28,000 men with 13 pieces of artillery. On the 20th the most determined and systematic of the enemy's assaults were made and repeatedly repulsed, but in the afternoon it was determined to surrender. The killed and wounded of the regiment numbered 107, while Gen. Price, the Confederate commander, officially reported his loss at 800. The officers and men were paroled, with the exception of Col. Mulligan, who was detained as a prisoner and accompanied Price in his march into Arkansas. On Oct. 8 the regiment was mustered out by order of Gen. Fremont, but upon the personal application of Col. Mulligan, who had been exchanged for Gen. Frost, Gen. McClellan, then commanding the army, directed that its organization be retained and that it should be considered as continuously in the service from the date of its original muster. Reassembling at Camp Douglas in Chicago, it guarded the Confederate prisoners there until June 14, 1862, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Va. It was at Clarksburg in September and later at Parkersburg, in both cases saving the towns from the menace of Gen. Imboden. On Nov. 10 Cos. B, D, and K attacked Imboden on the south fork of the Potomac, capturing 40 prisoners and a large amount of supplies. It was on the flank of Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, having an engagement with Wade Hampton at Hedgeville. Having reënlisted as veterans at New creek in April, 1864, the regiment was reorganized at Chicago, and upon the expiration of the month's furlough returned to Virginia. During the month of July it participated in engagements at Leetown, Maryland heights, Snicker's gap, and Kernstown. In the last named engagement the regiment lost in killed and wounded about one-half of those engaged. In Aug., 1864, the ten companies of the regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies, and was designated the "Battalion, 23d regiment Illinois veteran volunteer infantry." The regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe "Lexington" upon its colors.

Twenty-third (Consolidated) Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Samuel Simison, Maj., Edwin Coburn. From early in Aug. to Dec. 25, 1864, during which time Gen. Sheridan was in command in the Shenandoah Valley, the battalion was actively engaged therein, and took part in the battles and skirmishes at Cedar creek, Winchester, Charlestown, Halltown, Berryville, Opequan creek, Fisher's hill and Harrisonburg. About Dec. 30 it was transferred to the Army of the James and during Jan., 1865, was in front of Richmond. It was afterward assigned to the defenses of Bermuda Hundred, on March 25 rejoined the 24th corps north of the James river, and thence moved to the left as far as Hatcher's run, where it was engaged, and on April 2 it assisted in the assault and capture of Fort Gregg in front of Petersburg. In then took part in the pursuit of Lee's army until the surrender at Appomattox Court House. In March Col.

Simison returned to Illinois to have five new companies assigned by the governor to fill the regiment, and in this he was successful, but the new companies did not meet the veterans until the surrender of Lee.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Frederick Hecker, Geza Mihalotzy; Lieut.-Cols., Geza Mihalotzy, John Van Horn; Majs., Julian Kune, Julius Standan, George A. Guenther, John Van Horn. The 24th infantry, known as the First Hecker regiment (the 82nd being the second), was organized at Chicago, with two companies, to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles, from the three months' service in June, 1861, and was mustered in July 8, 1861, for three years. It left Chicago early in July, under orders to report at Alton, Ill., whence it moved to St. Charles, Mo., and thence to Mexico, Mo. It was engaged in various duties, covering a wide stretch of country, until the spring of 1862, when it took part in the campaign into Alabama. On the same day that Huntsville was occupied, the whole of the 24th and two companies of the 19th Ill., with one section of Simonson's battery, moved to Decatur on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, captured in the fortifications built there for the protection of the Decatur bridge 500 bales of cotton, and on the opposite side of the bridge the full equipage of a Confederate regiment. Joining Gen. Negley in May, the regiment encamped with his command on June 4 at the foot of the Cumberland mountains, crossed Waldron's ridge on the 5th, drove back Gen. Adams' cavalry across the valley, and arrived opposite Chattanooga on June 7. The regiment arrived at Stevenson, Ala., on June 11, and marched thence to Jasper, Tenn., where it encountered the enemy and engaged him in a sharp fight. When Bragg commenced his march into Kentucky, the regiment joined the forces in pursuit and took an active part in the battle of Perryville. With the 2nd Ohio it was ordered forward to support the skirmishers. The Ohio regiment was driven back, but the 24th Ill., led by Gen. Rousseau in person, reached the position and went into action on the left of the 33d Ohio. The order was given to charge bayonets, which was done, and then a hand-to-hand conflict ensued with clubbed muskets, the Confederates being finally driven from the front of the regiment. About one-third of the entire command were stricken down, but the regiment rallied around its colors and fought until the enemy was routed. At one crisis of the battle the artillery horses at the left were all killed or had become unmanageable. The 24th Ill. and 79th Pa. were ordered to hold the enemy in check while the guns were drawn from the field by the 1st Wis. and the order was successfully carried out. The regiment participated in the battle of Stone's river and after that engagement went into camp near Murfreesboro. It participated in the Tullahoma campaign during the early summer of 1863, and took a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga. At a critical time during the first day's fighting the 79th Pa., which was in front, was thrown back in dismay, leaving a battery wholly exposed, with the 24th Ill. a few steps away in the rear. Then ensued a desperate struggle for the possession of the battery, and the loss sustained by the regiment in the encounter was even greater than that suffered at Perryville. For a time it stood alone against an overpowering force of the enemy, until finally Johnson's division came to its relief and the battery was saved. In the assault on Missionary ridge the regiment formed a part of the reserve. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Stevens' gap and then returned to camp at Chattanooga, where it remained until Feb., 1864, when it accompanied the 14th corps in the fight on Dalton by way of Tunnel Hill. It participated in a sharp little engagement to the right of Dalton, when it was advanced as an outpost into Buzzard Roost gap. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment participated in a number of engagements, chief of which were the battles of Resaca and Kennesaw mountain. Its term of service having expired, it was returned to the rear during the latter part of July, 1864, and on Aug. 6, was mustered out at Chicago.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., William N. Coler, Thomas D. Williams, Caswell P. Ford, Richard H. Nodine; Lieut.-Cols., James S. McClelland, Samuel D. Wall, Wesford Taggart; Majs., Richard H. Nodine, Samuel D. Wall, Wesford Taggart, Samuel Houston. The 25th was composed of volunteers from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermillion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar. The regiment rendezvoused at the U. S. arsenal park, at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2, 1861, and was mustered into the service on Aug. 4, for three years. Its first engagement was the battle of Pea ridge, in which it lost 3 killed and 17 wounded. It next fought in the battle of Stone's river and then remained in camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., doing picket duty, foraging and skirmishing occasionally, until it started south and engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. It was in the storming and capture of Missionary ridge and after remaining through the winter in East Tennessee joined in Sherman's Atlanta campaign. On the march to Atlanta it was not actually engaged in the heavy battles fought, but was on the march every day and engaged almost constantly in skirmishing and picket duty. On Aug. 1, 1864, the three years having expired, and while the regiment was in sight of Atlanta, orders were received for it to report at Camp Butler, Ill., for muster-out, which event occurred Sept. 5, 1864.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., John M. Loomis; Lieut.-Cols., Charles J. Tinkham, Robert A. Gilmore, Ira J. Bloomfield; Majs., Robert A. Gilmore, John B. Harris, John B. Bruner. The 26th was mustered into the U. S. service with seven companies, at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 31, 1861, for three years, and was ordered to Quincy for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the regiment did guard duty with hickory clubs. During the autumn it was on guard duty on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railway, armed with old English Tower muskets, and prior to Jan. 1, 1862, three more companies were raised, completing the organization. It arrived at New Madrid in March and was engaged in action there; then marching to Point Pleasant it engaged the Confederate gunboats and prevented the landing of the enemy. It then marched to intercept the flying enemy from Island No. 10, and assisted in capturing many prisoners. It took part in the siege of Corinth and in May was engaged at Farmington, losing 5 killed and 30 wounded. It next engaged the enemy a mile from Corinth, losing 4 killed and 25 wounded, and Co. G was the first to enter Corinth on the evacuation by the enemy. At Iuka it was again engaged, being part of a brigade commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Mower of the 11th Mo. The enemy retreated during the night and the regiment joined in the pursuit, arriving at Corinth on Oct. 3 and participating in the battle of that place. During November it was detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville, and on the trip lost 2 men killed and 2 wounded by guerrillas. In the fall of 1864 the regiment was transferred to eastern Tennessee and took an active part in the battle of Missionary ridge, losing in killed and wounded 101 officers and men. On Jan. 1, 1864, there were 515 men present for duty, of whom 463 reënlisted as veterans, 60 out of 61 present in Co. K reënlisting. On Jan. 12 they started home on veteran furlough and at the expiration of the time returned to the field with ranks well filled with recruits. The regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. It was engaged in the action of Griswoldville, siege of Savannah and capture of Fort McAllister. It was among the first regiments into Columbia and was hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. It was ordered to carry the bridge that spanned Mill creek, and did so in a magnificent charge in which it lost a number of good men. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington; was then transported by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va.; thence by boat to Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865;

and was then mustered out and started for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Napoleon B. Buford, Fazillo A. Harrington, Jonathan R. Miles, William A. Schmitt; Lieut.-Cols., Fazillo A. Harrington, Jonathan R. Miles, William A. Schmitt; Majs., Hall Wilson, Jonathan R. Miles, William A. Schmitt, Henry A. Rust. This regiment was organized with only seven companies at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 10, 1861, and was ordered to go into camp at Jacksonville, Ill., as part of Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand's brigade. On Sept. 1 it was ordered to Cairo, where its organization was completed by the addition of three more companies. At the battle of Belmont, Mo., it received its baptism of fire, when it formed the right wing of the attacking force. Under the inspiration of its brave colonel it advanced in the midst of a perfect hail of bullets and canister and drove the enemy from his camp in utter rout, capturing 2 brass field pieces which it immediately manned and turned upon the retreating Confederates. It lost severely in the engagement and was the last regiment to leave the field after the enemy had been reinforced from Columbus. In March, 1862, it formed a part of the "Mississippi Flotilla," and started down the Mississippi river, taking an active part in the siege of Island No. 10. It left its moorings above the island and proceeded to Hickman, Ky., where it disembarked and in company with the 15th Wis. infantry, three companies of the 2nd Ill. cavalry, and 3 pieces of Houghtaling's battery, made a forced march to near Union City, Tenn., where at daylight on the morning of Mar. 31 it attacked a Confederate force that was being concentrated there, capturing and burning the enemy's entire camp and garrison equipage. On May 3 it advanced to near Farmington, Miss., and skirmished for several hours with the enemy with but few casualties, and on the 9th it engaged the enemy in force at Farmington in a pitched battle, losing heavily. On May 17 it again encountered the enemy, drove him from his position and occupied Farmington. In October it took part in a skirmish at Lavergne, Tenn., where quite a Confederate force was routed, part of it captured, with a large supply train, and about a month later it took a prominent part in repulsing Gen. Forrest's attack upon Nashville. In the movement toward Murfreesboro the regiment was deployed as skirmishers and took the advance of the brigade on the "Nolensville pike." Upon discovering the enemy it pushed forward so steadily in the midst of a drenching rain that the enemy was soon in full retreat toward Nolensville, from which place he was also quickly driven, falling back toward Murfreesboro. On Dec. 30 it marched in line of battle, supporting the 22nd and 42nd Ill. as skirmishers, the enemy giving way slowly and reluctantly. The next morning heavy fighting commenced away to the right of the regiment, followed by the driving in of the picket line in front, and soon the whole regiment was under fire. The enemy, flushed with success, advanced rapidly, when the 27th opened and gave him volley after volley which sent him reeling back. Three times he rallied and advanced only to be repulsed by the terrible fire which the 27th and 22nd were pouring into his ranks. The regiment suffered terrible losses, being in a position where it drew the fire of two Confederate batteries, besides the fire of the advancing infantry columns. About noon the regiment was ordered to fall back, and coming out on the Murfreesboro & Nashville pike near Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, was at once ordered into line of battle to check the Confederate advance. Facing about, the regiment fixed bayonets and rushed upon the foe with a most unearthly yell, driving him back, capturing a large number of prisoners, and saving the day to the Union forces. About 1 p. m. on the following day the enemy approached where the regiment had thrown up breastworks and the latter, withholding its fire till the Confederates were within short range, opened a most

murderous fire, compelling them to retreat on the double-quick, leaving their dead and wounded, besides nearly 200 prisoners. This was the last of the hard fighting by the regiment at Stone's river, and it soon went into camp beyond Murfreesboro, where it performed picket duty with an occasional skirmish until June 24, 1863, when it moved with the army as part of the 20th army corps against Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Stevenson; thence to Bridgeport, Ala., where it was stationed for some time. From there it moved to Chickamauga, where soon after 4 o'clock on the first day of the battle it was suddenly hurled into action on the left front, and was soon in a desperate encounter with the Confederate forces under Gen. Longstreet. Advancing under a murderous fire, it retook 2 pieces of the 11th Ind. battery, which had just been captured, held the ground gained notwithstanding the enemy made several attempts to retake it, and lost heavily in the short engagement. It held the position until near daylight the following morning, when it was ordered to the rear for breakfast and a little needed rest. By 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th it was again called into line of battle and went immediately into action, but was unable to check the advance of the enemy, who was moving forward with a line six or eight columns deep. After suffering great loss from the enemy's fire, the line was broken, but the regiment moved in good order to the rear, where it served as train guard until ordered into camp at Chattanooga. It was in that city during its investment, was engaged in storming Missionary ridge, as a part of Harker's brigade, Sheridan's division, Thomas' corps, and was particularly noticed for its good conduct. It moved with the army of the Cumberland on the Atlanta campaign, during which there was scarcely a day that the 27th or some part of it was not under fire more or less severe. It occupied the summit in the engagement at Rocky Face ridge, where during the nights spent upon it with no shelter, the men had to lash themselves with withes to the saplings growing among the rocks for fear of rolling down the ridge. It was engaged at Resaca, near Calhoun, Adairsville, Dallas, Pine mountain and Muddy creek. In the assault on Kennesaw mountain Harker's brigade made the center assault. The regiment went into this action with 17 officers, coming out with only 7, and the loss of men was in about the same proportion. It skirmished around the vicinity of the Chattahoochee river, was in the battle of Peachtree creek, and took part in the investment of and skirmishes about Atlanta. It was relieved from duty on Aug. 25 and went to Nashville; was conveyed from there by steamer down the Cumberland river and up the Mississippi to Alton, Ill.; thence by rail to Camp Butler, near Springfield, where it was mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, after three years' and three months' constant service at the front. During its term of service the regiment lost 102 killed or died of wounds; 80 died of disease; 328 wounded; 209 discharged for disability and resignation; and 39 transferred. Its veterans and recruits were consolidated with the 9th Ill. infantry.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Amory K. Johnson; Lieut.-Cols., Louis H. Waters, Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Richard Ritter; Majs., Charles J. Sellon, Barclay C. Gillam, Hinman Rhodes. This regiment was composed of three companies from Pike county, one from Fulton, one from Schuyler, one from McDonough, one from Mason, one from Scott, and two from Menard. It was organized at Camp Butler, Aug. 15, 1861, and was mustered into the service for three years. On Aug. 28 it was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., where it was armed. On Feb. 13, 1862, a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers met Col. Claiborne's Confederate cavalry, 500 strong, at Little Bethel Church, 5 miles west of Fort Heiman, and immediately attacked them, taking 2 prisoners. In the opening of the battle of Shiloh the regiment was assigned to a position on the left of the line, in the Peach orchard, which position the enemy immediately at-

tacked, but was repulsed with heavy loss, and the regiment held its position, against great odds from 8 a. m. until 3 p. m. In this conflict it lost heavily in killed and wounded. On the morning of the second day the regiment held a position on the right of the line and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won. In the two days' fighting it sustained a loss of 239, killed, wounded and missing. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May. At the battle of Davis' bridge in the following October, Gen. Lauman ordered the 2nd brigade, of which the regiment formed a part, to take the bridge and cross to the east side of the river, which was done amidst a most terrific fire. A battery in front of the 28th was dealing death and destruction, and the regiment was ordered to charge and take it at all hazards, which it did most gallantly, capturing 6 guns and caissons, 1 flag, and 1 officer in uniform. On Oct. 28 it returned to Bolivar, bearing a tattered flag, with the loss of 97 men killed, wounded and missing. It was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863, and occupied a position to the left of the center, on the Hall's Ferry road. On July 12, near Jackson, Miss., the 28th, with other regiments of the brigade, not exceeding 800 men, charged across an open, level cornfield, some 600 yards under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, the Federals were compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed and wounded. The eight companies of this regiment in line, numbering 128 men, lost 73 killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners. On Jan. 4, 1864, the regiment, having reënlisted as a veteran organization, was mustered for three years' veteran service, and on May 18 proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough. Returning to the front, it served as a regiment until the following October, when it was consolidated into a battalion of four companies.

Twenty-eighth (Consolidated) Infantry.—Cols., Richard Ritter, Hinman Rhodes; Lieut.-Cols., Richard Ritter, Hinman Rhodes, Edwin P. Durell; Majs., Hinman Rhodes, Edwin P. Durell, Albert J. Moses. On Oct. 10, 1864, the original 28th regiment was consolidated into four companies, and on the 12th embarked for Morganza, La., Brig.-Gen. Lawler commanding 1st brigade, 19th army corps. On Nov. 22, at Memphis, it received 200 recruits, which were organized into two companies, and the battalion was assigned to the 1st brigade, district of West Tennessee. In Jan., 1865, it was transferred to Louisiana and in March was in the advance upon Spanish Fort, occupying the extreme right of its division and corps. It held this position during the entire siege of 14 days, losing 14 killed and wounded, including 2 captains. On April 7, Cos. G and H joined the regiment from Camp Butler, Ill., and on April 13 the regiment marched to Whistler Station and skirmished with the enemy. On April 15 Cos. I and K joined the regiment from Camp Butler, Ill., and this gave the regiment its full complement of companies. In the following July it was sent to Texas and remained in that state until March 15, 1866, when it was mustered out at Brownsville, after a total service from the date of its first organization of four years and seven months. During that time 1,720 men had enlisted in the organization, and of these, 61 were killed, 34 died of wounds, 284 were wounded, 4 commissioned officers were dismissed, 17 enlisted men were missing in action, 5 were killed accidentally, 141 died of disease, 494 were discharged, and 21 were transferred.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., James S. Rearden, Mason Brayman, Charles M. Ferrill, Loren Kent; Lieut.-Cols., James E. Dunlap, Charles M. Ferrill, Loren Kent, John A. Callicott; Majs., Mason Brayman, John A. Callicott, Elijah P. Curtis. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 19, 1861, for three years, and was as-

signed to the brigade of Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand. Early in September it was ordered to Cairo and in October formed a part of an expedition to Bloomfield, Mo. It had its baptism of fire at the battle of Fort Donelson, in which the regiment lost 100 men, killed and wounded, of whom 30 were killed on the field. It bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, where with an effective strength of 400 men it lost 100 killed and wounded. It was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth. On Dec. 1 it proceeded to the rear of Gen. Grant's army at Coldwater, Miss., and shortly afterward went into camp at Holly Springs, whence on Dec. 18, Lieut.-Col. Kent, with two companies (D and K) went to Jackson, Tenn., to protect that place. On Dec. 20 Col. R. C. Murphy, of the 8th Wis. volunteers, surrendered Holly Springs to the Confederate Gen. Van Dorn, and eight companies of the 29th Ill. were paroled and sent to Benton barracks, where they were kept until July, 1863, when they were exchanged and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the western navy in Feb., 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing 1 officer and several men in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. In Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted and was mustered as a veteran organization, and on July 19 received a veteran furlough. Its services took it over a wide range of country during the following winter and in March it was at Spanish Fort, where it took an active part in the siege. It then moved to Fort Blakely and was engaged in the siege of that place, supporting the charge made by the 2nd brigade, which resulted in the capture of the entire Confederate army there. The regiment lost during the campaign 26 men killed and wounded. It was afterward transferred to Texas and remained in that state until Nov. 6, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Cols., Philip B. Fouke, Elias S. Dennis, Warren Shedd; Lieut.-Cols., Elias S. Dennis, George A. Bacon, Warren Shedd, William C. Rhodes; Majs., Thomas McClurken, George A. Bacon, Warren Shedd, William C. Rhodes, Robert Allen, John P .Davis. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Aug. 28, 1861, and on Sept. 1 moved to Cairo, where it was assigned to Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand's brigade. On Oct. 22 it went on a scout into Kentucky, near Columbus, and on Nov. 7 was engaged in the battle of Belmont. It did gallant service during that action and captured the celebrated "Watson's New Orleans battery." On Jan. 10, 1862, it moved from Cairo on a reconnoissance into Kentucky, and returned on the 22nd. On Feb. 4 it moved up the Tennessee river, was in the attack on and taking of Fort Henry, and was also engaged in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson. It took part in the siege of Corinth and on Sept. 1 marched toward Medon Station on the Mississippi Central railroad. About 4 miles from that place it met the enemy's cavalry, 6,000 strong, and after 4 hours' hard fighting drove the Confederates from the field and gained a brilliant victory. In May, 1863, it joined in the operations against Vicksburg and moved to Hankinson's ferry on the Black river, skirmishing with the enemy en route. It was engaged in the battle of Raymond and also that of Champion's hill, losing heavily in the latter. It actively participated in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23 and then moved to the Black river to watch the Confederate Gen. Johnston. It moved with Gen. Sherman's army to Jackson and assisted in the investment of that place, after which it returned to Vicksburg, arriving July 25. In the following October it was in the engagement at Bogue Chitto creek. On Jan. 1, 1864, it was mustered in as a veteran organization and on the 10th moved with an expedition up the Mississippi river against guerrillas. In February it left Vicksburg on the Meridian campaign and participated in the several skirmishes with the enemy. In March it left Vicksburg on a veteran furlough and after the expiration

of the 30 days returned to the field and joined Gen. Sherman's grand army at Acworth, Ga. It skirmished with the enemy at Big Shanty; participated in all the movements until Atlanta was reached; was in the battle of July 21 and 22, near Atlanta, losing heavily; was actively engaged until the fall of the city, including the battle of Jonesboro; then moved with Gen. Sherman's army in the march to the sea, and participated in the capture of Savannah. In Jan., 1865, it entered upon the Carolina campaign and participated in the capture of Pocotaligo, being later engaged during the march in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia and Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., besides destroying railroad tracks, etc. On April 29 it started northward and marched via Richmond to Alexandria, Va. It took part in the grand review at Washington, after which it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 17, 1865.

Thirty-first Infantry.—Cols., John A. Logan, Lindorf Osborn, Edwin S. McCook; Lieut.-Cols., John H. White, Edwin S. McCook, John D. Reese, Robert N. Pearson; Majs., Andrew J. Kuykendall, John D. Reese, Robert N. Pearson, Martin V. B. Murphy, Harry Almon, William B. Short. This regiment, except Cos. I and K, was mainly composed of men from the southern part of the state, the counties of Williamson, Perry, Franklin, Jackson, Johnson, Saline and Union furnishing the larger number. Its rendezvous was at Camp Dunlap, Jacksonville, Ill., but it was organized at Cairo, was there mustered into the service on Sept. 18, 1861, and went into camp of instruction in the brigade of Gen. McClernand. With less than two months' drill it took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., cutting its way into the enemy's camp and with equal valor, but less hazard, cutting its way out again. In Feb., 1862, it was at Fort Henry, Tenn., and after emerging from the muddy environments of that stronghold it traversed the hills to Fort Donelson amid winter snows during the same month, and there lost 260 men killed and wounded, the regiment having performed in this engagement the difficult evolution of a change of front to rear on tenth company among tangled brush and on uneven ground in the heat of battle. The summer of 1862 was spent in guarding railroads, skirmishing in the country of the Forked Deer river, and scouting in the direction of Memphis to Brownsville and beyond. It was engaged in the skirmishes of Chewalla and Tuscumbia in October. On April 30, 1863, it crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf and next day, without waiting for rations, though hungry and weary enough, hurried forward to the support of the comrades then engaged in battle at Port Gibson. Quickly forming on McClernand's left it moved at the charge upon the right wing of the enemy, routing him completely and helping to secure a speedy victory. After crossing the Bayou Pierre, the men of the 31st again met and dispersed their foes at Ingram heights and then pushed on to Raymond, where the regiment hurled from its front the fragments of a brigade which the enemy had thrown against the advance of Grant. Moving onward in almost ceaseless march, it took part in the battle of Jackson, thence through a drenching rain it marched toward Vicksburg to meet the enemy anew, and was next engaged at Champion's hill. It then followed the retreating enemy to his intrenched lines at Vicksburg, where it took part in the bloody assaults in May, the regimental flag receiving 153 bullets and the staff being shot asunder in four places. During the siege the regiment took a prominent part in the operations against Fort hill. Having made the expedition to Monroe, La., the regiment went into camp at the Black river, and there on Jan. 5, 1864, three-fourths of the men again enlisted in the service. It was with Gen. Sherman in the campaign against Meridian, Miss., after which the reënlisted men took their furlough, starting for home on March 19, 1864. It returned to the front by way of Cairo, encamped for a time at Clifton on

the Tennessee river, and then marching by way of Rome, Ga., sometimes collecting, herding and driving beef cattle, and sometimes skirmishing with the enemy, it joined Sherman's army at Acworth, Ga. It was in the skirmishes at Big Shanty and Brush mountain; in the battles around Atlanta, of which that on July 22 was the most terrible, the men fighting sometimes on one side of the earthworks and sometimes on the other; was engaged in the battles of Lovejoy's Station and Jonesboro, and was with Sherman in the mock pursuit of Hood toward Tennessee. Returning to Atlanta it marched with Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas. Some skirmishing was done at Pocotaligo, which was evacuated by the enemy, and on Jan. 30 the march began by way of Salkahatchie, Orangeburg (which was captured after some fighting), Columbia, Winnsboro, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville, which was the scene of the last great struggle of Johnston's army. It then marched to Washington and participated in the grand review, after which it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 19, 1865. Total enlistments, 1,830; number at final muster out, 702; casualties, all causes, 1,128.

Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., John Logan; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Ross, William Hunter, George H. English; Majs., John S. Bishop, William Hunter, George H. English, Henry Davidson, Smith Townsend. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 31, 1861, for three years. The command was recruited under the "Ten Regiment Call," and by special authority from the war department comprised ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Previous to taking the field the latter detachments were assigned to regiments of their distinctive arms of the service. On Jan. 29, 1862, the regiment arrived at Cairo, drew arms (smooth-bore muskets altered from flint-lock), and on Feb. 2 relieved the 8th Ill. at Bird's Point, Mo. Co. A escorted the battery to Fort Donelson and particiapted in the action with slight casualties. Later in the month Cos. C and K were embarked on the wooden gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington," and encountered a Confederate battery at Pittsburg landing. After a sharp action the battery was silenced and portions of both companies made a landing, but they were fiercely attacked by infantry and cavalry and obliged to return to the boats, having lost 1 killed and several wounded. The regiment went into the first day's action in the battle of Shiloh and successfully withstood three severe charges with slight loss, being then shifted to the extreme left of Hurlbut's division, the flank of which was hard pressed by Breckenridge. Upon this position the enemy made repeated and most desperate assaults, but the regiment held its position until about 3 p. m., most of the time at short pistol range, when having exhausted its ammunition down to the cartridges in the boxes of the dead and wounded, it retired with fixed bayonets under a terrible enfilading and reverse fire upon its left flank, which was wholly unsupported. In this action the regiment lost 44 killed and 212 wounded and prisoners, more than fifty per cent. of the force which went into action. It fell back in confusion, but reformed in the line of battle that evening and advanced with its division the next morning. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, but was so reduced by the casualties of battle and sickness incident to exposure and severe labor that it numbered less than 300 effectives. After the occupation of Corinth it was engaged against Price and Van Dorn at La Grange and Grand Junction, Tenn., making many wearisome marches and participating in several skirmishes. As a part of the 4th division, Army of the Tennessee, it marched from Bolivar and at the Hatchie river, or Metamora, engaged Price and Van Dorn after their repulse at Corinth. There it made a gallant charge across the bridge under a severe artillery fire, losing 7 killed and 29 wounded. In

November it made a rapid march to Lamar, Miss., dispersing a body of Confederates and capturing 100 prisoners. On June 12, 1863, the regiment rejoined its division in front of Vicksburg and took its full share in siege operations. In the following September it operated against Harrisonburg, La., where a large Confederate force was dispersed and 9 pieces of artillery captured, after which the command returned to Natchez. In Jan., 1864, it moved to Hebron's plantation in the rear of Vicksburg, where the regiment reënlisted as veteran volunteers, and in March it embarked for Illinois on 30 days' veteran furlough. Returning to the field it was under fire before Kennesaw mountain, occupying the extreme left, but in July it was shifted to the extreme right and after three days' constant skirmishing assaulted the enemy's works near Nickajack creek, the regiment planting the first colors on the works. It was under fire daily until July 18, when it was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 17th army corps, and ordered to Marietta to guard the supply depot. In September a foraging party of 50 men was sharply attacked, and all but 9 were captured. In October the regiment was posted near Big Shanty and the water-tank a mile south, and Jackson's Confederate cavalry attacked the force at the former place, capturing 12 men. In November the regiment fired its stockade and quarters at Big Shanty and began the march to the sea, having been transferred to the 3d brigade, 4th division 17 army corps. It reached Monticello on the 20th and the Oconee river on the 26th, where a sharp skirmish took place, with considerable artillery firing. On Dec. 10 it encountered the enemy 5 miles from Savannah and drove him 2 miles, when it was met by a severe fire from the heavy guns of the city defenses, by which 5 were wounded, but it was shifted to the right and skirmished in the face of the heavy artillery fire. In Feb., 1865, it began the march into South Carolina, forced the Salkahatchie, wading the stream and backwaters 2 miles wide in ice cold water, varying from 2 to 5 feet in depth, and engaged in a sharp skirmish on reaching solid ground. At the North Edisto river it forced a passage under a severe artillery fire, making a way for the direct column to enter Orangeburg. On March 3 it arrived at Cheraw, and on the 13th at Fayetteville, N. C., where a portion of the regiment skirmished with the enemy. It was engaged at Bentonville, where five companies on the skirmish line lost heavily. It then marched north via Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, and then was despatched to the far west, being mustered out at Ft. Kearny, Neb., Sept. 16, 1865.

Thirty-third Infantry.—Cols., Charles E. Hovey, Charles E. Lippincott, Isaac H. Elliott; Lieut.-Cols., William R. Lockwood, Charles E. Lippincott, Edward R. Roe, Leander H. Potter, Isaac H. Elliott, Henry H. Pope; Majs., Edward R. Roe, Leander H. Potter, Isaac H. Elliott, Henry H. Pope, Elijah H. Gray. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in Sept., 1861, where it was mustered into the U. S. service and on Sept. 20 moved to Ironton, Mo., via St. Louis. It had its first introduction to actual warfare at the battle of Fredericktown, where Co. A was on the skirmish line. In July, 1862, at Cache bayou, Ark., several companies participated in a battle with Texas rangers, in which Co. A rescued and brought off a field piece belonging to the Federal cavalry. Attached to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 13th army corps, in the spring of 1863, it participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black River bridge, the assaults upon and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson. On May 1 it opened the fight on both the right and the left of the field, and four companies of the regiment, deployed as skirmishers on the left, developed the position of the enemy and drew an artillery fire, holding the position until relieved by Gen. Osterhaus' division. At Black River bridge the regiment led the advance, being mostly deployed as skir-

mishers, and was soon engaged with the Confederate works in front of the bridge and trestle. Seventeen pieces of artillery were taken, 14 of them being first seized by men of the 33d Ill. On June 1 a careful compilation of losses since crossing the river showed 19 of the regiment killed in action and 102 wounded, of whom 10 had already died in hospital. In October, with the brigade of Col. Shunk, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburne's division, and Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord's corps, it engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche, and being then ordered to Texas it disembarked on St. Joseph island, marched to Saluria and participated in the capture of Fort Esperanza. In Jan., 1864, the regiment reënlisted as veterans and in March reached Bloomington, Ill., where the men received their veteran furlough. Returning to the front, it operated in Louisiana during the greater part of the time until March, 1865, when it arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and was actively engaged until the capture thereof, losing 1 killed, 2 died of wounds and 9 were wounded. It then moved to Vicksburg and remained at that place until mustered out on Nov. 24, 1865, when it was ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge. From first to last about 1,924 names were borne on its muster rolls.

Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Edward N. Kirk, Alexander P. Dysart, Peter Ege; Lieut.-Cols., Amos Bosworth, Hiram W. Bristol, Oscar Van Tassell, Peter Ege, Peter F. Walker; Majs., Charles N. Levenway, Hiram W. Bristol, Alexander P. Dysart, John M. Miller, Peter Ege, Peter F. Walker, James H. Hindman. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Sept. 7, 1861, by Col. E. N. Kirk. It moved on Oct. 2, to Lexington, Ky., thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevin, where it remained until Feb. 14, 1862. It arrived at Pittsburg landing on April 7 and was hotly engaged in the battle of Shiloh, losing 1 officer and 15 men killed, and 112 wounded. From thence it moved to Corinth, where it was engaged, losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. In October it was engaged in a skirmish at Clayville, Ky., and in November had a skirmish at Lavergne, Tenn. In December the right wing of the 14th army corps moved toward Triune, the 34th in advance, encountered the enemy commanding the approaches to the place and drove him until noon, when he formed in the town. During the first day of the battle of Stone's river the enemy attacked the regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line and then following the advantage gained by his infantry, the cavalry charged the line and captured many of the regiment, the latter losing 21 killed, 93 wounded and 66 missing. In June it lost 3 killed and 26 wounded at the battle of Liberty gap. Operating in eastern Tennessee during the following November it met the enemy near Graysville, retreating from Missionary ridge, and was engaged about half an hour. In December it was mustered as a veteran organization and in Jan., 1864, started for Springfield, Ill., for veteran furlough. Returning to the field, it took a prominent part in May in the engagement at Rocky Face ridge, in which the regiment had 1 man killed and 10 men wounded. It charged the enemy at Resaca, crossing an open field in the face of a furious fire of canister from a battery at close range, drove the enemy from the hill and held the position until night, losing 50 men in killed and wounded. In the engagement at Rome, Ga., it had 8 men wounded. After skirmishing almost every day it arrived at Big Shanty, charged the enemy, who was behind barricades of railroad ties, captured the works and took more prisoners than the regiment had men in line, and this with a loss of but 1 killed and 7 wounded. It led the brigade in the charge on Kennesaw mountain, but after reaching the top of the Confederate works overwhelming numbers compelled it to fall back, leaving some of its dead on the enemy's ground. In this battle the regiment had 5 killed and 40 wounded. It pursued the enemy to Atlanta and took a

prominent part in the siege of that place, being engaged almost every day in skirmishes of greater or lesser note, and having men killed or wounded almost daily. It led the brigade and division in the charge on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, being the first to enter the Confederate fort, taking artillery that had been captured from the Army of the Tennessee, together with a number of prisoners. The regiment had about 60 killed and wounded. It went with Sherman to the sea and on the campaign through the Carolinas, in a light engagement at Averasboro, N. C., it lost 3 men killed and 5 wounded. It took part in the battle of Bentonville, in which the regiment was attacked from both front and rear, but stubbornly held its ground and repulsed the enemy, losing 8 killed and 22 wounded. After the surrender of Johnston it went with Sherman's army to Washington and took part in the grand review, after which it was sent to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 12, and was discharged and paid at Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1865.

Thirty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Gustavus A. Smith, William P. Chandler; Lieut.-Col., William P. Chandler; Maj., John McIlwain. This regiment was organized at Decatur on July 3, 1861, when its services were tendered to the president. On the 23d it was accepted by the secretary of war as "Col. G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers." On Aug. 4 it left Decatur and arrived at Jefferson barracks, Mo., the following day. It remained there one week, was then ordered to Marine hospital, St. Louis, and there eight companies were mustered into the U. S. service with an aggregate strength of 793. It first experienced the realities of war in Feb., 1862, when it followed Price's retreating army, skirmishing with the Confederates nearly every day. In the battle of Pea Ridge the regiment lost 15 killed, 45 wounded and 55 prisoners, of whom 15 were wounded. In May it moved to Farmington, Miss., and took part in the siege of Corinth until the evacuation of that place. In October it was at the battle of Perryville and skirmished with the Confederate left, but with no loss. It was in the battle of Stone's river, sustaining losses as follows: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 10 men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 44 men; missing, 21 men; captured and paroled, 4 men; wounded and paroled, 5 men; total, 2 commissioned officers and 84 men. It went into action with 20 commissioned officers and 419 men. In Aug., 1863, with Heg's brigade, it crossed the Tennessee river on pontoons and drove the Confederate pickets back while the bridge was being laid, being the first infantry on the south side of the Tennessee river. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 18 killed, 130 wounded and 12 missing. It went into action with 18 commissioned officers and 281 enlisted men. It was in the assault on the Confederate rifle-pits in front of Missionary ridge, and two days later was in the storming and capture of the ridge. The flag of the regiment was carried in advance of the men to within 20 steps of the Confederate works on the crest and then was carried by the lieutenant-colonel into the works, followed by the men. None were in earlier and the enemy's line was broken in many places nearly at that moment. The losses sustained by the regiment here were 6 killed and 48 wounded. It went into the action with 212 officers and men. It was in the Atlanta campaign from May 7 to Aug. 26, and lost during that time 13 killed, 105 wounded and 6 missing. Most of the losses occurred at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Mud creek, and Kennesaw mountain. The regiment went into camp at Chattanooga on Aug. 27, and remained there until the 31st, when it started for Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service, the latter event taking place on Sept. 27, 1864.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Nicholas Greusel, Silas Miller; Lieut.-Cols., Edward S. Joslyn, Albert Jenks, Porter C. Olson, Benjamin F. Campbell; Majs., Alonzo H. Barry, Silas Miller, George D. Sherman,

George W. Mossman. This regiment was organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 23, 1861, for a term of three years or during the war. The regiment numbered 965 officers and enlisted men and had two companies of cavalry (A and B), 186 officers and men. On Sept. 24 it moved via Quincy, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., where the companies of infantry were armed, Cos. A and B receiving Minie and Enfield rifles and the other companies remodeled Springfield muskets, caliber 69. On Sept. 28 the regiment left St. Louis by rail for Rolla, Mo., leaving the cavalry at Benton barracks. Cos. B and K participated in the fight at Bentonville, Ark., in March, 1862, and were also engaged in the battles at Leetown and Pea Ridge, going into camp at Keytesville, Mo., after these battles. On Oct. 1 the regiment started on the Kentucky campaign, marching via Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, at which place it was engaged in battle. It took part in the battle of Stone's river and during the summer of 1863 was in the Tullahoma campaign, participating in the skirmishes incident to the driving of Bragg's army out of middle Tennessee. It took part in the battle of Chickamauga and then retired with the army via Rossville into Chattanooga, sharing in the privations during the siege. The regiment took an active part in the battle of Missionary ridge, its colors being among the first planted on the enemy's works. It reënlisted at Blain's cross-roads on Jan. 1, 1864, and a few days later returned to Chattanooga to arrange details of muster for new term of service, preparatory to veteran furlough. Returning to the field it started on the Atlanta campaign and was under fire almost daily, with quite severe fighting at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek and Jonesboro, marching into Atlanta on Sept. 8. On Sept. 25 it was ordered back to Chattanooga, and leaving that place on Oct. 2 in pursuit of Hood, it marched to Ringgold, Shellmound, Whiteside, Gordon's mills, Summerville, Alpine, Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, being rear-guard and under fire almost continuously from Spring Hill to Franklin, where it was engaged in the hottest of that memorable battle. The 1st brigade, to which it belonged, Col. Opdycke commanding, charged the Confederate lines and at different periods in the action captured 33 stands of colors. On the night of Nov. 30 it was the last to cross the bridge over the Harpeth river on retiring from the field for Nashville, which place it reached on the afternoon of Dec. 1. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Nashville and captured a battery and over 100 prisoners on the first day of the fight. Being transferred to Louisiana in the spring of 1865, the regiment did special duty in quelling disturbances, guarding paymasters and conveying Confederate archives captured in the West to Washington, D. C., until Oct. 8, on which date it was mustered out and proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where the men received their pay and disbanded on Oct. 27, 1865. In general engagements alone the regiment lost in killed and wounded over 700 men. It was reinforced by 221 recruits and drafted men. Of the two cavalry companies mentioned in the beginning of this regimental review, Co. A was soon transferred to Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters and remained with him through the battles of Iuka and Corinth; then to Gen. C. S. Hamilton and with him to Memphis; thence as escort to Gen. Lauman to Vicksburg. The company was in action near Greenville and was on an expedition to Haynes' bluff. In July, 1863, it embarked for New Orleans and was in action at Morganza in Gen. Herron's division. It went to the Teche country and was in action with Gens. Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith. It remained in Louisiana and Texas until Nov. 22, 1865, and then moved via Galveston, New Orleans and Cairo to Springfield, Ill., where it received final muster out and discharge on Jan. 6, 1866. Co. B was in the battle of Perryville (first to enter the town) and was in

action at Lancaster and near Crab Orchard. It countermarched to Cave City, thence to Bowling Green, thence to Edgefield via Tyree Springs, where it had an engagement with Gen. John Morgan, and another the following day at Shackle island. It was in a cavalry action at Hepworth shoals and in Dec., 1862, crossed Overall's creek and was in a cavalry fight with Col. Stokes. It participated in cavalry actions at Versailles, Rover, Franklin and Walnut Church, and in June, 1863, had cavalry engagements at Rossville and Ringgold. It was in the battles of Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge and Ringgold, and then returning to Lookout valley camped there until the spring of 1864. It was an escort to Gen. Hooker in the Atlanta campaign and charged across and saved a burning bridge over Pumpkin Vine creek. It was in actions at Rome, Adairsville, Resaca, Snake Creek gap, Taylor's ridge, Lafayette, Graysville, Lynch's creek, Mt. Elon and Fayetteville. The company was mustered out Sept. 23, 1865.

Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Julius White, Myron S. Barnes, John C. Black; Lieut.-Cols., Myron S. Barnes, John C. Black, Henry N. Frisbie, Eugene B. Payne, Ransom Kennicott, Judson J. Huntley; Majs., John C. Black, Henry N. Frisbie, Eugene B. Payne, Ransom Kennicott, Judson J. Huntley. This regiment, known as the "Fremont Rifles," was organized in Aug., 1861, and was mustered into service Sept. 18. It rendezvoused at Camp Webb and on Sept. 19 left for St. Louis. The regiment numbered: field and staff, 15; company officers, 30; enlisted men, 964, and was composed of ten companies of infantry and two of cavalry. From the Lamine river the regiment marched in Feb., 1862, by way of Cassville, Mo., along the "Wire road," skirmishing all the way with the retreating Confederate army to Sugar creek, Ark., where it participated in the battle of Pea ridge, and where, although the Confederate army outnumbered the Federals two to one, the latter won a complete and brilliant victory and saved St. Louis from Price's grasp. The night of March 7 the regiment slept on its arms and the next day renewed the fight. At 11 a. m. a general charge was made, which resulted in putting Price's army to flight and the capture of many prisoners. At this battle the regiment lost 21 killed and 114 wounded. Through the summer of 1862 the regiment guarded the frontier in southwestern Missouri, having frequent fights with roving bands under Coffee and Quantrill, alternating between Springfield and Cassville, Mo. In October it drove the Confederates out of Newtonia, marched thence to Gadfly, thence to Cassville, thence to the old battle field of Pea ridge, and thence to Huntsville, Ark. It broke camp on the evening of Oct. 27, marched all night, and at daylight surprised the Confederates at Fayetteville, Ark., took some prisoners and returned to Osage Springs. It continued marching in light order, chasing Confederates from one place to another until December, when it went into camp at Camp Lyon, Mo. It was engaged at Prairie Grove, Ark., the battle lasting all day and being one of the most hotly contested and bloody battles of the war, considering the number engaged, the regiment losing about one-seventh of its number in killed and wounded. It then spent the winter and spring of 1862-63 in marching from point to point in Missouri and Arkansas, having numerous skirmishes with the enemy until April, when it proceeded to St. Louis and from thence to Cape Girardeau, where it engaged the enemy single-handed and drove him across the sunken country to Chalk bluffs on the St. Francis river. The regiment took a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg and being hardy veterans marched with every man into the captured city. On July 13 it proceeded up the Yazoo river, landed near Yazoo City and captured that place after a hard fight, taking many prisoners. It was then transferred to Louisiana and in September met the enemy near Morgan's bend. On Oct. 1 it had another "scrape" with the enemy and took 65 prisoners.

In Feb., 1864, the regiment reënlisted for three years, was remustered on Feb. 28, and received a furlough of 30 days, the "boys" visiting their homes for the first time in nearly three years. Upon returning to the field the regiment spent the remainder of 1864 in Louisiana, and in Jan., 1865, was transferred to Florida, where in March it marched across the Perdido and Aslumbia rivers, on bridges built by the soldiers themselves, to Pollard, having several skirmishes by the way. In April the regiment participated in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely, Ala., capturing the fort after a hard fought battle, securing 1,200 prisoners and much property. The regiment's loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded. On May 15, 1866, the 37th was mustered out at Houston, Tex., and reached Springfield, Ill., May 31, when it received final payment and discharge, having been in the service of the United States four years and ten months, and having participated in eleven hard fought battles and sieges, innumerable skirmishes, and having marched a distance of 17,846 miles.

Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William P. Carlin, Daniel H. Gilmer; Lieut.-Cols., Mortimore O'Kean, Daniel H. Gilmer, William F. Chapman, Edward Colyer; Majs., Daniel H. Gilmer, Henry N. Alden, Andrew M. Pollard. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Sept., 1861, and on Sept. 20 was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo., receiving its arms en route. In October it marched to Fredericktown and was engaged in the battle at that place with the enemy under Jeff. Thompson. It was before Corinth during the last days of the siege in the 2nd brigade, 4th division, left wing of the Army of the Mississippi. In October it was engaged in the battle of Perryville, capturing an ammunition train, 2 caissons and about 100 prisoners. In November it went on a scout to Harpeth shoals, destroyed a large quantity of salt, captured a Confederate wagon train and 100 horses and mules. It advanced from Nashville in December, and with the brigade charged a battery at Knob gap, near Nolensville, capturing 2 guns, with a regimental loss of 3 killed and 8 wounded. It was engaged in the battle of Stone's river, and lost 34 killed, 109 wounded and 34 missing. It was also engaged at Liberty gap, in which action it charged across a plowed field under heavy fire and drove the enemy from his works, capturing the flag of the 2nd Ark. On June 26 it skirmished with the enemy all day, losing 3 killed and 19 wounded. It entered the battle of Chickamauga, near Gordon's mills, formed a line on the double-quick under fire, and was hotly engaged until dark. On the second day of the battle it was moved to the left, went into position at 10 a. m., and was heavily engaged. Of 301 men of the regiment who entered the fight 180 were killed, wounded or missing. On the night of Feb. 17, 1864, it moved out with a detachment of the 4th Mich. cavalry and at daylight surprised and captured a Confederate outpost a few miles from Dalton, Ga., returning to camp in the afternoon. On Feb. 29, the regiment reënlisted, was mustered March 16 and started for Illinois on a veteran furlough of 30 days. Returning to the front, it was first engaged with the enemy at the battle of Pine mountain, and was also engaged at Kennesaw mountain. It participated in the action at Smyrna, was in the outer lines before Atlanta, and was prominently engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. The loss of the regiment in the Atlanta campaign was 4 killed, 36 wounded and 3 missing. On Nov. 25 and 26 it threw up works and skirmished with the enemy at Columbia, Tenn., and was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, being in the charge on Montgomery hill and among the first to enter the enemy's works. On Dec. 31, 1865, the regiment was stationed at Victoria, Tex., and upon that date it was mustered out and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Austin Light, Thomas O. Osborn; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas O. Osborn, Orrin L. Mann; Majs., Orrin L. Mann, Sylvester W. Munn, Samuel S. Linton, Homer A. Plimpton. The or-

ganization of this regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago. Gen. T. O. Osborn was one of its contemplated field officers and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The state having filled its quota without this regiment, efforts were made to get it accepted into the state service of Missouri, but without success. The regiment had already assumed the name of the governor of Illinois and was known as the "Yates Phalanx." Gov. Yates manifested an earnest desire to see it brought into service and sent Gen. O. L. Mann to Washington, with strong commendatory letters to the president and secretary of war, urging the acceptance of the regiment, which had at that time over 800 men on the rolls. The regiment was accepted on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster, and the organization was completed and left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of Oct. 13, 1861. The day previous to the departure a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the regiment by Miss Helen Arion, daughter of Col. Arion. It had also won a handsome flag at a prize drill under the auspices of the Illinois agricultural society, then in session at Chicago. On leaving Chicago the regiment reported to Brig.-Gen. Curtis, at Camp Benton, St. Louis, Mo., but very soon thereafter was transferred to Williamsport, Md., where it was armed and equipped. On Jan. 3, 1862, the advance of a Confederate force 15,000 strong attacked Cos. D, I and K, near Bath, Va., and, after a brisk little fight, were repulsed. Then, with 2 pieces of artillery and a liberal display of strategy and courage, the enemy was held in check for nearly 24 hours. Co. G was also attacked at Great Cacapon bridge, but repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. The remaining portion of the regiment was simultaneously attacked at Alpine Station, where Cos. C and F drew into ambush about 500 of Ashby's cavalry, and after killing and wounding 30 routed the remainder. In March the regiment participated in a reconnoissance from Martinsburg to Strasburg, and on its return took part in the brilliant fight at Winchester, that resulted in the utter defeat of "Stonewall" Jackson's forces. The regiment suffered but little during the engagement, owing to its position, which was on the extreme left. Four companies met a small cavalry force at Columbia bridge, and after a brisk skirmish dislodged it, putting out the fire which had been applied to the structure and capturing 30 prisoners. The regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., and immediately embarked on transports for the James river, reaching Harrison's landing in time to take part in the closing scenes of Gen. McClellan's Seven Days' fight. While at Harrison's landing the regiment was kept at the front on picket duty and had a series of unimportant skirmishes until about the middle of August, when it participated in the second Malvern hill fight, but without material injury. On Sept. 1 it was sent to Suffolk, Va., where it remained for the space of three months, fortifying the place and making frequent expeditions to the Blackwater, where heavy skirmishes frequently occurred. On one occasion it participated in the capture of 2 pieces of artillery and 40 prisoners. The regiment was then transferred to South Carolina, participated in the siege of Fort Wagner, and after assisting in strengthening and remodeling the defenses on Morris island returned to Folly island. It next embarked for Hilton Head, where it remained for several weeks, and there reënlisted, being the first organization in the entire department to accept veteran honors and responsibilities. It left Hilton Head on veteran furlough for Chicago, Ill., via New York, on Jan. 1, 1864, amid great enthusiasm. Returning to the front in Virginia the regiment was located on the extreme left of Gen. Butler's command in May, when the entire force under Butler was attacked and driven back. The regiment was at one time completely surrounded by the enemy, but succeeded in cutting it way out after great

loss. Its entire loss in that engagement, including killed, wounded and missing, reached nearly 200. The regiment was again ordered out on May 20, to dislodge the enemy from some temporary works near Ware Bottom Church, which was accomplished in a most gallant manner, with a loss of 40 in killed and wounded. It captured in this charge a large number of prisoners, including Gen. Walker, who was seriously wounded. On June 2 the regiment was again called into action on nearly the same ground, and in the engagement it lost in killed, wounded and missing some 40 men. About the middle of June it came in contact with Gen. Longstreet's corps near the Petersburg and Richmond pike and fought him night and day for 3 days, losing about 35 men in killed and wounded. On Aug. 16 the brigade to which the 39th was attached was ordered to charge the works of the enemy at Deep run, during the performance of which the enemy's lines were broken and a large number of prisoners captured. In this battle the regiment lost 104 men in killed, wounded and missing. In the latter part of August it was ordered to the trenches in front of Petersburg, where it was almost constantly on duty and under fire both night and day. In the latter part of September the 10th and 18th corps moved over to the north side of the James river again and on Oct. 7 the regiment met the enemy near Chaffin's farm, where three desperate charges were made by the Confederates upon the hastily constructed works behind which the Federals were stationed. A few days later the regiment took part in a charge upon the enemy's works near Darlington road, 7 miles from Richmond, and out of about 250 men who went into that charge, 60 fell, struck by the enemy. On Oct. 27 the regiment took part in a reconnoissance near the same place and had a brisk engagement with the enemy. During the winter it had frequent skirmishes but no regular engagements. It crossed to the left of the Army of the Potomac and on April 2 took part in the charge upon Fort Gregg, the key to the works about Petersburg and Richmond. It fell to the lot of the 1st brigade to charge and take the fort, the 39th was the first regiment to gain the ditch, and the first to plant its flag upon the structure. Out of 9 of the color-guard 7 were shot down, and out of 150 members who went into that fight 16 were shot dead and 45 severely wounded, many of whom died from their wounds. After this affair the regiment took the advance of the Army of the James in the pursuit of Gen. Lee, and succeeded in heading off his army after forced marches and frequent skirmishes. At Appomattox Court House after a brisk engagement on April 9, 1865, in which the regiment had several men wounded, it had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, with the remnant of his great Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment remained on duty at Norfolk until Dec. 5, 1865, at which time General Order No. 131 was issued from the headquarters of the Department of Virginia, ordering its muster-out of service, and on the afternoon of the 7th the regiment started for Springfield, Ill., via Chicago, for its muster out and payment, where it arrived on the afternoon of Dec. 10.

Fortieth Infantry.—Col., Stephen G. Hicks; Lieut.-Cols., James W. Boothe, Rigdon S. Barnhill, Hiram W. Hall; Majs., John B. Smith, Rigdon S. Barnhill, Hiram W. Hall. This regiment was enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette. With ten companies it reported at Springfield, Ill., and on Aug. 10, 1861, was mustered into the U. S. service for three years. It moved to Jefferson barracks, Mo., on Aug. 13, and remained there until the 30th of the same month, when the regiment was moved to Bird's Point, and thence to Paducah, Ky. It was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, where it lost 1 commissioned officer killed and 3 wounded, 42 men killed and 148 wounded. After the battle it was moved to Corinth and there participated in the engagements of the siege until the fall of that city.

After the fall of Vicksburg it went with Sherman's command to Jackson, Miss., in pursuit of Johnston's army, skirmishing all the way. It was engaged in the battle of Jackson and the officers and men of the regiment were complimented in public orders for bravery and gallant conduct. It participated in the battle of Missionary ridge, where at daylight on Nov. 24 it crossed at the mouth of Chickamauga creek, captured a high hill, driving back the enemy, then placed a battery in position and supported it through the night. At daylight on the morning of the 25th the regiment was deployed and under fire led the assaulting column upon the enemy's works on Missionary ridge, drove in the pickets and scaled his works, losing several men inside. The enemy was then strongly reinforced in front and the regiment being unsupported it was compelled to fall back under cover of the hill. The Confederates, with heavy reinforcements, charged upon the regiment, but the battery the latter had supported during the night poured a deadly fire into the enemy's ranks and checked his advance, although at the same time it made sad work in the ranks of the regiment, killing and wounding its own men. Again the 40th was deployed and assaulted the enemy's works, supported in the charge by the brigade. Gen. Corse was wounded, the brigade fell back, but the regiment lay down in the enemy's front, and by picking off his gunners silenced the batteries and kept them quiet until a heavy assault on the right engaged the forces of the enemy and the regiment was enabled to withdraw. Of the five companies engaged, numbering 130 men, 7 were killed and 44 wounded, many of the latter mortally. On the 26th the regiment pursued the retreating enemy, skirmishing in the rain all day and capturing many prisoners. On Jan. 1, 1864, the 40th was mustered as a veteran regiment, and at that date its aggregate strength was 443. During the two years and five months' service it had lost by deaths, 261; other casualties, 196; discharged, 17; transferred to other commands, 6; missing in action and desertion, 17. In March the veterans of the regiment took their 30 days' furlough, after which they started on the great Atlanta campaign. At the assault on Kennesaw mountain the regiment led a column to the enemy's works, but the charge was a failure and the regiment suffered severely. It was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. On July 22 it was attacked in the rear and before it had entirely checked the enemy it was assaulted in front. It fought on both sides of its works, first driving back Hardee and then jumping the parapets to receive the attack of Stewart, holding its position until dark, when the enemy fell back, leaving many of his killed and wounded. On July 28 the 40th Ill. and 6th Ia. moved at a double-quick into a breach that had been made in the ranks and checked the enemy, driving him back as often as six times, in each instance with great slaughter. The struggle was severe and the loss of the regiments heavy, but they held their position until the enemy gave up the fight. At Jonesboro the regiment was again warmly engaged, holding its position for 2 hours during heavy fighting until the enemy was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field. On the march to the sea the regiment, in advance of Walcutt's brigade, met the Georgia militia at Griswoldville, where the brigade repulsed the enemy twice and drove him back in the direction of Macon. On the march through the Carolinas, on Feb. 13, 1865, the regiment, being in the advance, met the enemy's cavalry early in the morning and drove them all day until they fell back into their works in the evening, when artillery opened upon the regiment, and caused it to halt. At Bentonville, N. C., where the enemy made a stubborn resistance, the regiment was also hotly engaged. It then marched in the direction of Raleigh, skirmishing on the way. It took part in the grand review at Washington, where it was highly complimented for its gallant services. It re-

mained in camp near the city a few days, then moved by rail to Parkersburg, W. Va., and from there by steamboat to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 24, 1865, and sent to Springfield, Ill., to be paid off. The aggregate loss of the regiment during its four years' service is set down at 395.

Forty-first Infantry.—Col., Isaac C. Pugh; Lieut.-Cols., Ansel Tupper, John Warner, John H. Nale; Majs., John Warner, John H. Nale, Francis M. Long, Robert H. McFadden. This regiment was organized at Decatur during July and Aug., 1861. Co. A was from Decatur, B from Sullivan and Bethany, C, F and K were from Clinton and De Witt county, E from Blue Mound, G from Taylorville, I from Mount Auburn and Illiopolis, D from Mattoon and H from Shelbyville. It was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 5 and on the 8th moved to St. Louis, remaining at the arsenal there until the 29th, when it was moved to Bird's Point and assigned to the command of Gen. Prentiss. It was on the extreme right, next to the backwater of the Cumberland river, and was the first regiment engaged in the desperate struggle at Fort Donelson when the Confederate army attempted to cut its way out. This was the first general fight the regiment had participated in, and being overpowered, was driven back with the entire division, but not until it had suffered severely and exhausted its ammunition. The regiment lost some 200 in killed and wounded. It participated in the desperate battle of Shiloh, forming the left of what the Confederates called the "Hornets' Nest." In the first day's fight it was under fire fully 6 hours and lost about 200 in killed and wounded. It formed part of the last line of defense, assisted in repulsing the Confederate forces, driving them back beyond the reach of our gunboats, and thus closed its work on the first day at Shiloh. On the second day it made one charge and assisted in driving the enemy from his position on the right, but the loss of the regiment was severe in killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Corinth, where the army under Gen. Halleck was 25 days in moving 24 miles. In October the regiment made a forced march with the division and intercepted the Confederate army on the Hatchie river, the enemy being on his retreat from what is known as the second battle of Corinth. On April 12, 1863, it met the Confederate Gen. Chalmers on the Coldwater river, double-quicked 3 miles and fought for 3 hours. It landed at Haynes' bluff, May 22, was assigned to the 13th army corps and took part in the 47 days' siege of Vicksburg, during which time it lost some 50 in killed and wounded. In the engagement at Jackson in July the 41st lost in killed, wounded and prisoners near 200. Nearly 200 of the regiment reënlisted as veterans in March, 1864, and were given a 30 days' furlough. The non-veterans moved up the Red river, participating in the campaign under Gen. A. J. Smith and Gen. Banks, and in all the battles and skirmishes of that disastrous movement. The regiment participated in the battle of Guntown, and while camped at Marietta, July 21, the term of service of the men who did not reënlist expired and they returned home. The remnant was then organized as a battalion.

Veteran Battalion (Forty-first Infantry).—Maj., Robert H. McFadden. After the battalion was organized it was stationed at the base of Kennesaw mountain when Gen. Hood made his celebrated move around Gen. Sherman's army at Atlanta. The battalion had some lively skirmishing east of Kennesaw with Gen. French's division of Gen. Stewart's corps. It was present on Kennesaw mountain and witnessed the brilliant struggle at Allatoona, when Gen. Sherman sent the famous despatch to Gen. Corse to "hold the fort, I am coming," and when the equally famous despatch of Gen. Corse was received, which was in these words: "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but I am able to whip all hell yet." The battalion assisted in the destruction of the railroad at Atlanta and

joined the main army on the march to the sea, being in the 17th army corps. At Savannah it encamped near the old French cemetery, doing guard duty at the custom house, where there were 25,000 bales of cotton. On Jan. 4, 1865, the battalion was, by order of Gen. O. O. Howard, consolidated with the 53d Ill. infantry, forming companies H and G. (For its further history see 53d infantry.)

Forty-second Infantry.—Cols., William A. Webb, George W. Roberts, Nathan H. Walworth; Lieut.-Cols., David Stuart, Charles Northrop, Nathan H. Walworth, John A. Hottenstein, Edgar D. Swain; Majs., George W. Roberts, Nathan H. Walworth, John A. Hottenstein, James Leighton, David W. Norton, Frederick A. Atwater, Henry K. Walcott. This regiment was organized at Chicago, July 22, 1861, and moved to St. Louis on Sept. 21. It moved to Island No. 10 in March, 1862, and was engaged until its surrender in April, 50 men of Co. A spiking 6 guns of the enemy on the night of April 1. On the night of April 4 a detachment of 20 men of Co. H on the gunboat "Carondelet," ran the blockade at Island No. 10. The regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, was engaged in the battle of Farmington, losing 2 killed, 12 wounded and 3 missing, and at Columbia, Tenn., in September it lost 1 man killed. In December it engaged in the Murfreesboro campaign and was engaged in the battle of Stone's river, with a loss of 22 killed, 116 wounded and 85 prisoners. It was also engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 28 killed, 128 wounded and 28 prisoners, and then retreated to Chattanooga. It was in the battle of Missionary ridge, losing 5 killed and 40 wounded, being on the skirmish line during the whole engagement. On Jan. 1, 1864, the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization and on the 21st moved by rail to Chicago for the usual 30-day furlough. Returning to the field, it was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station, encamping at Atlanta on Sept. 8. Its total loss during the campaign was 20 killed, 89 wounded and 7 prisoners. On Nov. 22 it commenced the retreat for Nashville, engaging with the enemy at Spring Hill and Franklin, and losing 24 killed, 95 wounded and 30 prisoners. It was also engaged in the battle of Nashville, losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. In the following spring it was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department and remained on duty there until Dec. 16, 1865, when it was mustered out at Indianola, Tex.

Forty-third Infantry.—Cols., Julius Raith, Adolph Engelmann; Lieut.-Cols., Adolph Engelmann, Adolph Dengler; Majs., Adolph Dengler, Charles Stephani, Hugo Westerman. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Sept., 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 12. On the following day, containing only eight companies, it moved by railroad to Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where it was armed with old Harper's Ferry and English Tower muskets, changed from flint locks to percussion guns. On Jan. 20-21 Cos. I and K were added to the regiment and it was armed with new Belgian rifles, an excellent arm, but very heavy. At the battle of Shiloh the 43d for a long time alone supported the Waterhouse battery and with it offered a stubborn resistance to the enemy, leaving in this first position 36 of its number dead, while many had been carried to the rear severely wounded. In every position held by the regiment during the first day's fighting it left its dead and wounded, and the latter, being carried off by the enemy, were the only men who had to be reported missing. The advance the next day was slow and it was 4 p. m. when what was left of the regiment again stacked arms in front of its camp. Out of a total of 500 taken into action it had lost 206, of whom 49 had been left dead on the field. In the early spring of 1863, 200 men of the regiment were mounted and made expeditions to the distance of 40 miles from Bolivar, Tenn. (where the regiment was stationed),

engaging in several skirmishes and capturing many prisoners and horses. In the spring of 1864 the 43d took part in the Red river expedition, after which it remained at Little Rock, Ark., until the enlistment for three years expired, when the non-veterans were mustered out on Dec. 16, 1864.

Forty-third (Consolidated) Infantry.—Col., Adolph Dengler; Lieut.-Cols., Adolph Dengler, Hugo Westerman; Maj., Hugo Westerman. Not quite three-fourths of the membership of the original organization reënlisted in the veteran service and Col. Engelmann succeeded in prevailing on the state authorities to assign a sufficient number of drafted men to the 43d, so that Lieut.-Col. Dengler could be commissioned colonel, in which capacity he afterward commanded. The regiment remained at Little Rock, Ark., till its muster out, Nov. 30, 1865, from where it returned to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge, Dec. 14, 1865.

Forty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Charles Knobelsdorff, Wallace W. Barrett; Lieut.-Cols., William J. Stephenson, John Russell; Majs., Thomas J. Hobart, Luther M. Sabine. This regiment was organized in Aug., 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago, under the supervision of Col. Charles Knobelsdorff, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 13, and on the 14th embarked on board the cars for St. Louis, Mo., where it arrived on the next day. It received its baptism of fire in the terrible battle of Pea ridge, which resulted so disastrously to the Confederates, and in which the regiment took a prominent part. After the enemy had been routed it was one of the regiments selected to follow up his retreat, which was done for three days, capturing a stand of colors, several hundred prisoners and some artillery. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville in October, being in the division commanded by Gen. P. H. Sheridan. In the bloody battle of Stone's river it took a prominent part, losing more than half its number in killed and wounded. It remained with the army at Murfreesboro till June 26, 1863, when it again marched to meet the enemy, and was engaged at Hoover's gap, Shelbyville and Tullahoma, Tenn. It arrived at Cowan on July 2 and remained there for a few days, when it marched to Stevenson, Ala., driving the rear of the Confederate army across the Tennessee river at Bridgeport. After three days and nights of forced marches it arrived on the field in time to take part in the bloody conflict of Chickamauga. It was foremost in the desperate charge upon Missionary ridge, Gen. Sheridan giving it praise for having placed one of the first flags on the Confederate works. Following the enemy next day it captured many prisoners and several pieces of artillery, and on the 27th was ordered back to Chattanooga to prepare for a forced march to Knoxville to relieve the forces there then being besieged by the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet. It went into camp at Blain's cross-roads, and nothing could more fully prove the patriotism of the men than the fact that there, on the point of starvation, exposed to the most inclement weather, over three-fourths of them voluntarily consented to serve three years more for that government for which they had suffered so much during the previous two years and a half. It remained there until Jan. 12, 1864, when it marched to Dandridge, Tenn., where an attack was made by the enemy. After considerable hard fighting it became evident that the whole Confederate army was advancing, the Union forces fell back to Knoxville, and from there marched to Kingston, Tenn., where a stand was made until Jan. 30, when the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga to receive its veteran furlough. Returning to the front it passed through nearly all the battles and skirmishes of that ever memorable Atlanta campaign and entered the city on Sept. 8 with the main army. Among the many battles and skirmishes in which the regiment was engaged during this campaign might be mentioned Buzzard Roost, Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Kolb's farm, Chattahoochee river, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and

Jonesboro. It followed Hood into Tennessee and there was more or less fighting every day till Nov. 30. It participated in the battle of Franklin, which, though the conflict was short, was one of the most desperate in which the regiment was ever engaged. The brigade commander, Col. Opdycke, afterward, in a general order, by the authority of the general commanding, gave to the brigade of which the regiment was a part the honor of gaining the victory and saving the army. The next day Nashville was reached, where the regiment took part in the battle in December, and then followed the broken and scattered columns of the Confederate force to the Tennessee river. The regiment being ordered to Texas the following spring, it landed at Port Lavaca and went into camp on the La Plasido river, where it remained until Sept. 25, 1865, when it was mustered out and placed en route for Springfield, Ill.

Forty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., John Eugene Smith, Jasper A. Maltby; Lieut.-Cols., Charles C. Campbell, Jasper A. Maltby, Melancthon Smith, Robert P. Sealy, John O. Duer; Majs., Melancthon Smith, Luther H. Cowan, Leander B. Fisk, John O. Duer, James J. Palmer. This regiment, during its organization, rendezvoused at the Jo Daviess county fair grounds, near Galena, and the camp was named Camp Washburne, in honor of E. B. Washburne, member of Congress from the Galena district. Seven companies of the regiment only were in camp at Galena, but the regimental organization was fully completed and the regiment armed with the short Enfield rifle. On Nov. 22 Camp Washburne was broken up, and the regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the full complement of ten companies was made up and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 25, 1861. On Jan. 12, 1862, it left Camp Douglas for Cairo, where it went into camp until Feb. 1, when it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, and the next day left Cairo with Gen. Grant's army for the Tennessee river. On the 4th it pitched its tents in the first camp in the field—Camp Halleck, 4 miles below Fort Henry. At Fort Donelson it was sent to the relief of the 49th Ill. infantry, which was engaged close up to the enemy's works, and received its "baptism of fire." The regiment bore its full share of the three days' fight at Donelson, though its loss was small, only 2 killed and 26 wounded. It went into the fight at Shiloh with about 500 men and was in the front line from first to last of the two days' battle, the losses of the regiment being 26 killed, and 199 wounded and missing. The summer of 1862 was spent in camp at Jackson, Tenn., and later four companies were stationed at Medon, one company at Treager's, and five companies at Toon's. Co. C was captured at Treager's, at Medon a sharp fight occurred in which the Confederates were repulsed, and the loss in the regiment was 3 killed, 13 wounded and 43 taken prisoners. The regiment participated in all the battles of the Vicksburg campaign, forming a part of Logan's division. It took part in three charges against the Confederate works in May and June, the loss to the regiment in the last assault being 83 officers and men killed and wounded. The regiment was detailed for provost guard duty in Vicksburg on July 4, and continued to do such duty until Oct. 14, when it was relieved to take part in the Canton raid, during which a skirmish occurred with the Confederates at Bogue Chitto creek. In the months of December and January the regiment almost to a man reënlisted as veterans. From Feb. 3 to March 4 it took part in the "Meridian raid," and was engaged in the skirmish at Chunky Station, where 3 men of the regiment were wounded. On March 17 it left Vicksburg for Cairo, where it was given a 30 days' veteran furlough. Beginning on June 7, it took its share in the Atlanta campaign, before and after the fall of Atlanta, until the beginning of the march to the sea. It participated in the Carolina campaign and was engaged in the attack on Pocotaligo, S. C., where it suffered a loss of 8

men wounded before the place was taken. The regiment participated in the grand review at Washington, and on June 6 left that place for Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on July 12, 1865.

Forty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., John A. Davis, Benjamin Dornblaser; Lieut.-Cols., William O. Jones, John J. Jones; Majs., Frederick A. Starring, Benjamin Dornblaser, John M. McCracken, Joseph Clingman. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Dec. 28, 1861, and was ordered to Cairo, Feb. 11, 1862. From there it proceeded, via the Cumberland river, to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving on the 14th, and was assigned to the command of Gen. Lew. Wallace. On the 15th it lost 1 man killed and 2 wounded. In the battle of Shiloh the regiment took a conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half of its officers and men in killed and wounded and receiving the thanks of the commanding generals. It was also engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, and in the following October met the enemy at Metamora. In May, 1863, it entered upon the Vicksburg campaign and on the night of the 25th, while detailed on picket duty, the outpost, consisting of five companies of the regiment, was captured by the enemy. One hundred and four men and 7 officers were thus captured, 70 escaping. The remainder of the regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg, and then was engaged in the siege of Jackson until the enemy evacuated that city, when the regiment returned to Vicksburg. On Jan. 4, 1864, it was mustered as a veteran regiment, and on the 12th started north on a veteran furlough. During the month of February the officers of the regiment were engaged in recruiting it, and one new company raised at Freeport was attached to the regiment as Co. D. Returning to the field, it participated in the Jackson expedition in July, losing 3 killed, 36 wounded, 1 captured and 3 missing. The remainder of its term of service was devoted to guard duty, etc., in the Gulf states. On Jan. 20, 1866, it was mustered out at Baton Rouge and started for Springfield, Ill., arriving there on the 27th, and on Feb. 1 the regiment was finally paid and discharged.

Forty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., John Bryner, William A. Thrush, John N. Cromwell, John D. McClure; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel L. Miles, William A. Thrush, Samuel R. Baker; Majs., William A. Thrush, John N. Cromwell, Rush W. Chambers, John D. McClure, John B. Miles. This regiment was organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Peoria, Ill., Aug. 16, 1861. On Sept. 23 it moved by rail from Peoria to St. Louis, Mo., going into quarters at Benton barracks near the city, where it was clothed and armed complete. On May 9, 1862, it had its baptism of fire, at Farmington, Miss., and on May 28 it participated in an engagement near Corinth. It participated in the battle of Iuka in September, where the army under Gen. Rosecrans defeated the enemy's forces under Gen. Sterling Price, and it also took part in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4. The regiment lost in the latter engagement 30 killed and over 100 wounded. On May 2, 1863, it marched with the army down the west side of the Mississippi river, crossing it at Grand Gulf, and with the 15th army corps marched to Jackson, Miss., where it participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of that city. The regiment participated in the first charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, losing 12 men killed and quite a number wounded, and on June 4 it participated with the brigade in the defeat of a Confederate force at Mechanicsville, Miss., 30 miles from Vicksburg, near the Yazoo river. It was present at the capture of Fort De Russy, La., in March, 1864, and participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill in April. On June 5 it moved up the river to Lake Chicot, disembarked, moved inland and came in contact with a force of the enemy under Gen. Marmaduke, which was defeated and completely routed. The regiment lost in this engagement 11 men killed and quite a number wounded. The term of service expiring, the regiment was mustered out and finally discharged on Oct. 11, 1864.

Forty-seventh (Consolidated) Infantry.—Col., David W. Magee; Lieut.-Col., Edward Bonham; Majs., Edward Bonham, Royal Olmsted. The veterans and recruits of the original organization of the 47th, numbering 196 men, left Memphis on Sept. 2, 1864, with Gen. Mower's expedition up the White river to Brownsville, Ark., and from there marched north into Missouri after Gen. Price's army, which was raiding in that state. From St. Louis the veteran detachment was ordered to Chicago, Ill., to assist in quelling any riot that might occur on the day of election. Their services not being required, they were ordered to report to the superintendent of the recruiting service at Springfield, and were stationed at Camp Butler, where on Nov. 28 it received 200 drafted men and a battalion of four full companies was organized. On Dec. 3 the command was ordered to the field, reporting by way of St. Louis to Gen. Rosecrans. In Jan., 1865, it moved to Nashville, thence down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee river to Eastport, Miss., where it rejoined its old brigade—2nd brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps—accompanying it to New Orleans; thence to Mobile bay, taking part in the reduction of Spanish Fort. While lying in front of Spanish Fort, six additional companies arrived from Springfield, making the organization once more complete. The regiment was mustered out, Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

Forty-eighth Infantry.—Cols., Isham N. Haynie, William W. Sanford, Lucien Greathouse, Thomas L. B. Weems; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas H. Smith, William W. Sanford, Lucien Greathouse, Ashley T. Galbraith, Thomas L. B. Weems, John W. Ingersoll; Majs., William W. Sanford, Manning Mayfield, Lucien Greathouse, William J. Stephenson, Ashley T. Galbraith, Edward Adams, John W. Ingersoll. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in the month of Sept., 1861, left for Cairo 900 strong on Nov. 11, and, after its arrival there, constructed barracks for winter quarters. In Jan., 1862, it was engaged in the reconnoissance in the rear of Columbus, Ky., under Gen. Grant. At Fort Donelson, in connection with the 17th and 49th Ill., it charged the enemy's works, but was repulsed with a severe loss, and was under fire during the following day, losing a few men wounded. During the third and last day of the battle it was fiercely engaged and lost 40 in killed and wounded. It was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, bearing its full part and losing over half of its men in killed and wounded. It was in the siege of Corinth in May, 1862, in June was ordered to Bethel as garrison of that post and remained there until 1863. It moved to Memphis in June of the latter year and from thence to Vicksburg, where it participated in the operations in the rear of that place, and at Snyder's bluff. It advanced with Gen. Sherman's force against Jackson, participated in the siege and in the charge of July 16, losing 45 men killed and wounded. Being transferred to eastern Tennessee it took part in the battle of Missionary ridge and then followed the retreating enemy to Ringgold. Taking part in the Knoxville expedition for the relief of Gen. Burnside, it arrived at Scottsboro, Ala., on Jan. 1, 1864, and although not yet recovered from their severe campaign, over nine-tenths of the men present reënlisted as veterans. The regiment arrived at Springfield, Ill., on veteran furlough, Jan. 27, and rendezvoused at Centralia. Returning to the field, it participated in the Atlanta campaign, marched with Sherman to the sea and up through the Carolinas, thence to Washington, D. C., and thence to Louisville, Ky. From the latter place it moved to Little Rock, Ark., and was mustered out there on Aug. 15, 1865.

Forty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., William R. Morrison, Phineas Pease; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas G. Allen, Phineas Pease, William W. Bishop, William P. Moore; Majs., John B. Hay, William W. Bishop, Thomas W. Morgan, William P. Moore, Jacob E. Gauen. This regiment was organized

at Camp Butler, Dec. 31, 1861, by Col. William R. Morrison. On Feb. 3, 1862, it was ordered to Cairo, and on the 8th moved to Fort Henry, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, McClernand's division. It engaged the enemy at Fort Donelson, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded, among the latter being Col. Morrison, who was commanding the brigade. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, losing 17 killed and 99 wounded, was also engaged in the siege of Corinth, and on June 4 moved to Bethel and was assigned to Brig.-Gen. John A. Logan's 1st division, District of Jackson—Maj.-Gen. John A. McClernand commanding. In Nov., 1863, it participated in the capture of Little Rock, Ark., and on Jan. 15, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and were mustered as veteran volunteers. Assigned to the Red River expedition, it participated in the capture of Fort De Russy, La., and was engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill. In June it was ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough, and the detachment of non-veterans which remained participated in the battle of Tupelo, Miss. Returning to the field, the regiment moved to Franklin, Mo., and drove the enemy from that place. It took part in the battle of Nashville, after which its time was spent in garrison duty. It was mustered out, Sept. 9, 1865, at Paducah, Ky., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., on Sept. 15, for final payment and discharge.

Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., Moses M. Bane; Lieut.-Cols., William Swarthout, Thomas W. Gaines, William Hanna; Majs., George W. Randall, Samuel R. Glenn, Thomas W. Gaines, William Hanna, Horace L. Burnham. This regiment was organized at Quincy in the month of Aug., 1861, was mustered in the U. S. service on Sept. 12, and on Oct. 9 moved to Hannibal, Mo. It took an active part in the battle of Fort Donelson; was engaged in the battle of Shiloh; participated in the siege of Corinth, and was engaged in the battle at that place in the following October. In the spring of 1863 it moved into Alabama, skirmishing at Bear creek, Cherokee and Newsome's farm. On April 27 it moved toward Town creek and fought the enemy under Gen. Forrest there on the 28th. On Jan. 1, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the regiment reënlisted, were mustered Jan. 16, and started for Illinois on veteran furlough. Returning to the front, it met the enemy near the Oostanaula river on May 17, and after some fighting drove him from the field—the regiment losing 1 man killed and 7 wounded. It participated in the battle of Allatoona in October, and lost 87 killed, wounded and missing. On Oct. 13 with its brigade it moved out on the Cave Spring road and met the enemy, with 2 pieces of artillery, driving him 4 miles, and then returned to Rome, Ga. It participated in the march to the sea, meeting the enemy at the Little Ogeechee river, and on the Carolina campaign fought the Confederates at Bentonville, losing 2 killed and 14 wounded. In May, 1865, it participated in the grand review at Washington, and camped near the Soldiers' Home. It was mustered out at Louisville on July 13, 1865.

Fifty-first Infantry.—Cols., Gilbert W. Cumming, Luther P. Bradley; Lieut.-Cols., Luther P. Bradley, Samuel B. Raymond, Charles W. Davis, James S. Boyd; Majs., Samuel B. Raymond, Charles W. Davis, Rufus Rose, James S. Boyd. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Dec. 24, 1861, and on Feb. 14, 1862, was ordered to Cairo, moving to Camp Cullum on the Kentucky shore on the 27th. On April 7 it moved against Island No. 10, and on the next day pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of Gen. Mackall and several thousand prisoners. It was also engaged in the battle of Farmington and in the siege of Corinth; assisted in repelling the attack of Breckenridge, Morgan and Forrest on Nashville in November; and on Dec. 26 moved against the enemy under Bragg. It was in the thickest of the fight at Stone's river, losing 57 killed, wounded and prisoners. After some maneuvering it

entered the battle of Chickamauga at 4 p. m. Sept. 19 and lost that evening 90 men out of 209 engaged. On the 20th it went into position on the extreme right, was heavily engaged by noon, and in the afternoon the whole division fell back in confusion to Missionary ridge. The regiment was engaged at the battle of Missionary ridge and lost 30 out of 150 men engaged. On Feb. 10, 1864, the regiment mustered as veterans and started for Chicago, where on the 17th the men received a veteran furlough. Returning to the field, it was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, losing 2 men wounded; at Resaca, losing 1 killed and 20 wounded; at Dallas it was engaged 11 days, losing 1 officer and 11 men wounded; in a skirmish on June 15 it lost 13 killed and wounded; was engaged at Kennesaw mountain and in the assault of June 27 lost 2 officers wounded, and 54 men killed and wounded; was engaged at Peachtree creek, its casualties being 5 wounded, and during the siege of Atlanta was in a skirmish at Jonesboro, losing 2 wounded, and at Lovejoy's Station lost 3 wounded. During the whole campaign the regiment lost 3 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 105 men killed and wounded. It was engaged in the battle of Spring Hill, Tenn., losing 12 wounded, and then moved to Franklin, where it was heavily engaged, with a loss of 52 men killed and wounded and 98 missing. It also participated in the battle of Nashville, where it lost 1 man killed and 5 wounded. On April 11, 1865, Co. I—90 men—joined the regiment from Camp Butler, and on June 15 Co. F was mustered out of the service. The regiment embarked for Texas in July, was mustered out at Camp Irwin, that state, Sept. 25, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., Oct. 15, for final payment and discharge.

Fifty-second Infantry.—Cols., Isaac G. Wilson, Thomas W. Sweeny, John S. Wilcox; Lieut.-Cols., John S. Wilcox, Edwin A. Bowen, Jerome D. Davis; Majs., Henry Stark, Edwin A. Bowen, Wesley Boyd, Albert C. Perry. This regiment was organized at Geneva, Kane county, in Nov., 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 19. On the 28th it moved with 945 men to St. Louis, Mo., and went into quarters at Benton barracks. The regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, losing 170 in killed, wounded and missing, and it was also engaged in the siege of Corinth. It was heavily engaged in the action at the latter place in the following October, its loss being 70 in killed and wounded. In December it met the enemy near Bear creek, Ala., drove him 15 miles, and then returned to Corinth. In April, 1863, it met the enemy at Town creek, Ala., skirmished with him on the 27th, gained possession of the railroad bridge the next day, effected a crossing and drove him 3 miles. On Jan. 9, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted and it was mustered as a veteran organization. It started for Illinois, arriving at Chicago on Jan. 17, and then proceeded to Geneva, where it was furloughed on the 20th. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment participated in the battles of Snake Creek gap, Resaca, Lay's ferry, Rome cross-roads, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Decatur, before Atlanta and at Jonesboro, and finally went into camp at East Point. It marched with its division to Savannah, participated in the campaign of the Carolinas, was present at the battle of Bentonville, and arrived at Goldsboro March 24. It then marched via Richmond and Alexandria, was in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out on July 5, 1865.

Fifty-third Infantry.—Cols., William H. W. Cushman, Daniel F. Hitt, Seth C. Earl, John W. McClanahan, Robert H. McFadden; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel F. Hitt, Seth C. Earl, John W. McClanahan, Robert H. McFadden, Charles H. Brush; Majs., Theodore C. Gibson, Seth C. Earl, John W. McClanahan, Rolland H. Allison, Charles H. Brush. This regiment was organized at Ottawa in the winter of 1861-62. On Feb. 27, 1862, it was ordered to Chicago to complete its organization and to assist in guarding the Confederate prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. It was ordered to St.

Louis on March 23, and from St. Louis to Savannah, Tenn. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and for meritorious conduct on the skirmish line was furnished with new Springfield rifles. The following October, near the Hatchie river, it engaged four times its number of the enemy, who were retreating from the battle of Corinth, and moved steadily forward, holding the bridge and road for over 2 hours until other troops could be crossed and placed in position. The regiment lost in that battle 16 killed and 49 wounded. It there assisted in running a section of artillery (a Missouri battery) up the bluff by hand, placing it within 50 yards of the enemy's line, and supported it while it did splendid work. The regiment participated in the gallant but disastrous charge by Gen. Lauman at Jackson, Miss., on July 12, 1863, going into the fight with 250 men and officers and coming out with but 66. The color-guard and bearers were all either killed or wounded. On Feb. 1, 1864, the regiment reënlisted and was mustered as a veteran organization, and on the 3d started on the Meridian campaign. It left Vicksburg on March 13 and reached Ottawa on the 22nd, where the men were furloughed for 30 days. Cos. I and E having been consolidated, a new company was organized and assigned to the regiment as Co. I. Upon returning to the front the regiment was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, and in the engagements of July 19-22 lost 101 men in killed and wounded. It was engaged as skirmishers at Jonesboro, went with the army as far south as Lovejoy's Station, and then returned to East Point. It participated in the march to the sea, and upon arriving in front of the fortifications at Savannah on Dec. 10, the first shell from the enemy exploded in the ranks of Co. I, killing 5 and wounding 6 men. On Jan. 4, 1865, the 41st Ill., numbering 222 officers and men, was consolidated with the 53d. In the Carolina campaign the regiment moved by way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw and Fayetteville, and participated in the battle of Bentonville, losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded. After Johnston's surrender it marched with the army to Washington and was in the grand review. On June 6 it left Washington for Louisville, Ky., where, on July 22, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and moved to Chicago.

Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas W. Harris, Greenville M. Mitchell; Lieut.-Cols., Greenville M. Mitchell, Augustus H. Chapman, Hiram M. Scarborough; Majs., Augustus H. Chapman, John W. True, Hiram M. Scarborough. This regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., in Nov., 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade," and was mustered into the U. S. service Feb. 18, 1862. On Feb. 24 it was ordered to Cairo and on March 14 moved to Columbus, Ky. During the fall of 1862 Gen. Forrest captured detachments of the regiment, stationed as guards of railroads in Tennessee, destroyed nearly all the records, and the remainder of the records were lost by the quartermaster's department, in transit from Columbus, Ky., to Jackson, Tenn. In Jan., 1864, three-fourths of the regiment reënlisted, as veterans, and were mustered Feb. 9, 1864, leaving for Mattoon, Ill., for veteran furlough on March 28. Returning to the front it fought Gen. Shelby in Arkansas, in May. On Aug. 24 it was attacked by Shelby with 4,000 men and 4 pieces of artillery, and one of the five stations which the regiment was guarding on the Little Rock railroad was captured. Six companies were then concentrated at another station and fought for 5 hours, when their hay breastworks caught fire from the enemy's shells and they were driven out and captured by detail, after losing 14 men killed and 35 wounded. The regiment was exchanged Dec. 5, 1864, and arrived at Hickory Station on the Memphis & Little Rock railroad, Jan. 18, 1865, where it remained as railroad guard until June 6. It was mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, having had a total enrollment from the time of its original organization, of 71 commissioned officers and 1,342 enlisted men.

Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., David Stuart, Oscar Malmborg; Lieut.-Cols., Oscar Malmborg, Theodore C. Chandler, Charles A. Andress; Majs., William D. Sanger, Theodore C. Chandler, James J. Hefferman, Giles F. Hand. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was mustered into service Oct. 31, 1861. It was one of the two regiments raised by David Stuart under act of Congress, and called the "Douglas Brigade," though the two regiments never served together. The 55th Ill. was principally made up from bodies of recruits raised in Fulton, McDonough, LaSalle, Grundy, DeKalb, Kane and Winnebago counties, and its members were largely young men reared upon farms. The regiment left Camp Douglas Nov. 9, 1861, over the Chicago & Alton railroad for Alton, thence by steamboat for St. Louis, and arrived at Benton barracks Nov. 11. It received its baptism of fire at Shiloh, where upon the first day of the battle, with one other regiment, it held an important position for over 2 hours, and after being nearly surrounded and suffering terribly it retreated from point to point and took its position with its organization still complete in the last line formed in the evening near the landing. It participated in the second day's battle, acting on the right, and suffered some loss. During this terrible conflict, the first in its history, the 55th lost the heaviest of any Federal regiment in that engagement except the 9th Ill., its loss being 1 officer and 51 enlisted men killed, 9 officers and 190 men wounded, and 26 men captured. The regiment was engaged in the advance on Corinth and lost 1 killed and 8 wounded on May 17. In December it descended the Mississippi river, took part in the battle of Chickasaw bluffs, where it lost 2 killed and 4 wounded, and was also at the battle of Arkansas Post in January, losing 3 men wounded. In the spring of 1863 it proceeded with the army to the rear of Vicksburg and was under fire at Champion's hill, but suffered no loss. It participated in the early assaults on Vicksburg, and bore its full share during the siege, losing 14 killed and 32 wounded. It lost 1 man killed while scouting near the Big Black river, and after being present at the surrender of Vicksburg proceeded with Sherman's expedition to Jackson, where it lost 1 killed and 2 wounded. It made the laborious march to East Tennessee; during the night of Nov. 23 with the rest of its brigade it manned a fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga creek; and in the intense darkness crossed the Tennessee and captured the enemy's pickets—one of the most daring operations of the war. At the battle of Missionary ridge the regiment lost 3 wounded. It encamped successively at Bridgeport, Bellefonte and Larkinsville, during the winter, and while at the latter place, after exacting the right to elect officers, the regiment veteranized, at which time the existing field officers all failed of election and at the end of their term quit the service. The veterans were granted a 30-days' furlough and at the opening of the Atlanta campaign the regiment took its place as usual in the 2nd division of the 15th corps. It shared in the manifold labors and dangers of that famous campaign, including the movement on and battle of Jonesboro, losing 36 killed and 86 wounded, which was about one-half of its number engaged. The heaviest loss was at the assault upon Kennesaw mountain, when 14 were killed and 33 wounded. It marched the entire distance on the picnic excursion, termed the march to the sea, thence north, and at the battle of Bentonville it lost 1 man killed, 1 wounded and 6 taken prisoners. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched via Richmond for Washington and took part in the grand review. It was then ordered to Louisville, where it remained in camp a few weeks, and then moved to Little Rock, Ark., where it was mustered out Aug. 14, 1865. During the entire period of its service it received less than 50 recruits, hence all its casualties were from its original members. It lost actually killed in battle 108 men, and its total wounded were 339, making an aggregate of 417

struck with the missiles of war. There are no data to state the exact number of mortally wounded, though it is known that 35 died from such cause within one year after Shiloh.

Fifty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Robert Kirkham, William R. Brown, Green B. Raum; Lieut.-Cols., William R. Brown, Green B. Raum, James F. Cooper, John P. Hall; Majs., Green B. Raum, James F. Cooper, John P. Hall, Pinckney J. Welsh, James P. Files. This regiment was organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne. Immediately after it was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Mather near Shawneetown, Ill., Gen. Grant ordered it to Paducah, Ky., where it constituted a part of the garrison. At the battle of Corinth, in Oct., 1862, the 56th, with the 10th Mo., charged at a full run and retook some Federal batteries that had been captured by the Confederates, drove the enemy from the works, repulsed reinforcements which were coming up, and broke the center of Price's army, which immediately retired. The regiment was engaged in the assault on Vicksburg in May, 1863, and was with the 7th division when it reinforced Gen. McClernand on the left. It occupied the crater during a portion of the night of June 25, and lost heavily in both killed and wounded during the conflict. It was transferred to eastern Tennessee and in the engagement at Missionary ridge lost quite a number of officers and men. In May, 1864, the regiment was reinforced by a new Co. I, composed of the veterans of the 13th Ill., and a new Co. D, which had been organized for the regiment. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment held Calhoun, Adairsville and several smaller stations along the line of the road, and successfully repelled every attack made upon it. It was among the troops which acted with such great heroism at Resaca in Oct., 1864, and kept at bay an army of more than five times their number. Without dwelling upon the incidents of the march to the sea it is enough to say that the regiment performed its full duty and entered Savannah with the rest of the army. In the march through the Carolinas it acquitted itself with high credit, and it took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman the Army of Georgia marched to Washington, and there the regiment took part in the grand review. It remained in the service for a few months after this event, going first to Louisville, Ky., and then to Arkansas, and was mustered out of the service, Aug. 12, 1865.

Fifty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Silas D. Baldwin, Frederick J. Hurlbut; Lieut.-Cols., Frederick J. Hurlbut, Frederick A. Battey; Majs., Norman B. Page, Eric Forsee, Frederick A. Battey, Charles Rattray. This regiment was recruited from various portions of the state during the autumn of 1861 under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 troops. Co. A was enlisted with headquarters at Mendota, Cos. C, E, G and I with rendezvous at Chicago. These five companies with other fragments became quartered at Camp Douglas and were designated as the 57th regiment. Cos. B, F, H and K were recruited in Bureau county, and in the early part of September went into quarters at Camp Bureau, near Princeton, under authority granted to R. F. Winslow to recruit a regiment to be known as the 56th infantry. Co. D, composed wholly of Swedes, was recruited at Bishop Hill in Henry county, and joined under Winslow at Princeton. These companies, with one other which subsequently became a part of the 45th Ill. infantry, went to Springfield in October, and from there were sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago. These two parts of regiments were consolidated in December and on the 26th were mustered into the U. S. service as the 57th Ill. infantry. On Feb. 8, 1862, with about 975 enlisted men, fully officered and armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets altered from flint-locks, it left Camp Douglas

over the Illinois Central railroad, under orders for Cairo, where it arrived on the evening of the 9th, thence direct by the steamer Minnehaha, to Fort Henry on the Tennessee river, which had been evacuated by the enemy and taken possession of by the Federal forces. It was under fire but not actually engaged at Fort Donelson, and it was at Shiloh that the regiment was destined to be first tried in the crucible of actual conflict. In the murderous engagement of the first day the 57th lost 187 of its officers and men in killed, wounded and missing, but at the first break of day next morning it moved into position near the center of the line and participated in the general advance upon the enemy, who after some stubborn fighting began to give way, and before night was forced into a general retreat. In the general advance upon Corinth, which began the last of April, the regiment took an active part and shared in the toil, exposure and dangers incident to picket and skirmish duty, building corduroy roads, intrenching, etc., until the evacuation of Corinth on May 30. It participated in the two days' engagement at Corinth in the following October, when the casualties in the regiment were 42 killed, wounded and missing. On Jan. 17, 1864, with the exception of Co. C and a few men from other companies, the regiment veteranized, or reënlisted for three years, starting the next day for Chicago on veteran furlough of 30 days. Returning to the front, the regiment with its brigade and division, moved with the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign, passed through Snake Creek gap, took part in the maneuvering against the rear of the Confederate Gen. Johnston's army and participated in the battle of Resaca, which caused the Confederates to withdraw from that position. Cos. H, G, I and E encountered the enemy in force at Rome cross-roads, where he had made a stand to protect the train of the retreating army, and Cos. A and B participated in the fight at Allatoona in October, losing in that heroic contest 3 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing. On Oct. 13 the regiment, then at Rome, moved out with the brigade on the Cave Springs road, where a portion of Hood's army was encountered, resulting in driving the enemy some distance, with a loss to the regiment of 7 killed and wounded. It accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea and in Jan., 1865, entered upon the campaign of the Carolinas. Considerable opposition to the advance of the army was encountered, severe skirmishiing resulting at Branchville, the Salkahatchie and Edisto rivers, and at every point of vantage. On Feb. 10 the regiment assisted in driving the enemy under Gen. Wade Hampton across the Congaree river into Columbia, S. C. It was slightly engaged at the battle of Bentonville, having 1 man wounded. Accompanying the army to Washington, it participated in the grand review and then was transferred to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out of service on July 7, 1865.

Fifty-eighth Infantry.—Col., William F. Lynch; Lieut.-Col., Isaac Rutishauser; Majs., Thomas Newlan, Robert W. Healy. This regiment was recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was mustered in to the U. S. service on Feb. 11, 1862. It left Camp Douglas, 887 strong, via the Illinois Central railroad, for Cairo, and reported to Brig.-Gen. E. A. Paine on the 12th. It was immediately furnished with arms and started from Cairo about midnight with orders to proceed up the Ohio to Smithland, Ky., thence up the Cumberland to the vicinity of Fort Donelson and report to the officer in charge of the United States forces. In the afternoon of Feb. 14 two companies were deployed forward and were briskly engaged for a short time, and a few casualties occurred during the evening and night. The regiment was under fire a short time on the morning of the 15th and again in the afternoon, and while attempting to secure an advanced and desirable position was considerably cut up and thrown into confusion by a masked battery, upon which it approached to within 250 yards. The conduct of the men on this occasion was remarkable—raw in

the matter of experience and armed with the most worthless guns, they behaved as well as veterans of a hundred battles. During the first day of the battle of Shiloh the 58th was almost continuously under fire, and when charge after charge had been repulsed, the regiment was obliged to surrender a few minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening. The loss to the regiment in the engagement was frightful, amounting in killed, wounded and prisoners, to upwards of 450, of whom 218 were prisoners. The few men left in camp were strengthened by those returned from hospital or sent from the state as recruits, and the regiment participated with credit in all the skirmishes and battles consequent on the siege of Corinth. It was engaged at the battle near Iuka and lost 23 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The year 1863 was spent in guarding Confederate prisoners in Illinois, and in October some of the companies had a skirmish near Obion river, Ky. Cos. A and B garrisoned Mayfield, Ky., and had several slight encounters with Confederates about that place. Being transferred to Mississippi, in Jan., 1864, it was the first regiment to cross the Big Black, the first to engage the enemy at Queen's hill, and the first infantry regiment to enter Meridian, Miss. It participated in the Red River campaign and engaged in the sanguinary struggle which resulted in the capture of Fort De Russy, the regiment's colors being the first planted on the works. It also participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., in which it captured over 500 prisoners, and recaptured from the enemy a battery belonging to the 1st U. S. artillery, which had been taken from Gen. Banks' troops the day previous. In this engagement the loss to the regiment was very heavy, but the utmost gallantry was shown, both by officers and men, and to the 58th is due the credit of having given the first check to the foe and of taking five-sixths of the prisoners captured during the engagement. While returning from the Red River expedition, the regiment was engaged at Marksville prairie, Cloutierville and Yellow bayou. At the latter place its loss was very heavy, 9 color-bearers being shot in less than 10 minutes. At Memphis, on June 10, the veterans were furloughed and the non-veterans were sent to Tupelo, Miss., at which place and at Mill Springs, they met and whipped Forrest's command. The non-veterans then returned to Memphis, where the veterans rejoined the regiment on Aug. 6. On Dec. 1 it arrived at Nashville, Tenn., was engaged in the battle at that place, and on the 17th joined in the pursuit of the retreating army of Hood, following it as far as Eastport, Miss. The term of the original organization expiring on Feb. 6, 1865, the non-veterans were ordered home on Jan. 31, and the veterans and recruits, numbering about 390, were consolidated into four companies, known as the "Battalion 58th Ill. Infantry."

Fifty-eighth (Consolidated) Infantry.—Cols., William F. Lynch, Robert W. Healy; Lieut.-Cols., Robert W. Healy, Jonathan Kimball; Majs., Robert W. Healy, John Murphy, Jonathan Kimball, Washington B. Pullis. The battalion left Eastport, Miss., on Feb. 9 for New Orleans and in March joined Gen. Canby's army in the operations against Mobile. It took part in the investment of Fort Blakely and was in the front line when the charge was made which resulted in its capture. While at Mobile it was joined by one new company and subsequently by five others raising it to a full regiment. On April 27 it reached Montgomery, Ala., where, in July, it received from the 81st and 114th Ill. the men not entitled to be mustered out with those regiments. It remained at Montgomery doing garrison duty until April 1, 1866, when it was mustered out.

Fifty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John C. Kelton, P. Sidney Post; Lieut.-Cols., Charles H. Frederick, Calvin H. Frederick, Joshua C. Winters, Clayton Hale; Majs., P. Sidney Post, D. McGibbon, Joshua C. Winters, Clayton Hale, James M. Stookey. The 9th Mo. infantry was organized at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1861, by Col. John C. Kelton, formerly captain

in the U. S. army. The companies composing the regiment had been raised in the state of Illinois and mustered in at sundry times, in July, August and September, and Cos. A, B and C, under Capt. Clayton Hale, had been on duty at Cape Girardeau since Aug. 6. On Feb. 12, 1862, by an order of the war department the name of the regiment was changed to the 59th Ill. infantry. On March 7 the division of Brig.-Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, of which the 59th formed a part, fought the enemy all day at Pea ridge and the following day moved to reinforce Gens. Carr and Asboth, who had been forced to fall back. On Aug. 5 it moved to Bay Springs, Miss., and had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. It next fought at Perryville, Ky., losing 113 killed and wounded out of 361 men going into action. On Oct. 14 it had a severe skirmish at Lancaster, Ky. The regiment was deployed as skirmishers in the advance on Stone's river and drove the enemy before it 9 miles, until he was found in force at Nolensville. It took part in the attack upon Nolensville, from which the enemy was driven in confusion, and also was in the assault upon Knob gap. At the battle of Stone's river the 59th changed front to the rear, supporting the 5th Wis. battery and for a long time held the enemy in check. When it was withdrawn it brought off the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on the Murfreesboro pike, which it held until Jan. 2, when it forded the river and assisted in driving back the enemy. It then held a position in the extreme front until the morning of Jan. 4, when it recrossed Stone's river and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro. During the siege of Chattanooga the regiment was constantly under fire of the enemy's batteries. It led the brigade in the assault on Missionary ridge, from which the enemy was driven in confusion and pursued for 15 miles to Ringgold, where the 59th again attacked and drove him from his position. On Jan. 12, 1864, the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, and on Feb. 6 started on furlough for Springfield, Ill., which place it reached on the 10th. Returning to the front, on May 7 it supported the attack upon Tunnel Hill, and the following day commenced the attack upon Rocky Face ridge, where it was constantly engaged until the 13th, when the enemy abandoned his position. It was warmly engaged at Resaca, again came up with the enemy at Adairsville, and thence to the time of crossing the Chattahoochee, was engaged at Kingston, Dallas, Acworth, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna camp ground, besides innumerable skirmishes. It crossed the Chattahoochee and presented itself before the fortifications around Atlanta, and from that time until Aug. 25 was under fire night and day. On Aug. 28-29 it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy at Red Oak, and fought in the battle of Lovejoy's Station. It followed Hood into Tennessee, skirmished with the enemy at Columbia, was in the first line of the assaulting column at Nashville, and planted the first colors on the captured works on the afternoon of the first day's fighting, assaulting and carrying the enemy's works near the Hillsboro pike. In this battle the regiment lost in killed and wounded, one-third of its number engaged, among whom were 9 officers. On June 16, 1865, the regiment left Nashville for New Orleans, La., and on July 9 arrived at Indianola, Tex., thence marched to San Antonio, and was stationed at New Braunfels, Tex., until Dec. 8, 1865, when it was mustered out and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Sixtieth Infantry.—Cols., Silas C. Toler, William B. Anderson; Lieut.-Cols., William B. Anderson, Samuel Hess, George W. Evans; Majs., Samuel Hess, George W. Evans, James H. McDonald. This regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., Feb. 17, 1862, on the 22nd was ordered to Cairo, and moved to Island No. 10 on March 14. It was in the siege of Corinth, and in pursuit of the enemy beyond Boonville, Miss.; was engaged in repelling the attack of Gen. Morgan on Edgefield

in November, and on Jan. 5, 1863, had a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry, between Nashville and Murfreesboro, repulsing them. In Nov., 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 14th army corps, and participated in the battles about Chattanooga and the memorable march to Knoxville, Tenn. On Feb. 22, 1864, three-fourths of the regiment were mustered as veteran volunteers, and on the 26th took part in the reconnoissance toward Dalton, Ga., which resulted in the battle of Buzzard Roost, losing in this battle 42 killed and wounded. On March 6 it was ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough, and the men were furloughed from Centralia on March 15. Returning to the front, it entered upon the Atlanta campaign and participated in the battles of Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. It had a skirmish with the enemy at Florence in September, driving him across the Tennessee. It participated in the march to the sea, and during the campaign of the Carolinas was engaged in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville, the latter being as severe as any in which the regiment was engaged. At one time the regiment was surrounded on all sides, but it behaved gallantly. It participated in the grand review at Washington and then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it performed duty as provost guard at the headquarters of the 14th army corps until July 31, 1865, when it was mustered out and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Sixty-first Infantry.—Cols., Jacob Fry, Jerome B. Nulton; Lieut.-Cols., Jacob Fry, Simon P. Ohr, Daniel Grass; Majs., Simon P. Ohr, Daniel Grass, Jerome B. Nulton, Daniel S. Keeley. This regiment was organized at Carrollton, three full companies being mustered on Feb. 5, 1862. On Feb. 21 the regiment, still incomplete, moved to Benton barracks, Mo., and there a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies. On the first day at Shiloh 400 men of the 61st were formed in line in time to receive the first assault of the enemy and they stood their ground for an hour and a quarter, until every other regiment in the division had given way, when they were ordered back. They were then ordered to support a battery of the 1st Mo. artillery, and at 1 p. m. were ordered to the support of Gen. Hurlbut—coming to his support at a very critical moment, and maintaining his line until relieved by a fresh regiment, their ammunition being entirely exhausted. When the second line was broken the regiment retired in good order and took a position supporting the siege guns. Its loss in this engagement was 80 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 commissioned officers. In December 240 men of the regiment proceeded by rail to Jackson, Tenn., where they moved out on the Lexington road with the 43d Ill. and a detachment of cavalry and took position at Salem cemetery. On the morning of the 19th this force repulsed the enemy under Forrest, with 3 pieces of artillery, and on receiving reinforcements from Gen. Sullivan pursued the enemy some distance, after which they returned to Bolivar. In Aug., 1863, the regiment was ordered to Arkansas, where it remained until Aug., 1864. It participated in the combat at Clarendon on the White river, which resulted in raising the blockade of that river made by the Confederate Gen. Jo. Shelby. In the early part of the year 1864 enough of the men reënlisted to enable the regiment to retain its organization as a veteran regiment and on March 20 Co. K joined the regiment from Camp Butler, Ill. On Aug. 14, the veterans started to Illinois on veteran furlough, leaving Co. K and the recruits and non-veterans in camp at Devall's Bluff, Ark. Returning to the front, the regiment was ordered to Tennessee, and on Dec. 4 was engaged in the combat of Overall's creek, 3 miles from Murfreesboro. Three days later it was engaged in the battle of Wilkinson's pike, or the "Cedars," near Murfreesboro, where it sig-

nalized itself by a gallant charge over the enemy's rail and dirt breast works, capturing the colors of a Florida regiment and a number of prisoners. Out of about 200 men engaged the regiment lost in killed and wounded about 30. The last action in which the regiment was engaged was on Dec. 15, 1864, when, numbering about 175, with a small squad of dismounted cavalry and one company of the 1st Mich. engineers, it was attacked about 8 miles out of Murfreesboro by an overwhelming force of Confederates under the command of Forrest. Over half of the regiment were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. In the latter part of June, 1865, the recruits of the 83d, 98th, and 123d Ill. infantry were transferred to the 61st, filling its ranks nearly to the maximum, and on Sept. 8, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville and started home.

Sixty-second Infantry.—Col., James M. True; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel B. Robinson, Stephen M. Meeker, Lewis C. True; Majs., Stephen M. Meeker, Lewis C. True, Guy S. Alexander. This regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., April 10, 1862, and on April 22 was ordered to Cairo, leaving the latter place on May 7 for Paducah, Ky. In June it was ordered to Tennessee, where it remained during the summer and autumn, having no actual engagements, except some skirmishes with the enemy in December. In Aug., 1863, it was transferred to Arkansas and on Sept. 10 met the enemy near Little Rock, driving him back and compelling the evacuation of the place. On Jan. 9, 1864, the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization, and on Aug. 12, started to Illinois for veteran furlough, upon the expiration of which it returned to Pine Bluff, Ark. In April, 1865, the non-veterans of the regiment were ordered to Illinois for muster-out.

Sixty-second (Consolidated) Infantry.—Col., Lewis C. True; Lieut.-Col., Lewis C. True; Maj., Guy S. Alexander. On April 10, 1865, the remaining veterans and recruits of the original organization of the 62nd regiment were consolidated into seven companies and remained on duty at Pine Bluff, until July 28, when it moved by river to Port Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was stationed as a part of Brig.-Gen. Bussey's command in the District of the Frontier. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866, and was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Sixty-third Infantry.—Cols., Francis Moro, Joseph B. McCown; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph B. McCown, Henry Glaze, James Isaminger; Majs., Henry Glaze, Joseph K. Lemen, Joseph R. Stanford. This regiment was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., in the month of Dec., 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service, April 10, 1862. It was ordered to Cairo on April 27 and to Henderson, Ky., July 12. It operated in Tennessee until the spring of 1863, when it became a part of the forces in the Vicksburg campaign. On June 16 it participated in the fight and destruction of Richmond, La., and then returned to Young's point, where it remained until after the surrender, and went on post duty at Vicksburg July 5. It moved to Tennessee in November and participated in the battle of Missionary ridge. On Jan. 4, 1864, 272 men of the regiment reënlisted as veterans and on April 3 were ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough. Returing to the front they rejoined the command at Huntsville and the regiment did railroad guard duty till November, when it moved with Sherman on the march to the sea, participating in the attack on Ogeechee canal. On Jan. 19, 1865, it started on the trip through the Carolinas and participated in the battles and skirmishes of that famous campaign, losing 1 officer and 25 men by the explosion of an arsenal at Columbia, S. C., and 5 men at Little Lynch's creek, besides several men who were captured at different times by the enemy's cavalry. The regiment was in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., and three days later entered Goldsboro. It participated in the grand review at Washington and for several days camped 3

miles north of the city. On July 13, 1865, it was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., and left for Camp Butler, Ill., where it arrived three days later. Its original strength was 988 men and 272 arrived at Camp Butler on July 16, 1865.

Sixty-fourth Infantry.—Col., John Morrill; Lieut.-Cols., David E. Williams, John Morrill, Michael W. Manning, Joseph S. Reynolds; Majs., Frederick W. Matteson, George W. Stipp, John W. Stewart, Samuel B. Thompson, Joseph S. Reynolds. The "First Battalion of Yates' Sharpshooters" was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in the month of Dec., 1861, and consisted of four companies, the last of which was mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 16. Two additional companies were mustered in on Dec. 31, and on Jan. 10, 1862, the battalion was ordered to Quincy and went into barracks, where it was armed. It moved to Cairo on Feb. 16 and on March 4 moved via Bird's Point, Charleston, Bertrand and Sikeston, to New Madrid, where it was assigned to Morgan's brigade, Paine's division, Pope's army. On the evening of March 12 Cos. A, D, E and F made a night attack on the enemy's right, driving his pickets and skirmishing heavily till midnight, drawing the attention of the enemy from the 10th and 16th Ill., who were planting siege guns on the enemy's left. The battalion was present at the bombardment of New Madrid the next day and afterward acted as support to Williams' siege guns 4 miles below, where Pope effected his crossing. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth from April 22 till the evacuation, being constantly on the skirmish and picket line. On May 3 it was heavily engaged at Chambers' creek, but repulsed the enemy, the loss being 4 killed and 5 wounded. On May 7, in Gen. Paine's reconnoissance, it lost 2 men killed and 3 wounded. It took the advance in pursuit of the enemy, and came upon his rear at Tuscumbia creek about dark, when a brisk skirmish ensued, continuing during the night and the next day. At the battle of Corinth in October it met the first advance of the enemy and was heavily engaged during the day, doing efficient and distinguished service and losing 70 men killed, wounded and missing. The year 1863 was spent on out-post duty at Glendale, Miss., and on Jan. 15, 1864, over three-fourths of the battalion having reënlisted, it moved north for veteran furlough, arriving at Chicago on the 22nd. It was furloughed for 20 days and reassembled at Ottawa on Feb. 14. Four new companies having been recruited, they were added to the battalion, making a full regiment. Returning to the front it arrived on May 9 before Resaca, Ga., where Cos. F and A deployed and drove the enemy into his works. At Dallas the same two companies on the skirmish line lost 14 men killed and wounded, and from the 27th to the 31st the regiment was each day engaged. It skirmished with the enemy near New Hope church and was also engaged at Kennesaw mountain, where on June 27 it was in the advance line of the assaulting forces and was heavily engaged, losing in killed and wounded 57 men. On July 4 the entire regiment was on the skirmish line and drove the enemy 2 miles, losing 25 killed and wounded. On the 7th it had a skirmish on the Chattahoochee, and at Nancy's creek the regiment deployed and drove the enemy a mile and a half. It then marched toward Decatur and on July 19 engaged the enemy, losing 5 men. On the 22nd it marched to the support of the 17th corps and was heavily engaged, charging the enemy three times and capturing 40 prisoners and 1 battle-flag. It also recaptured the field-glass and papers of Gen. McPherson, who had been killed by the enemy. The loss of the regiment in this action was 15 killed, 67 wounded and 7 missing. On the 28th it was hotly engaged and repulsed several charges of the enemy, and from then until Aug. 26 it took part in the siege of Atlanta. It joined the march after Hood and on Oct. 16 was with the skirmish line that advanced on Snake Creek gap and drove the enemy in confusion. It had a skirmish with the

enemy's cavalry at Cedartown and then returned to Atlanta to begin the march to the sea. It skirmished with the enemy at Pooler's station and participated in the operations against Savannah. It then engaged in the Carolina campaign and at the battle of Bentonville the entire regiment was on the skirmish line, capturing 12 prisoners, 35 horses and 1 caisson, together with Gen. Johnston's headquarters, losing 13 men killed and wounded. After the surrender of Johnston it accompanied the army to Washington, participated in the grand review, and then moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on July 11, 1865.

Sixty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Daniel Cameron, William S. Stewart; Lieut.-Cols., Daniel Cameron, William S. Stewart; Majs., William S. Stewart, John Wood, George H. Kennedy. This was known as the "Scotch Regiment," was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in the spring of 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service, May 1. It was ordered to Martinsburg, W. Va., and on its arrival was brigaded with the 125th N. Y. and Battery M, 2nd Ill. artillery. When Col., Miles surrendered at Harper's Ferry the soldiers of the 65th were made prisoners by the enemy, and although paroled they were not exchanged until April, 1863. It then served in the campaigns in East Tennessee, taking part in the battles about Chattanooga and in the defense of Knoxville. After a severe winter campaign the regiment reënlisted as a veteran organization and went home on furlough in March, 1864, with over 400 men. Returning to the field, it joined Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and on June 15 was brought into a sharp engagement with the enemy between Kennesaw and Lost mountains. Lively skirmishing was continued until the 20th, when the advance was checked by a deep and almost impassable creek—the enemy disputing the passage of the only bridge with artillery and infantry. Volunteers being called for, about 50 men of the 65th Ill. stepped forward and charged across the bridge, driving back the enemy and holding the position until the remainder of the regiment crossed. During July and August the regiment was engaged in numerous skirmishes, some of them being quite severe. On Aug. 18 four companies drove a superior force for over 2 miles. On Aug. 26, with 15 days' rations, it began the successful movement south of Atlanta, driving the enemy from Rough and Ready station and destroying the railroad, then moving to Jonesboro and participating in that battle. It followed Hood into Tennessee, was severely engaged at Columbia, losing 3 officers and 50 men, killed and wounded, and it was also in the battle at Franklin, where it captured the colors of the 15th Miss. infantry. It participated in the battle of Nashville, and afterward pursued the retreating enemy to Clifton, where the regiment remained until Jan. 15, 1865. It was then transferred to North Carolina, landing at Federal point on Feb. 7, and was engaged in the heavy skirmishes there. It fought the enemy at Smithtown creek, capturing 3 pieces of artillery and 350 men. From Kinston the first five companies, except veterans, were sent to Chicago for muster-out, and from Raleigh the remainder of the non-veterans were ordered home. On May 1 four new companies of recruits joined the regiment and in June 4 officers and 250 men were assigned to the regiment from the 92d Ill., 2 officers and 120 men from the 112th Ill., and 25 men from the 107th Ill. On July 13, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and started home, arriving at Chicago July 22, where the men received final payment and discharge, July 26, 1865.

Sixty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Patrick E. Burke; Lieut.-Cols., Charles W. Smith, Andrew K. Campbell; Majs., George Pipe, Andrew K. Campbell, David C. Gamble. This regiment was organized at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., during the months of Sept. and Oct., 1861. It was originated under the special patronage of Maj.-Gen. John C. Fremont and was designed as a regiment styled the "Western Sharpshooters," to be

used as skirmishers. Eight companies were collected, three from Illinois, three from Missouri, and two from other points, in the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, Nov. 23, 1861, with John W. Birge as colonel and Benjamin S. Compton as lieutenant-colonel, and was assigned as the 14th Mo. infantry. A ninth company was organized and added to the regiment on Dec. 5, and on the 12th the regiment was ordered to the field, not being yet thoroughly organized or equipped. It was armed with the Demmick, American deer and target rifle, but with meager accouterments. The regiment moved by rail to Centralia, Mo., and camped upon the prairies. From Dec. 14 to 28 it was constantly engaged in fighting and skirmishing with Confederate bushwhackers of Sterling Price's army. On Dec. 20 Cos. H and I had a brisk skirmish with Col. Keene's Confederate scouts. At daylight on Dec. 26, the regiment captured Columbia and two days later engaged in the battle of Mount Zion. During the month of Jan., 1862, it was scouting and skirmishing at Renick, Macon and Centralia. On Feb. 13 Cos. A, E, H and I were sent to the front at Fort Donelson and were soon engaged with the Confederate skirmishers, driving them back when three companies, A, E and H, directed their attention to a Confederate battery on the Dover road, which they soon silenced and kept it silenced during the three days' battle, the regiment being upon the front line every day. It was also engaged in the terrible battle of Shiloh and on April 20, a new company from Lima, Ohio, joined the regiment as Co. K. Up to this time the regiment had been known as "Birge's Western Sharpshooters," but that name was now dropped and it was known as the 14th Mo. infantry. On April 29 it left camp at Owl creek, Tenn., and started on the siege of Corinth, skirmishing daily with the enemy. On May 21 it was in the battle of Phillips' creek, and on May 30 it entered Corinth. On June 1 it proceeded to Boonville, Miss., via Farmington, Danville, Rienzi and Blackland, and had a skirmish near Boonville. On Aug. 28 a portion of the regiment, with the 14th Wis., was sent on a scout to Bethel, Tenn., and engaged in two skirmishes with the enemy. It was in the heavy battle at Iuka, returned to Corinth on Sept. 21, and was engaged in battle at White House and Corinth, losing 19 men killed and wounded. On Oct. 5 it followed the Confederates to the Hatchie river and had a skirmish with them on the 9th. On Nov. 20, 1862, the regiment was changed from the 14th Mo. to the 66th Ill. infantry, by which designation it was thereafter known. During the following year it was engaged with the Confederate scouts and guerrillas at Tuscumbia bridge, Danville, Hatchie bridge, Rienzi, Ripley cross-roads, Boonville, Glendale, Jumpertown, Kossuth, Cartersville, Yellow creek, Seward house, Jacinto and Whiteside's farm. Skirmishing also occurred at Bluff creek, Waterloo, Lauderdale and Lexington, Ala., during Nov., 1863. By Dec. 23 470 men had reënlisted and been mustered in as veterans. After a 30-day furlough the regiment returned to the front at Pulaski, Tenn., and during March and April, 1864, was engaged in scouting and foraging, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. The regiment had the honor of opening the Atlanta campaign by driving Wheeler's cavalry and a brigade of Confederate infantry through Snake Creek gap, and holding until night the hills of Resaca. On this campaign the 66th was under fire 120 days, being engaged in all the noted battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and lost 225 men in killed and wounded. On July 22 it was hotly engaged, its colors showing 65 bullet holes through them. It joined in the movement to intercept Hood and was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy until Oct. 24, when it returned to Rome. On the great march to the sea it had its full share of battles and skirmishes with the enemy, being engaged with Jackson's Confederate cavalry late in November and it drove Cobb's legion through Wrightsboro,

Ga. On Dec. 5 it destroyed a railroad bridge over the Ogeechee river on the Macon & Savannah railroad, and again had a fight with Cobb's legion. On the 9th the Confederates opened on it with a 2-gun battery, but the regiment charged upon the battery, capturing a fine Blakely gun and 7 prisoners. At Eden cross-roads, unaided and alone, it defeated 980 Georgia militia, who fought behind breastworks. It joined in Sherman's campaign through South Carolina, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out on July 7, 1865, at Camp Logan, Ky.

Sixty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Rosell M. Hough; Lieut.-Col., Eugene H. Oakley; Maj., William H. Haskill. In May, 1862, rumors that the enemy in great force was advancing on Washington, resulted in an urgent call on the governors of states to forward immediately to Washington all the volunteer and militia forces in their states. In response to this call the 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th and 71st Ill. infantry regiments were organized and mustered into the U. S. service for three months. These regiments relieved the veteran forces at Camp Butler and Camp Douglas, and the latter were sent to the front. The 67th regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, June 13, 1862, where it remained during its term of service doing guard duty.

Sixty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Elias Stuart; Lieut.-Col., Houston L. Taylor; Maj., George W. Lackey. This regiment was enlisted in response to a call made in the early summer of 1862, for state troops to serve for the period of three months as state militia, and the muster of the regiment was effected early in June. Shortly after it was organized a petition was circulated and very generally signed by both officers and men, asking that the term of enlistment be changed from that of state militia to volunteers, and that the regiment be sent into the field. In accordance with the petition the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service, and on July 5 received marching orders. Leaving Camp Butler, it proceeded by rail to Wheeling, W. Va., arriving there on the 7th. From there it went to Washington and was on duty in and about Alexandria, Va., until its term of enlistment had expired. It then returned to Camp Butler and was mustered out on Sept. 26.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Joseph H. Tucker; Lieut.-Col., Thomas J. Pickett; Maj., George P. Smith. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was mustered into service June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and Confederate prisoners until mustered out at the expiration of its three months' term.

Seventieth Infantry.—Col., Owen T. Reeves; Lieut.-Col., John D. Sage; Maj., Joseph H. Scibird. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., and was mustered in July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler on guard duty until mustered out in October.

Seventy-first Infantry.—Col., Othniel Gilbert; Lieut.-Col., James O. P. Burnside; Maj., DeWitt C. Marshall. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service July 26, 1862, at Camp Douglas, Ill., for three months. It moved the next day for Cairo, leaving two companies en route at Big Muddy bridge, on the Illinois Central railroad. The regiment remained ten days at Cairo, when it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., where the men, mostly from the northern part of Illinois, suffered severely from the sudden change of climate. Upon the completion of its term of service the regiment rendezvoused at Chicago, Ill., where it was mustered out on Oct. 29, 1862.

Seventy-second Infantry.—Col., Frederick A. Staring; Lieut.-Cols., Joseph C. Wright, Joseph Stockton; Majs., Henry W. Chester, Joseph Stockton, William James. This regiment was organized at Chicago as the first regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards," on July

23, 1862, and exactly one month afterwards the entire regiment was complete and mustered into the U. S. service for three years or during the war. The very day of its muster it was started for Cairo, where it arrived on the 24th, its strength at that time being 37 officers and 930 men. On Sept. 6 the regiment was ordered out to Paducah, Ky., where it went on post duty until the 17th, when it was sent down to Columbus, Ky., at which point it did guard and picket duty until Nov. 21. It was not idle, however, during this time, but in addition to thorough and constant drilling which made it one of the finest organizations in the army, found time for two expeditions, one to Clarkton, Mo., when it dispersed a Confederate camp and captured a number of prisoners, horses, etc., and the other to New Madrid, which was not so eventful. The regiment then made its headquarters at Memphis until Jan. 19, 1863, and while there went out on an expedition to Horn Lake creek, where it dispersed a gang of Blythe's Confederate guerrillas, capturing quite a number. The first real battle in which the regiment engaged was at Champion's hill, and fortunately for it its loss was slight. In the desperate charge at Vicksburg on May 22, it participated with the highest honor to itself, losing some 130 of its number in killed, wounded and missing, but fighting as bravely as men could fight until the last. On July 12 the regiment embarked for Natchez, Miss., where it landed the succeeding day, taking possession of the town, capturing a large number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, Confederate government stores, and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. There it remained doing provost duty until Oct. 17, with the exception of two slight skirmishes at St. Catherine's creek, Miss., and Cross bayou, La. From Oct., 1863, to Oct., 1864, the regiment was on provost guard duty at Vicksburg, and during this year of comparative inaction only went on two expeditions. The first of these was to Benton, Miss., where it had a short but severe fight with a body of Confederates, and the second was to Grand Gulf. On Nov. 29 it was in a severe skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill on the road between Columbia and Franklin, Tenn., and in the fight at Franklin it lost 9 officers out of 16 engaged, and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded. The regiment was actively engaged in the siege of Spanish Fort, which was the last hostility in which it participated. On Aug. 6, 1865, it was mustered out at Vicksburg, and thence moved directly to Chicago. During its term of service the regiment received some 450 recruits, and when ordered home transferred 270 of these to the 33d Ill. at Meridian, Miss. The regiment brought home 22 officers and 310 men. A resumé of the losses of the regiment is as follows: Officers killed in service, 7; men killed in service, 78; officers died of disease, 3; men died of disease, 130; officers wounded, 10; men wounded, 120; officers taken prisoners, 3; men taken prisoners, 76. Total losses, 427.

Seventy-third Infantry.—Col., James F. Jaquess; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Northcott, William A. Presson, James I. Davidson; Majs., William A. Presson, James I. Davidson, William E. Smith, Thomas Mothers-paw, Wilson Burrows. This regiment was recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermillion. It was mustered into service at Camp Butler Aug. 21, 1862, and numbered 900 strong. It moved almost immediately for the front, reaching Louisville on Aug. 25. Its first engagement was at the battle of Perryville, where it became engaged at about 3 p. m. and continued in action until after 4 o'clock, delivering and receiving a heavy fire. During the first day's fighting at Stone's river it was in several severe conflicts, fully establishing its reputation for courage, and in the engagements of Chickamauga and Missionary ridge the conduct of the regiment merited the praise bestowed in congratulatory orders. At Rocky Face ridge some sharpshooters specially detailed from

the regiment did good work, and on May 14, 1864, the regiment fought at Resaca. It bore a part in the action at Adairsville, and two days later in skirmishes about Kingston. Starting forward again and coming in contact with the enemy, the month of June, 1864, chronicled the following engagements, in most of which the regiment participated: Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost mountains, New Hope Church and Kennesaw mountain. In the assault on Kennesaw mountain it suffered comparatively little, owing to the nature of the ground. It participated in the battle of Peachtree creek and in the investment of Atlanta. The regiment bore a part in the skirmishing near Columbia, Tenn., south of Duck river, which it crossed on the night of Nov. 28. The brigade, now under Emerson Opdycke, colonel of the 125th Ohio, participated in the battle of Franklin, and also took part both days in the battle at Nashville, making on the afternoon of the 16th, with many other regiments, its last bayonet charge, which was successful. It was mustered out at Nashville June 12, 1865, and a few days later went to Springfield, Ill., on the same train with the 79th Ill. to receive pay and final discharge. During its term of service its losses were as follows: died in prison, 16; died of disease, 102; died of wounds, 45; killed, 52.

Seventy-fourth Infantry.—Col., Jason Marsh; Lieut.-Cols., James B. Kerr, Thomas J. Bryan; Majs., Edward F. Dutcher, Thomas J. L. Remington. This regiment was organized at Camp Fuller, Rockford, in Aug., 1862, and was mustered into service Sept. 4. Its ten companies were recruited as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, H and K, in Winnebago county, G at Oregon, Ogle county, and I in Stephenson county. On Sept. 30 the regiment reported for duty at Louisville, Ky., where the Army of the Ohio—afterward known as the Army of the Cumberland—was then being organized under Gen. Don. Carlos Buell. On Dec. 26 the regiment encountered the enemy at Nolensville and helped to dislodge one of his batteries whose shells had made it very uncomfortable. The following day was passed in skirmishing and slow advance in line of battle, driving the enemy. The casualties of the regiment in the first day's fighting at Stone's river were 8 killed, 35 wounded and 42 missing or captured. That night a portion of the regiment had a brush with the Confederate cavalry and the following day the regiment was in line of battle all day, engaged in skirmishing with the enemy. The 74th broke camp again on June 24, 1863, to commence that campaign of incessant march, battle and skirmish, which terminated in the fierce struggle of Chickamauga and the occupation of Chattanooga by the Federal forces. On Sept. 24 the regiment with the 22nd Ind. made a reconnoissance, discovering the enemy and engaging him in a skirmish. In the assault on Missionary ridge the regiment lost 14 killed, 39 wounded and 6 missing. It did not number in that action more than 340 combatants of whom 59 or 17 per cent., were placed *hors du combat*. Of the casualties of the Atlanta campaign which followed there remains this record: At Resaca, 4 killed and 22 wounded; Adairsville, 1 killed and 28 wounded; Dallas, 5 killed and 7 wounded. The total casualties from May 2, when the regiment left Cleveland, Tenn., to June 11, at Acworth, Ga., comprised 11 killed and 59 wounded. In the assault at Kennesaw mountain the regiment met the severest loss in its history, going into the fight with 201 men and coming out with 138, a loss of 31 per cent. The detailed loss was 12 killed, 38 wounded and 13 missing. The regiment took part in the engagement at Tunnel Hill; at Rocky Face ridge, up whose rugged side, inaccessible for artillery horses, it hauled 2 Parrott guns by ropes, and an all-day's skirmish ensued; the occupation of Dalton; the fierce engagement at Resaca; a skirmish during the entire afternoon of May 16 just after crossing the Oostanaula about 3 miles south of Resaca; the action at Calhoun; an all-day's skirmish, at times rather lively, on

May 26. On June 24 the regiment was all day on the skirmish line and was not relieved until 9 p. m. Moving with the army on July 3, the regiment passed that night on the picket lines and celebrated the 4th by a skirmish lasting the entire day, in which 7 men were wounded, 2 of whom survived only until the following morning. From this time until the occupation of Atlanta, the chapter is one of constant march, skirmish and battle, including Hood's fierce assaults of July 20 and 22, in the first of which the 74th was engaged, losing a number of men. In the operations around Atlanta, after destroying several miles of railway the division had a hot engagement with the enemy at Jonesboro, in which the Confederates were completely defeated, the losses of the day in the 74th numbering 14 wounded and missing. At Spring Hill, Tenn., it had 1 man killed and 3 wounded. In the battle of Franklin the regiment and the 88th Ill. were united and acted as one regiment, and in both days' fighting at Nashville the 74th took part with honor. On June 10, 1865, the regiment, then numbering 343 officers and men, of whom some portion had been recruited since leaving Camp Fuller, was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and shortly after set out on its return to Rockford, where it arrived June 29, and met a hearty public reception at the hands of the citizens.

Seventy-fifth Infantry.—Cols., George Ryan, John E. Bennett; Lieut.-Cols., John E. Bennett, William M. Kilgour; Majs., William M. Kilgour, James A. Watson. This regiment was organized at Dixon and was mustered into service Sept. 2, 1862. It remained at Camp Dement perfecting its drill until Sept. 27, when it was ordered south. It arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., Sept. 29 and crossed the Ohio on the next evening. It was engaged in the battle of Perryville, the loss of the 75th in this engagement being severe. It participated in the skirmishes and battles of Nolensville, Knob gap and Stone's river, in the latter engagement being in the right wing and during the entire battle it was actively engaged, losing 2 killed, 25 wounded and 21 taken prisoners. It participated in the battle of Lookout mountain and during the Atlanta campaign was engaged at Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kennesaw mountain and in all the skirmishes and battles of the brigade until Atlanta was reached and the campaign ended. It was in the battle of Franklin, where it suffered severely; was also in the battle of Nashville on the second day, charging through an open field on the enemy's line and capturing 223 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and camp equipage. Two officers and 6 men were wounded in the engagement. The regiment was mustered out on June 12, 1865.

Seventy-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Alonzo W. Mack, Samuel T. Busey; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel T. Busey, William A. Dubois, Charles C. Jones; Majs., William A. Dubois, George C. Harrington, Walter W. Todd. This regiment was organized at Kankakee, and was mustered in Aug. 22, 1862. Immediately after its muster it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., at which place it arrived Aug. 29 and soon after was armed with Enfield rifle muskets. It remained at Columbus, drilling and doing fatigue and picket duty until Oct. 4, when it was ordered by rail to Bolivar, Tenn., at which place it arrived Oct. 5 and camped near the city until Nov. 3. Then with other troops, it was moved to LaGrange and remained there until Nov. 28, when it was sent with Gen. Grant on his campaign along the Mississippi Central railroad. It was at Holly Springs on the 29th and at Waterford on the 30th, doing its part in driving Price's army southwest. In May, 1863, the regiment embarked for Grand Gulf; returned to Young's point on the 20th; immediately embarked for Chickasaw bayou, at which place it debarked on the same day; was engaged in closing up the lines in the rear of Vicksburg until after the charge, when it was placed on the left of the besieging lines and bravely held its place close

under the Confederate guns until the final surrender. On July 5 it moved with Sherman's army against Jackson, Miss., skirmishing with the enemy at the Big Black river and at Champion's hill. At Jackson the Confederates under Johnston made a stand and engaged the Federal forces from the 12th to the 16th, the 76th occupying the extreme right of the attacking forces. In May, 1864, the regiment accompanied an expedition to Yazoo City and participated in the battles of Benton, Vaughn's station and Deasonville, driving the enemy from Yazoo City and occupying the place for several days. In July, while returning from an expedition to Jackson, the command was met by the enemy between Jackson and Clinton and a sharp battle was fought. The regiment, which bore a prominent part in the engagement, was cut off from the rest of the command, but it cut its way out, losing 102 men, 16 of whom were reported killed and left on the field, and 86 wounded and missing. Being transferred to the extreme south in the spring of 1864, it traveled through pine swamps, corduroying the quicksand roads as it moved along, and fighting the enemy in front until April 1, when the army approached Fort Blakely and on the 2nd drove the enemy inside his fortifications. On April 8 Spanish Fort was captured, and the following day the regiment participated in the charge on Fort Blakely, capturing the entire garrison. The regiment lost in this, its last battle, 17 killed and 81 wounded. It remained on duty at Mobile until the latter part of June, when it was ordered to Galveston, Tex., where it remained until July 22 and was then mustered out and ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it was paid off and disbanded Aug. 4, 1865.

Seventy-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Charles Ballance, David P. Grier; Lieut.-Cols., Lysander R. Webb, John A. Burdett; Majs., Memoir V. Hotchkiss, John A. Burdett. This regiment was fully organized and mustered into the U. S. service at Peoria Sept. 3, 1862. It remained in camp at that place until Oct. 4, at which time it proceeded to Covington, Ky., and reported to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding the Army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the division commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith. Its first actual engagement was in December, when it participated in the attack on the Confederate works at Chickasaw bluffs. It was also in the assault on Arkansas Post in Jan., 1863, its loss being 6 killed and 39 wounded, some of the latter mortally. It crossed the Mississippi river below Grand Gulf on the last day of April, marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of May 1, and participated in the engagement there during the entire day. The regiment remained with Gen. Grant's army in the campaign around Vicksburg and the siege of the latter place until its surrender. It was engaged in the actions at Champion's hill, Black River bridge and the first charge on Vicksburg, losing in these engagements 20 killed, 86 wounded and 26 missing. It was under fire at Jackson until July 16, when the place was evacuated, and the regiment then returned to Vicksburg. It was sent to Louisiana in the early part of 1864, marched from Alexandria up the Red river to Sabine cross-roads, where it met the enemy in force and was immediately engaged. In this action the regiment suffered terribly, 176 officers and men being killed, wounded or made prisoners, leaving only about 125 men in the regiment for duty. The regiment assisted in the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan and then returned to Morganza bend on the Mississippi. It was with Gen. Canby's army and under fire during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. It remained in camp at Mobile until July 10, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service.

Seventy-eighth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Bennison, Carter Van Vleck; Lieut.-Cols., Carter Van Vleck, Maris R. Vernon; Majs., William L. Broaddus, George Greene, Robert S. Blackburn. This regiment was organized at Quincy and mustered into service Sept. 1, 1862. Co. A was

recruited in Schuyler county, B, E, F, G and K in Adams, C and I in McDonough and D and H in Hancock. On Sept. 19 the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was provost guard a few days in that city, while Buell was equipping his army after his celebrated race with Bragg. On Dec. 26 the guerrilla John Morgan captured and paroled Cos. B and C at Muldraugh's hill, near Elizabethtown. They were under fire from 9 pieces of artillery some 2 hours. The first actual engagement that the regiment participated in was at Chickamauga, and there it lost heavily in killed and wounded, its loss being about 40 per cent. of the number engaged, with 8 officers out of 20. When the regiment left Rossville on the morning of Sept. 22 pickets were left in front of the enemy with the understanding that they would be relieved later on, but by the blunder of a staff officer the pickets were not relieved and hence were captured and sent to Southern prisons, where 24 of them died. The regiment lost by this capture 4 officers and 51 men from Cos. I and F, who were on picket duty. The regiment engaged in the Atlanta campaign, May 13 finding it in line of battle in front of Resaca, where the command met with slight loss. The regiment left Rome on the 24th and marched toward Dallas, driving the Confederate pickets through Burnt Hickory. It participated in the pursuit of the enemy from Kennesaw mountain, skirmishing with him constantly, crossed the Chattahoochee river on July 17, and fought at Peachtree creek with some casualties. It also participated in the assault on enemy's intrenchments at Jonesboro. On the entire campaign the regiment was hardly out of the sound of guns any day during the entire period from May 2 to the fall of Atlanta and casualties were of almost daily occurrence. The regiment lost in killed and wounded about 200 men during this period. On Sept. 29, with its division, it moved by rail to Athens, Ala., and then marched to Florence in pursuit of Forrest, who was in the rear with a large force doing great damage. The command had a skirmish with the enemy and drove him across the Tennessee river at Florence. The regiment accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea and up through the Carolinas. It proceeded in a northeasterly direction towards Averasboro, where the enemy made the first positive resistance after leaving Savannah and a lively engagement ensued in which the 78th suffered some loss. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched north through Richmond, Va., arriving at Washington on May 19, and participating in the grand review. On June 7, 1865, it was mustered out and sent to Chicago, where it was paid off, June 12. It is estimated that the regiment lost about 400 men, killed and wounded—about 96 killed on the field, 24 died in Confederate prisons, and 77 in hospitals from wounds and disease. The original enrollment was 862; recruits received, 140; and the number mustered out was 393.

Seventy-ninth Infantry.—Cols., Lyman Guinnip, Sheridan P. Read, Allen Buckner; Lieut.-Cols., Sheridan P. Read, Henry E. Rives, Terrence Clark, William A. Low; Majs., Allen Buckner, Archibald Van Deren, Terrence Clark, William A. Low, Robert Lacy. This regiment was organized at Mattoon, and was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 28, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and on Sept. 13 was assigned to Cruft's brigade, Army of Kentucky. In December it moved toward Murfreesboro and at the battle of Stone's river was engaged during the four days' fighting, losing 1 officer killed, 3 wounded and 3 missing; 23 men killed, 68 wounded and 121 missing. In June it engaged the enemy at Liberty gap, losing 7 killed and 40 wounded. It crossed the Cumberland mountains, Tennessee river, Sand mountain, Lookout mountain, and went into the battle of Chickamauga, where it was engaged during the two days' fight, losing 7 officers missing, 4 men killed, 13 wounded and 97 missing. It was in the battles about Chattanooga in November and at Missionary ridge captured 2 pieces of artillery. On the Atlanta cam-

paign it was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station, the losses being 4 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed and 53 wounded. At Franklin, Tenn., the regiment was engaged for 4 hours, losing out of 210 veteran soldiers, 3 officers and 80 men killed, wounded and captured. It took part in the battle of Nashville and afterward followed the retreating enemy until he crossed the Tennessee river. On June 12, 1865, the regiment was mustered out of service.

Eightieth Infantry.—Col., Thomas G. Allen; Lieut.-Cols., Andrew F. Rogers, Erastus N. Bates; Majs., Erastus N. Bates, Henry Zeis. This regiment was organized at Centralia and was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 25, 1862. It was ordered to Louisville on Sept. 4 and was assigned to the 33d brigade, 10th division, Army of the Ohio. On Oct. 1 it marched in pursuit of Bragg, passed through Taylorville, Bloomfield and Mackville, and was engaged in the battle of Perryville, losing 14 killed and 58 wounded. In April, 1863, the regiment was mounted and during the same month was attacked at Dug gap and Sand mountain, but on both occasions repulsed the enemy, capturing a battery of 2 guns at Sand mountain. The loss to the regiment was 2 killed and 16 wounded. At Blount's farm on May 2 it again defeated the enemy and on May 3 was surrendered to a vastly superior force, under Gen. Forrest. On being exchanged in the fall of 1863, the regiment rejoined the army and was present at the battles of Wauhatchie and Missionary ridge. In the Atlanta campaign it participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine mountain, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. During the campaign it captured about 150 prisoners, and lost 25 killed and 60 wounded. It participated in the battle of Nashville, where it captured a 3-gun battery and 100 prisoners. On June 10, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge.

Eighty-first Infantry.—Cols., James J. Dollins, Franklin Campbell; Lieut.-Cols., Franklin Campbell, Andrew W. Rogers; Majs., Andrew W. Rogers, Cornelius S. Ward, Thomas Hightower, James P. Cowens. This regiment was recruited principally from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, in the southern portion of Illinois, in what has from the early history of the state been known as "Egypt." It was mustered into the U. S. service at Anna, Union county, Aug. 26, 1862, and was immediately after ordered to Cairo, then on Oct. 8 to join the army in the field under Gen. Grant in Tennessee, the first assignment being to garrison duty at Humboldt. The regiment crossed the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg below Grand Gulf May 1, 1863, marched 20 miles to Port Gibson and participated in that battle as a portion of the 3d brigade, 3d division, 17th army corps. It also participated in the battle of Raymond, the capture of Jackson, the engagement at Champion's hill, the fight at Black River bridge, and the first general assault on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, but was repulsed with the loss of 11 killed and 96 wounded. The regiment was then occupied in siege duties until July 4, when the 3d division was assigned the post of honor in the occupation and garrisoning of the city. The regiment participated in the engagement at Brownsville, Miss., leaving an expedition, sent out from Vicksburg to Canton and Brownsville, to destroy all the property belonging to the enemy possible. It participated in the capture of Fort De Russy and Alexandria, La., before the arrival of the army from New Orleans, commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks. The regiment formed a part of the command which covered the retreat of the army from Alexandria to the mouth of the Red river, participating in the daily series of skirmishes amounting to the dignity of battles, as at Cloutierville, Marksville prairie, Cane river, Atchafalaya bayou, arriving at the

mouth of the Red river May 21, 1864, and at Vicksburg three days later. From Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the expedition to and battle of Guntown, Miss. The 81st was the first infantry regiment to open fire and continued under fire from 11 a. m. until dark, resisting charge after charge of the enemy, forming the last line of battle some 2 miles in the rear of the first line, closing the bloody drama with a loss of 9 killed, 18 wounded and 126 prisoners, out of a total of 371 men. On Aug. 3 the regiment was ordered to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and participated in a number of expeditions and skirmishes from that point throughout the state until Sept. 17, when it broke camp and marched with the command in pursuit of Gen. Price on his last raid into Missouri. The pursuit was made to Cape Girardeau, thence by boat to St. Louis and Jefferson City, and by rail and marches to Warrensburg, arriving at that point Oct. 25, remaining until Nov. 8, when Gen. Price having escaped into Arkansas, the regiment returned to St. Louis. It was then ordered to Nashville and participated in the battle there and the utter defeat and rout of the Confederate army. It was then ordered to Mobile, Ala., via New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico, held the advance in the investment of the Spanish Fort, opened the fight on March 27 and continued under fire from that date until April 9, when the works were captured by a charge, the 81st being the second regiment inside the enemy's works, capturing 83 prisoners, and losing 6 killed and 14 wounded. After the fall of Mobile the regiment was ordered to Montgomery, Ala., where the 3d brigade was assigned the position of army post duty in recognition of efficient services in the siege, remaining there until ordered home, via Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss., leaving the latter place July 31, and going direct to Chicago for final payment and muster out, Aug. 5, 1865. There were mustered into the 81st a total of 1,144 enlisted men, and of that number 54 were killed or died of wounds received in battle; 287 died of disease; 274 resigned or were discharged, and 529 were mustered out.

Eighty-second Infantry.—Col., Frederick Hecker; Lieut.-Col., Edward S. Solomon; Maj., Ferdinand H. Rolshausen. This regiment, named "Second Hecker Regiment" in honor of Col. Frederick Hecker, was almost exclusively composed of Germans and was a Chicago organization. One company was an Israelitish company and Co. I was composed of Scandinavians. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Sept. 26, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at the same place on Oct. 23. On Nov. 3 it left Camp Butler, 1,000 strong, under orders to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at Arlington Heights Nov. 9, was attached to Gen. Franz Sigel's corps and marched to Fairfax Court House. Its first engagement was at Chancellorsville, where with a New York regiment it held the enemy in check until a new line was formed in their rear, when it fell back a short distance, leaving 70 killed and wounded on the ground it had occupied. The loss of the regiment, before it rejoined the brigade, was 156 killed or wounded, including 7 commissioned officers. After the engagement it returned to camp at Stafford Court House, where it had a much needed rest until June 12, when it moved on the Gettysburg campaign. During the three days' fighting at Gettysburg its losses were 131 killed, wounded and missing. On the night of Oct. 28 the regiment had an engagement with Law's brigade of Longstreet's corps and afterward joined the main army in Lookout valley. It remained there until Nov. 22, when it joined Grant's forces at Chattanooga and participated in the attack on the enemy near Orchard knob. At the battle of Resaca the regiment came upon the field at an opportune time and by a spirited charge drove the enemy back to the woods, saving Simonson's famous 5th Ind. battery and the left wing of Sherman's army. The regiment occupied the field for the night, and

on the following day was in an assault on the enemy's main line. On May 25, with the 1st division, it became engaged with the enemy soon after crossing the bridge over Pumpkin Vine creek, about half way between Burnt Hickory and Dallas. The loss to the regiment in the advance toward Dallas was 11 killed and 69 wounded out of a total of 245 in the ranks. In the forward movement of Sherman's army the 82nd took part in the various skirmishes which finally dislodged the enemy from his position on Lost mountain west of Marietta. On June 15 it participated in an assault on the enemy's main line of works near Pine mountain, losing 5 killed, and again on the 17th it lost 1 killed and 3 wounded in an attack on the enemy's intrenched position south of Nose's creek. In the battles around Atlanta the regiment performed its part worthily with the rest, on July 20 each man firing from 130 to 140 rounds of ammunition during the 3 hours' engagement. The regiment moved from Atlanta on the famous march to the sea, and then up through the Carolinas. It was on the front line at Averasboro, being under fire from noon until dark and losing about 15 men. In the action at Bentonville it lost 5 men. On April 20 it broke camp and proceeded to Richmond, where it was received by Gen. Grant, and then it took up the line of march for Washington, arriving at Alexandria May 20. After participating in the grand review it was mustered out at Washington June 9, 1865, and returned to Chicago, arriving June 16, having marched, during its term of service, 2,503 miles and participated in many severe engagements, with honor to itself and the city which sent it to the field. The regiment returned with 300 men.

Eighty-third Infantry.—Cols., Abner C. Harding, Arthur A. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Arthur A. Smith, Elijah C. Brott; Majs., Elijah C. Brott, William G. Bond. This regiment was organized at Monmouth and was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 21, 1862. Cos. A, B, C, F and H were recruited in Warren county, D in Mercer, E, G, I and K, in Knox. The regiment moved from camp Aug. 25, via Burlington and St. Louis to Cairo, arriving there the 29th and reporting to Brig.-Gen. Tuttle commanding the post. On Sept. 3 it moved to Fort Henry and thence to Fort Donelson, where it remained until Sept., 1863. It had heavy guard duty to perform, and as the whole country, especially along the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, was infested with guerrillas, it had daily skirmishes with the enemy, some of them being quite severe, as at Waverly, Tenn., and Garrettsburg, Ky. On Feb. 3 nine companies of the 83d. with Co. C, 2nd Ill. light artillery, successfully resisted the attack of Forrest and Wheeler with 8,000 men on Fort Donelson, the loss of the regiment being 13 killed and 51 wounded. On the morning of Aug. 20, Capt. William M. Turnbull of Co. B, with 11 of his company, left Fort Donelson in pursuit of 5 guerrillas who were making their way to the Tennessee river with a number of horses, but failing to overtake them he was overpowered by a party of guerrillas secreted in the timber, while returning to the fort. Turnbull and 8 of his men were killed and but 3 of the party escaped to tell the sad fate of their companions. During the year 1864 the regiment had some 200 miles of communications to guard, as well as much heavy patrol duty, and during the winter of 1864-65 it was on provost duty at Nashville, Tenn. On June 26, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville and sent to Chicago, where it received final pay and discharge on July 4.

Eighty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Louis H. Waters; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas Hamer, Charles H. Morton; Majs., Charles H. Morton, Caleb B. Cox. This regiment was organized at Quincy, in Aug., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 1, for three years, with 939 men and officers. It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23 and was assigned to the 10th brigade of the 4th division. It was at the battle of Perryville

and on the march with Buell through Kentucky in the pursuit of the Confederate army under Bragg; participated in the battle of Stone's river, where it lost 228 men and officers killed and wounded, out of a total of 350 engaged; was in the Tullahoma campaign and at the battle of Chickamauga, in Chattanooga during what was called the "siege," and with Hooker at Lookout mountain, in the "fight above the clouds." It participated in the Atlanta campaign, the battles at Franklin and Nashville, and was mustered out at the expiration of its term. Its total casualties in battle were 558; killed by accident, 7; died of disease, 124; total casualties, 689.

Eighty-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Robert S. Moore, Caleb J. Dilworth; Lieut.-Cols., Caleb J. Dilworth, James P. Walker, James R. Griffith; Majs., Samuel P. Cummings, Robert G. Rider. This regiment was organized at Peoria about Sept. 1, 1862, at a time when the government was in need of troops, as the Federal forces had been beaten back at Bull Run a short time before and Bragg was threatening Louisville, Ky., Gen. Nelson being driven back to that point. The regiment was one that was ordered to Louisville immediately after its organization, hence the members left their work, families and friends, and were hurried immediately to the forefront of the battle. Before they knew what dress parade meant they opened the battle of Perryville by making a bayonet charge early on the morning of that bloody day. When the army advanced on Bragg at Murfreesboro the regiment was stationed at Nashville and remained there doing train, police and post duty, but was called on to guard a train to the army during the battle of Stone's river, which it succeeded in doing in time to take a hand in the fight there for one day. During the remainder of the time that it was at Nashville but little occurred worthy of historical notice, but from the time it was relieved at that city it was always found in the active part of the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war, being one of the last regiments to leave the field at Chickamauga; in the lead in crossing the Tennessee in pontoons when the stars and bars were lowered from Missionary ridge; from there, with 100 rounds of cartridges in haversacks instead of bread, it was with the command that hastened to the relief of besieged troops at Knoxville; then returned to its camp at North Chickamauga, to remain until New Year's, 1864, when it moved to McAfee's cross-roads, near the battlefield of Chickamauga. During the winter of 1863 and 1864 it was stationed at or on that battle-field and was in the detail that made the reconnoissance against Rocky Face ridge, where it met with considerable loss in killed and wounded. It took an active part in the battles of Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The members of the regiment are deserving of special mention for their conduct at Rome, where they swam the Etowah river, floating their accouterments over on rafts of rails, formed a skirmish line, drove the enemy from the city and raised the Stars and Stripes over the courthouse before all the enemy had crossed the other river and burned the bridge. At Kennesaw mountain and Peachtree creek the regiment lost half of its available force. The 2nd division of the 14th army corps was detailed to drive Forrest from the line of communication back in Tennessee, and marched after him until it crossed the river at Florence, where there was a skirmish in which the regiment was again in front and met with slight loss. It accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea and up through the Carolinas, was present at the battle of Bentonville, the capture of Goldsboro and Raleigh, and was doing picket duty when Sherman met the Confederate delegates to arrange the conditions of surrender of Johnston's army. It then marched to Washington, took part in the grand review at that place, rested a few days and was mustered out on June 5, 1865.

Eighty-sixth Infantry.—Col., David D. Irons; Lieut.-Cols., David W. Magee, Allen L. Fahnestock; Majs., James S. Bean, Orlando Fountain, Allen L. Fahnestock, Joseph F. Thomas. This regiment was mustered into service on Aug. 27, 1862, at Camp Lyon, Peoria, at which time it numbered 923 men rank and file. On Sept. 7 it embarked for Louisville, Ky., where it remained until Oct. 1, when it joined the command of Gen. Buell in the pursuit of Bragg. On Oct. 8 it fought at Perryville, where the regiment had the advance, and in a charge lost 1 killed and 13 wounded. It participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 captured. It then crossed the Tennessee river, marched 6 miles up the river and guarded a ford till Nov. 23, when the regiment assisted Gen. Sherman to float his pontoons down to the river at night, cross his army, capture a Confederate post and make the attack on the north end of Missionary ridge. It then marched in pursuit of Bragg to Ringgold, Ga., and in Feb., 1864, joined in a reconnoissance, going as far as Buzzard Roost, where it took part in the engagement, losing 1 killed and 7 wounded. In May, in the fight near Buzzard Roost, it had 1 man wounded; then moved to the right through Snake Creek gap and participated in the battle of Resaca, losing 4 wounded and 1 missing. It moved from Resaca on May 16; arrived in Rome on the 17th; was in the fight there, losing 5 killed and 12 wounded; marched from Rome to Dallas, where it had a skirmish, having 1 man wounded and 1 accidentally wounded; then moved through Acworth and arrived at Kennesaw mountain, and while in front of the enemy there lost 1 killed and 7 wounded. In the charge at Kennesaw mountain on June 27, the regiment lost 26 killed, 60 wounded and 12 missing, holding its position till July 2, and during the interim losing 2 killed and 7 wounded. On July 3 it marched after the enemy to the Chattahoochee river, losing 2 men wounded, then crossed the river and skirmished to Peachtree creek, where it lost in the battle 4 killed and 11 wounded. Arriving at Jonesboro, it engaged the enemy in battle, losing 2 killed and 13 wounded. It left Atlanta on Sept. 29 on the cars to Chattanooga, Tenn., thence to Stevenson, Ala., from Stevenson to Athens, and then marched to Florence, where it drove Gen. Forrest across the river. On Nov. 16 the regiment started on Sherman's march to the sea, sharing in all its perils and privations, and reached Savannah Dec. 11, with the loss of 1 man wounded and 6 captured. It then entered the campaign of the Carolinas, passed through Fayetteville, crossed the Cape Fear river and engaged the enemy near Averasboro, losing in that action 2 killed and 3 wounded. It then marched for Bentonville, N. C., and was in the battle at that place, losing 1 killed and 22 wounded. It participated in the grand review at Washington and then camped near the Soldiers' Home until mustered out on June 6, 1865. The number killed in battle was 53; died of wounds, 27; died of disease, 86; wounded in battle, 160; accidentally wounded, 16; captured, 33; deserted, 28; officers resigned, 17; officers discharged, 5; officers dismissed, 1; total membership of regiment at time of muster out, 388.

Eighty-seventh Infantry.—Col., John E. Whiting; Lieut.-Col., John M. Crebs; Maj., George W. Land. This regiment was enlisted in Aug., 1862, and was composed of Cos. A and E, from Hamilton county, H from Edwards, D from Wayne, and B, C, F, G, I and K, from White. In the latter part of August the companies went into camp at Shawneetown, Ill., where the organization of the regiment was effected, and it was mustered in Oct. 3, the muster to take effect from Aug. 2. On Jan. 31, 1863, it embarked on the two transports Freestone and May Duke for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there on Feb. 4. While at that city the 87th and 63d Ill. regiments made a raid on Hernando, Miss., capturing a great deal of property and putting a stop to the incursions of Col. Bligh's par-

tisan Confederate cavalry. These two regiments joined in the Vicksburg campaign and on May 22 closed up the gap on the extreme left of the line of investment, where they remained for 6 hours under a steady fire of shot and shell from the enemy's works. On the night of July 4 the regiment moved out on the road to Jackson, Miss., and participated in the battles before and after reaching that place. During September and October it was engaged in the movements along the Atchafalaya river and Bayou Teche, being in the affairs at Grand Coteau and Vermillionville, La. In April, 1864, it was actively engaged at the battle of Bayou de Paul, losing about 30 men in killed and wounded. It took part in the battle of Sabine cross-roads and was the only regiment in that disastrous defeat that left the field in regimental formation. On the following day it was in the battle of Pleasant Hill, and on the retreat to Alexandria it was either in the front, flank or rear of the retreating column, constantly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers. In May it was in the advance and continually under fire in the movement from Alexandria to Simsport, being in the battle of Marksville. On May 21 it went into camp at Morganza bend, La., where it remained during the summer and fall, engaged in scouting and fighting along the network of bayous between the Mississippi on the east and Atchafalaya on the west, Red river on the north and Bayou Plaquemine on the south. It captured more prisoners, horses and stores, and destroyed more Confederate property, than all the combined forces camped at Morganza. Early in August a detachment of about 50 men from the regiment was surrounded and captured by a largely superior force of the enemy near Williamsport, La. In Jan., 1865, the regiment moved to Helena, Ark., where it remained doing scouting service until mustered out, June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it arrived June 24.

Eighty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Francis T. Sherman; Lieut.-Cols., Alexander S. Chadbourne, George W. Chandler, George W. Smith; Majs., George W. Chandler, George W. Smith, Levi P. Holden. This regiment was organized at Chicago in Sept., 1862, and was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered in Sept. 4, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., on the same date, and went into camp below Jeffersonville. It was engaged in the battle of Perryville, losing 4 killed, 5 mortally and 36 slightly wounded. Its next engagement was at Stone's river and it also participated in the battle of Chickamauga. It formed part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position at the battle of Missionary ridge and was among the first to place its colors upon the enemy's works. It was with the 4th corps throughout the whole of the Atlanta campaign, up to and including the capture of Atlanta. It fought at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine mountain, Mud creek, Kennesaw mountain, Smyrna camp ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. Moving then to Tennessee, it was engaged in skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and in the battle of Franklin was upon the right center, the main point of the enemy's attack. It was also engaged in the battle of Nashville. Its losses in the engagements in which it participated aggregate two-thirds of its number, and its conduct in every battle was such as to merit and receive the commendation of its brigade, division and corps commanders. The regiment was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago on June 13, where it received final pay and discharge June 22.

Eighty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., John Christopher, Charles T. Hotchkiss; Lieut.-Cols., Charles T. Hotchkiss, Duncan J. Hall, William D.

Williams; Majs., Duncan J. Hall, William D. Williams, Bruce H. Kidder. The "Railroad Regiment" was organized at Chicago in Aug., 1862, by the railroad companies of Illinois. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 27, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 4, and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, Army of Kentucky. When mustered in it was composed of but nine companies, but the tenth company joined the regiment at Bowling Green, Ky. When in the service but about four months it took an active part in the memorable battle of Stone's river, where by its gallant conduct the men soon became classified among the old, tried soldiers. At Liberty gap a small loss was sustained, and at Chickamauga the regiment suffered severely. At Missionary ridge it again encountered the foe, scaling the enemy's works and driving him from them. With the brigade it participated in the splendid victories of Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Pickett's mill, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, the flank movement of Atlanta, and pursued the routed enemy in his retreat to Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. It participated in the brilliant achievements of Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. On June 10, 1865, the regiment was mustered out in the field, near Nashville, Tenn. In 1863, 440 recruits were added to the regiment, making a total borne on the rolls of 1,403. The regiment left in the field 202 recruits (transferred to the 59th Ill. infantry), and mustered out on its rolls 381 men, leaving 820 men killed in action, died from wounds, or discharged on account of disability contracted in the service.

Ninetieth Infantry.—Col., Timothy O'Meara; Lieut.-Cols., Timothy O'Meara, Smith McCleavy, Owen Stewart; Majs., Owen Stewart, Patrick Flynn. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Chicago, Sept. 7, 1862. Co. A was recruited at Rockford, B at Galva, C at Lockport and LaSalle, D at Joliet, E at Chicago, F at Chicago and Springfield, G and H at Chicago, I at Belvidere and K at Ottawa. The regiment remained in Chicago until Nov. 27, performing guard duty at Camp Douglas, and then it was ordered to the front by way of Cairo. From there it proceeded by transports to Columbus, Ky., thence to La Grange, Tenn., where it arrived at 8 p. m., Dec. 2, and went into camp, naming its first village of tents in the South Camp Yates, in honor of the great war governor of Illinois. On the morning of Dec. 20, Gen. Van Dorn, after having surprised and captured Holly Springs, attacked the regiment at Coldwater, but the Confederates were repulsed. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment took part in the Jackson campaign, which resulted in driving Johnston out of Jackson and across the Pearl river. Being transferred to eastern Tennessee, it participated in the battle of Missionary ridge, where the list of casualties in the regiment reached nearly 100. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, marching by way of Ship's gap, Villanow and through Snake Creek gap upon Resaca, where a lively battle was fought, the regiment sustaining a small loss in wounded. The next move was on Dallas, where a lively skirmish occurred, thence to New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, Nickajack creek, Rosswell and across the Chattahoochee river on July 9. At Atlanta on July 22 the regiment lost a considerable number of men captured, who were taken to Andersonville. In the assault on Fort McAllister near Savannah, the regiment lost 3 killed and 12 wounded. It then marched up through the Carolinas, and after the surrender continued the journey to Washington, where it took part in the grand review. On June 7, 1865, the regiment took its departure for Chicago.

Ninety-first Infantry.—Col., Henry M. Day; Lieut.-Cols., Harry S. Smith, George A. Day; Majs., Harry S. Smith, George A. Day. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Aug., 1862, and was mustered in on Sept. 8. It left for the front on Oct. 1, and arrived at Shepherdsville, Ky., on the 7th. On Dec. 27, at Elizabethtown, after an engagement with the forces of Gen. John Morgan, in which the regiment sustained a loss of 7 killed and a larger number wounded, the regiment surrendered and the men were paroled. On June 5, 1863, it was exchanged and newly armed and equipped for the fray. The regiment was sent to Louisiana, where in the following September the brigade to which it belonged had a fight with the enemy near the Atchafalaya river, the result of the contest being that the enemy held his ground and the brigade fell back 6 miles. On the following day the brigade again advanced, driving the enemy across the river. On Nov. 6 the regiment started for Brownsville, Tex., skirmishing all the way with the enemy, and reached Fort Brown on Nov. 9, going into winter quarters, where it remained until Dec. 31, when it made its famous raid on Salt Lake, 90 miles out in the enemy's country, capturing a lake of salt 2 miles square, a few hundred horses, mules and cattle, which were promptly confiscated for the good of the command. In Sept., 1864, the regiment had quite a fight with the Confederates near Bagdad, on the north side of the Rio Grande, and it was said at the time a squadron of French troops forded the Rio Grande to help the Confederates, but all to no use, for they were driven back and over the "old battle field," Palo Alto, of 1846. Throughout the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely the regiment took a very active part, and the fall of those strongholds resulted in the surrender of Mobile on April 12, 1865. Cos. A, B, C, D, F and H participated in a running engagement with Hardee after the surrender of the city, which was the last fight in which the regiment was engaged. The regiment was mustered out on July 12, 1865.

Ninety-second Infantry.—Col., Smith D. Atkins; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin F. Sheets, Mathew Van Buskirk; Majs., John H. Bohn, Albert Woodcock. This regiment, composed of five companies from Ogle, three from Stephenson, and two from Carroll counties, was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 4, 1862, at Rockford, where it remained in comfortable barracks drilling until Oct. 10, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and participated in the movements that protected that city. In November the regiment was ordered to Danville, Ky., and on the way drove the rear-guard of Bragg's army out of Camp Dick Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of pork, 500 stands of small arms, and a 12-pound brass cannon. In March, 1863, it participated in the movement that drove Van Dorn south of Columbia, Tenn. In July a detachment of 200 of the regiment joined an expedition to scout the country for horses, and within four days captured 1,700 head of horses and mules and 800 colored men, who were mustered into a colored regiment, while the 92nd received horses sufficient to mount the entire regiment. In September it recrossed the mountains, crossed the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, a detail climbed up Lookout mountain on the west side by Nickajack trace, pushed the enemy off the mountain, and brought the first authentic intelligence to Gen. Rosecrans that Bragg's army had evacuated Chattanooga. On Sept. 9 the regiment led the advance, driving the enemy from Lookout mountain, and it was the first of the Federal troops to enter Chattanooga. Two days later it struck the enemy a mile north of Ringgold and was furiously assaulted by Forrest, but it held him in check until Wilder came up with the rest of the brigade, when the Confederates were pushed back through Ringgold gap.

In Jan., 1864, the regiment marched with the brigade through Athens to Shoal creek to intercept a Confederate raid from the south of the Tennessee, and met the first Confederate column at Shoal creek, turning it back across the Tennessee river. Two miles further west it met the second Confederate column, and after hard fighting turned it back, killing the officer in command and capturing many prisoners, and the "orders" showing that the defeated column was to be joined by another at Athens the next morning. The brigade returned to Athens in the night in time to turn back across the Tennessee river the third Confederate column, defeating the combined Confederate movement. At daylight on April 23, the enemy attacked the 92nd's pickets, 8 miles from camp, guarding a trace over Walden's ridge. In overwhelming force the Confederates surrounded the pickets and 33 out of 62 were killed, captured or wounded. The regiment participated in all the movements of Kilpatrick's cavalry, in the long campaign that resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and covered the left of Sherman's army when it withdrew from Jonesboro. On Oct. 1 it marched with its division to uncover the movements of Hood's army, struck his rear at noon of the following day, and captured some of the Confederate infantry. In November Kilpatrick's division was reorganized, the 92nd was assigned to Atkins' brigade, and participated in all the cavalry battles on the march through Georgia and the capture of Savannah. It also participated in all the cavalry fighting on Sherman's march through the Carolinas and against Johnston's Confederate army in North Carolina until the close of the war. It was mustered out at Concord, N. C., and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1865.

Ninety-third Infantry.—Col., Holden Putnam; Lieut.-Col., Nicholas C. Buswell; Maj., James M. Fisher. This regiment was organized at Chicago in Sept., 1862, and was mustered in on Oct. 13. It left for Memphis, Tenn., 998 strong, Nov. 9, arrived on the 14th, moved with Gen. Grant's army in the northern Mississippi campaign to Yocona creek, and thence via Lumpkin's mill to Memphis, arriving Dec. 30. It was first under fire at the battle of Jackson, Miss., in May, 1863, where it participated in the advance, losing 3 killed and 4 wounded. Two days later it was engaged in the battle of Champion's hill, the loss of the regiment being 1 officer and 37 men killed, 6 officers and 107 men wounded, and 1 officer and 10 men missing. On May 22 it was engaged in the assault on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, losing 10 or 12 men killed and wounded. At 4 p. m. of the same day it charged the enemy, and lost in the charge 5 men killed, and 1 officer and 49 men wounded. On Nov. 24 the regiment crossed the Tennessee river and threw up a tete de pont, occupying it until the pontoon bridge was built, and the next day was heavily engaged at Missionary ridge, losing 20 killed, 42 wounded and 27 missing. On Oct. 5, 1864, the 93d was a part of the force which so signally defeated Gen. French's Confederate division at Allatoona. In that engagement the regiment lost 21 killed, 3 officers and 49 men wounded, and 10 missing. In November it started on the march to the sea, and on Dec. 11 skirmished with the enemy at Ogeechee canal, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. It accompanied Sherman in the campaign of the Carolinas, then to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, and on May 31 moved to Louisville, Ky. On June 23, 1865, it was mustered out and on the 25th arrived at Chicago. During its two years and seven months' service the casualties in battle of the 93d were 446, and 1 officer and 31 men accidentally wounded.

Ninety-fourth Infantry.—Cols., William W. Orme, John McNulta; Lieut.-Cols., John McNulta, Rankin G. Laughlin; Majs., Rankin G. Laughlin, Alexander T. Briscoe. This regiment had its origin in the magnificent burst of enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Lincoln's call for more men in the summer of 1862. It was organized, examined, inspected, mustered in and put into the field within 10 days. It was composed entirely of residents of McLean county, and was usually called "the McLean Regiment." Largely through the exertions of Hon. Isaac Funk and Hon. Harrison Noble, the county authorities gave each enlisted man a bounty of $50, and also presented the regiment with a magnificent stand of colors, costing $500. Nearly all the companies had an excess of men offered, and two companies raised simultaneously for the purpose of joining the 94th, were afterward mustered into other organizations. In several instances a father and two or three sons enlisted together, and there was a generous emulation as to who should do the most for the favorite organization. The full strength at muster in was 945 and 149 recruits afterward joined, making a total of 1,094. It lost 11 men killed in battle, had 45 wounded, 157 died, and 164 were discharged. The small percentage of loss, notwithstanding the active service and severe actions in which it participated, must be attributed to the rare skill displayed by Col. McNulta in taking care of his men and preventing their unnecessary exposure in action, and to the very efficient medical staff, which was continually on the alert to secure the best sanitary regulations in camp and assiduous in the care of the sick and wounded. Leaving Bloomington on Aug. 25, 1862, it was quartered for two weeks in Benton barracks at St. Louis, where it was brigaded with the 19th Ia. and 20th Wis., forming the 2nd brigade, 3d division, of what was at that time called the "Army of the Frontier," designed to operate in Missouri and Arkansas. In the engagement at Prairie Grove the regiment held the extreme left of the line and lost 1 killed and 26 wounded. In June, 1863, it was sent down the river to Vicksburg, where it was stationed below the city on the left of the Federal line and assisted in all the siege operations terminating with the capture of that stronghold, but it only sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 5 wounded. Under the policy of concentration inaugurated by Gen. Grant upon assuming chief command, the regiment was withdrawn in July, 1864, from Texas, where it had been for several months, and during the first half of August took an active part in the siege of Fort Morgan. In the siege of Spanish Fort in the spring of 1865, the regiment held the extreme left of the line, and during 13 days was constantly under fire, digging rifle-pits, trenches and mines; but it went through the memorable siege with a loss of only 1 killed and 3 wounded. Participating in the final assault, it had the honor of being the first to mount the walls of Fort Alexis. After the fall of Mobile, which followed that of Spanish Fort, the regiment was sent to Ship island in charge of a large number of prisoners, after which it went into camp on the "shell road" below Mobile until June 18, when it moved to Galveston, Tex., and did garrison duty until its muster-out on July 17, 1865. It reached Bloomington on Aug. 9, and was received with a superb ovation.

Ninety-fifth Infantry.—Cols., Lawrence S. Church, Thomas W. Humphrey, Leander Blanden; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas W. Humphrey, Leander Blanden, William Avery; Majs., Leander Blanden, William Avery, Charles B. Loop. This regiment was organized at Camp Fuller, Rockford, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 4,

1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone, three companies from the latter and seven from the former. It moved from camp on Nov. 4, proceeded via Cairo and Columbus to Jackson, Tenn., and afterward to Grand Junction, where it was assigned to Gen. McArthur's division, Army of the Tennessee. It held an important position in its brigade during the charge of May 19 on the works at Vicksburg and lost in the engagement 7 killed and 54 wounded. During the assault of May 22 it gained an advanced position on the crest of the ridge near the enemy's works and encountered one of the most sweeping and destructive fires to which troops were ever exposed. The total loss to the regiment in these two charges, was 25 killed, 124 wounded and 10 missing. It was engaged in the capture of Fort De Russy and in the battles of Old River, Cloutierville, Mansura, Yellow bayou and all the movements of the Red River expedition, fighting a portion of the time in the battle of Yellow bayou under one of the severest fires of artillery it ever experienced in a field fight. It was in the thickest of the fray at Guntown and fought with undaunted bravery. Finally both flanks of the regiment were turned by overpowering numbers of the enemy and it was obliged to fall back or suffer entire capture. In this engagement the 95th was nearly annihilated and on this account it was given a few weeks' rest on its return to Memphis. It took part in the battle of Nashville and in the pursuit of Hood's defeated army to the Tennessee river. During the summer of 1864 a detachment of the regiment, 100 men, participated in the battles of Kennesaw mountain, Chattahoochee river, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station.

Ninety-sixth Infantry.—Col., Thomas E. Champion; Lieut.-Cols., Isaac L. Clark, John C. Smith; Majs., John C. Smith, George Hicks. This regiment was recruited by companies during the months of July and Aug., 1862, and was mustered into service as a regiment at Camp Fuller Sept. 6. Six companies, A, E, F, H, I and K, were from Jo Daviess county, and four, B, C, D and G, from Lake county. The mustering into one regiment of men from Lake, the northeastern county bordering Lake Michigan, and Jo Daviess the northwestern county on the banks of the Mississippi, although separated by a distance of 200 miles, was but the reuniting of old friends, who in the past had been associated in the old 1st Congressional district of the state. The union proved one of lasting harmony and good comradeship, thereby increasing the efficiency of the regiment. The month of September was spent in arming, equipping and drilling the men for the field, much proficiency being made therein. On Oct. 6, the Confederate forces under Gen. Braxton Bragg being on the march toward Louisville, Ky., and those under Gen. Kirby Smith threatening Cincinnati, Ohio, orders were received to hold the men in readiness to move on short notice. Two days later orders came to proceed at once to the defense of Cincinnati, by noon the regiment was on the cars, and at midnight on the 10th was at its destination. The regiment did not receive its baptism of blood until about a year later, when, on the right of the historic field of Chickamauga, it lost 220 of the rank and file, over 50 per cent. of the men engaged being killed, wounded or missing, but the command held the ground upon which it had fought Longstreet's veterans so gallantly and only left the line when night closed the battle. On Sept. 21 the division held Missionary ridge, where the regiment lost two companies, C and H, after a determined resistance, they having been left on picket when the army

fell back that night to Chattanooga. On Oct. 27 it crossed the river into Wauhatchie valley, and recrossed on the 29th to support Gen. Hooker, in which engagement the regiment lost several men. On Nov. 24 the 96th was ordered to the extreme right on the front line, climbed up the mountain side to where it rises perpendicularly, and then flanking the enemy's works, poured a destructive fire down the rifle pits, which caused the Confederates to give way and fall back to the point near Craven's house, and finally to evacuate the mountain. On Feb. 25, 1864, it took position in the front line and was heavily engaged all day in the action at "Buzzard Roost," after which it skirmished until the 28th, when it returned to camp at Blue Springs, having lost several men during this reconnoissance. On May 3 it moved on the Atlanta campaign; was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, losing heavily; entered Dalton on the 13th; fought again at Resaca, with heavy loss; skirmished with the enemy on the 19th and drove him through Kingston, south of which place the army rested until the 24th. In the assault on Kennesaw mountain the regiment lost heavily. After the close of the Atlanta campaign the 96th followed Hood into Tennessee and was engaged in the desperate battle of Franklin. During the battle of Nashville it behaved gallantly, carried the enemy's line near Franklin pike, planted the first colors on his earthworks, and captured a battery of 12-pound Napoleons, together with prisoners far exceeding the number of men in the regiment, but the loss was quite heavy in killed and wounded. Joining in pursuit of the remnant of Hood's command to the Tennessee river, the regiment exchanged the last infantry shots with that army. On June 10, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, Ill., for final pay and muster out. The casualties of the 96th were as follows: Discharged for wounds or disease, 187; killed or died of wounds or disease, 190; missing in action, 78; transferred to veteran reserve corps or other regiments, 283; deserted, 30; total, 768.

Ninety-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Friend S. Rutherford, Lewis D. Martin; Lieut.-Cols., Lewis D. Martin, Victor Vifquain; Majs., Stephen W. Horton, Victor Vifquain, James G. Buchanan. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Aug. and Sept., 1862. During its stay there the men as they came in were put to an almost constant drill, and the regiment was mustered in on Sept. 16. About Oct. 1 it was ordered to the field and proceeded to Covington, Ky., where it was incorporated in the army that marched from that place southward to the relief of a Federal column at Cumberland gap. It became a part of the forces operating against Vicksburg and bore its full share of the spirited engagement at Port Gibson. At the fierce battle of Champion's hill the regiment had the not very pleasant duty of being the target for the Confederate artillery for at least 2 hours, at a distance of not over 800 yards. The next morning with the rest of the army it moved on to the Black river and took part in the fight at that place. It took part in the early charges at Vicksburg, never failing to go as far as any other organization, and as a rule much farther. In short, from May 19 to July 4 the 97th accomplished its full share of the great work and for 45 consecutive days remained by day and by night exposed to the most destructive fire. It then took part in the contest at Jackson and distinguished itself sufficiently to be praised by Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the expeditionary army. The remainder of its term of service was spent in Louisiana, doing guard duty, etc., and it took a prominent part in the siege of Fort Blakely, where it

led the charge which resulted in the capture of the fort, but in doing so suffered a loss of 80 killed and wounded. From Mobile the regiment was sent to Galveston, Tex., where on July 29, 1865, it was mustered out and proceeded homeward by the way of New Orleans and the Mississippi river to East St. Louis, which place was reached on the morning of Aug. 19.

Ninety-eighth Infantry.—Col., John J. Funkhouser; Lieut.-Col., Edward Kitchell; Majs., William B. Cooper, David D. Marquis. This regiment was organized at Centralia and was mustered in Sept. 3, 1862. On Sept. 8 it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and at Bridgeport, Ill., while en route. the train was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, with the result that 8 men were killed and 75 wounded. On the 9th the regiment moved to Camp Jo Holt, at Jeffersonville, Ind. It was mounted in the spring of 1863 and assigned to duty in Tennessee, where on May 23 it made a reconnoissance to the front, driving in the enemy's pickets, killing 2 and wounding 4. On June 4 it moved out on the Liberty road and attacked the 1st Ky. and 11th Tex. Confederate cavalry, capturing 20 prisoners and 5 wagons. On the 10th it attacked the enemy at Liberty, driving his rear-guard of 150 men to Snow hill. In June it came upon the enemy at Hoover's gap, repulsing him, the regiment losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. From June 24 to 28 it moved as the flank of the 4th division, cutting the railroad at Decherd and driving the enemy from the stockades. It did good service in the battle of Chickamauga and lost 5 killed and 36 wounded. On Oct. 3 the 98th Ill. and 17th Ind. attacked a brigade of the enemy—his rear-guard—and defeated it, killing or wounding 15 or 20 of the enemy. On Dec. 1 the regiment, numbering 150 men, took the advance of Sherman's army, driving the enemy to Loudon, and the next day forded the Little Tennessee and moved to Knoxville. On Dec. 28 it had a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry, driving them some distance and capturing the inspector-general of Kelly's Confederate division. On May 23, 1864, the regiment crossed the Etowah river and moved towards Van Wert. Within 2 miles of Dallas it met the enemy and drove him to Dallas. It skirmished with the enemy on the 25th and moved toward Powder springs. On May 28 it took position on McPherson's right, dismounted and repulsed a charge of the enemy, and on the 29th moved to Burnt Hickory. At Noonday creek it skirmished with the enemy, then marched through Marietta and skirmished heavily, and on July 5 moved toward Roswell factory, drove the enemy's pickets from the Chattahoochee and took possession of the factory on the 9th. In April, 1865, the regiment participated in the capture of Selma, Ala., going into the action with 172 men and losing 9 killed and 2 mortally wounded, 6 officers and 21 men wounded. It was mustered out on June 27, 1865.

Ninety-ninth Infantry.—Col., W. K. Bailey; Lieut.-Cols., Lemuel Parke, Asa C. Mathews; Majs., Edwin A. Crandall, Asa C. Mathews. This regiment was organized in Pike county, was mustered in at Florence, Pike county, Aug. 23, 1862. moved on same day to St. Louis, Mo., and on the 24th went into Benton barracks, where it received its equipments, being the first regiment out of the state under the call of 1862. It was first engaged in a skirmish at Bear creek, losing 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 taken prisoner, and in the battle of Hartville, lost 36 killed and wounded. It crossed the Mississippi river on April 30 1863, and after marching all night met the enemy near Port Gibson, Miss., losing 37 in killed and

wounded. It started into the engagement of Champion's hill at nightfall, pursued the retreating Confederates to Edwards' station and engaged them the next morning, charged upon their works at the Black river and drove them across the river, capturing many prisoners. On May 22 it took a prominent part in the assault at Vicksburg, losing out of 300 men, 103 killed and wounded. At a critical time the regiment opened a heavy fire, drove the enemy back into his works and held him there, probably saving the whole division from stampede. The 99th lost, during the entire campaign and siege, 253 in killed, wounded and missing. During the Bayou Teche campaign the regiment was in several skirmishes, and a detachment of it was engaged in the battle of Grand Coteau. It embarked for Texas in November and remained there during the winter and the spring of 1864. It performed garrison duty on the Mississippi during the following summer and in Nov., 1864, moved to Memphis, where it was consolidated into a battalion of five companies.

Ninety-ninth (Consolidated) Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Asa C. Mathews. The battalion moved to Germantown and went on duty guarding railroad. It took part in the siege of Spanish Fort in the spring of 1865, then accompanied the division when it was sent to Gen. Steele's army and on April 1 went into position at Fort Blakely. The battalion assisted in its investment and capture, and on the 12th entered Mobile. It was mustered out on July 31, 1865. During its term of service the 99th regiment lost, 41 killed in battle, 151 died of wounds and disease, 127 discharged for disability, 35 deserted and 26 officers resigned.

One Hundredth Infantry.—Col., Frederick A. Bartleson; Lieut.-Cols., Arba N. Waterman, Charles M. Hammond; Majs., Charles M. Hammond, Rodney S. Bowen, Samuel G. Nelson. This regiment was organized at Camp Irwin, Joliet, and was mustered in Aug. 30, 1862. The entire regiment was recruited in Will county. On Sept. 2 it moved via Springfield to Louisville, Ky., where it was placed in the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Army of Kentucky. The first engagement the regiment was in was near Bardstown, Ky., on which occasion it was ordered to make the charge. With a yell it moved forward, carrying everything before it, driving the enemy through the town and 2 miles beyond. At the battle of Stone's river, when Rosecrans' right was being routed, the regiment was ordered into action and gallantly charged the enemy, holding its ground without even a rail for protection, while the enemy soon fell back under cover of breastworks. During the bloody charge three days later, the regiment assaulted Gen. Hood's division and drove it back to its cover behind trees. In that day's struggle the regiment lost 24 killed and 80 wounded, and the next day in a desperate charge 15 men were captured. The next severe battle in which the regiment took part was Lookout mountain and Missionary ridge. It was on the left of Gen. Sheridan's division in the front line and charged directly in front of Orchard knob, carried the enemy's first works at the foot of the ridge, then after halting a moment, carried the ridge, capturing many prisoners and a battery and pursuing the fleeing army far into the night. The regiment was conspicuous in all the general engagements and skirmishes during that long and tedious march of 120 days from Chattanooga to Atlanta. On nearing Spring Hill, Tenn., in pursuit of Hood, a company of Confederate cavalry made an unexpected charge upon the regiment, which instantly executed a right flank move-

ment and charged upon the enemy with fixed bayonets, driving him over the ridge and out of sight. At the last battle of Nashville the regiment had the honor of taking an active part in the capture of Montgomery hill and turning the heavy guns upon the retreating foe. Next day it assisted in driving the enemy from Overton's hill and completely routed and demoralized Hood's army. The following statement gives some idea of the casualties of the regiment: Officers killed, 7; officers wounded, 8; privates killed in action, 66; died of wounds or disease, 124; total killed, wounded or died, 205. The regiment was mustered out of service June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

One Hundred and First Infantry.—Col., Charles H. Fox; Lieut.-Cols., William J. Wyatt, Jesse T. Newman, John B. Lesage; Majs., Jesse T. Newman, John B. Lesage, Napoleon B. Brown, Sylvester L. Moore. This regiment was organized at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, during the latter part of the month of Aug., 1862, and on Sept. 2, was formally mustered into the U. S. service. For about a month after this the regiment remained at Camp Duncan, engaged in drilling and equipping for the field. On Oct. 6 marching orders came and it embarked on the cars on the evening of the 7th and reached Cairo at sunset. There it remained for over a month doing garrison duty, the interim being devoted to drill, in which the regiment became so proficient as to win a very fair name. In consequence of the rainy weather there was a great deal of sickness while at Cairo and a number of men were discharged or died from disease. On Nov. 26 the regiment left Cairo and proceeded down the river to Columbus, Ky., and thence by rail to Davis' mill, Miss., where it was assigned to Loomis' brigade, Ross' division, Army of the Tennessee. On Dec. 20 Holly Springs was captured, when Cos. B, C, E, F, I and the sick men of Co. A were taken prisoners and paroled. When the town was captured Cos. D, G, H and K, which were stationed along the railroad, fell back to Coldwater, where they fell in with the 19th Ill. and assisted greatly in repelling Van Dorn's attack on that place. In Oct., 1863, the captured companies having been exchanged and the regiment reunited, it was temporarily assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, 11th army corps, and started on the march to the front, arriving on the 28th at Lookout valley, where on the night of its arrival it participated in the night battle of Wauhatchie, but by singular good fortune not a man was hurt. On Nov. 22 it received marching orders and proceeded to Chattanooga, where it participated in the battle that followed, losing 1 man killed. During the engagement at Resaca it is said the regiment was ordered to take a hill in front of it, which it did in so gallant a style as to win the admiration of Gen. Hooker, who happened to be standing near, and who cheered the troops with the encouraging shout of "Go in, my Illinois boys." The next afternoon it was ordered forward and at 4 o'clock was charged by a Confederate force. Both officers and men of the regiment conducted themselves gallantly and rendered valuable services, losing 1 man killed, 6 mortally and 40 slightly wounded. Pressing the Confederates, it again came upon them at Cassville, but did not get into a fight as the enemy left. Again it followed and got into a hot fight at New Hope Church. After this the regiment bore an honorable share in the various maneuvers around Kennesaw and Pine mountains, losing 1 killed and 5 or 6 wounded. In the battle of Kolb's farm it supported Battery I, 1st N. Y., which did

signal execution during the fight. In the engagement at Peachtree creek 5 of the regiment were killed and 35 wounded. It started on the great march to the sea and participated in all its glories, its trials and its triumphs. Whether as advance guard, driving Confederate cavalry before it, or as rear-guard, pulling wagons out of the mud, or in corduroying roads over unfathomable mud-holes, the regiment always did its duty so well as to win high commendations from its brigade and division commanders. In Jan., 1865, it crossed the Savannah river and went through the great campaign of the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Averasboro and Bentonville with a loss of only 1 man wounded. It then marched to Washington and participated in the "grand review," after which it went into camp at Bladensburg. On June 7, 1865, it was mustered out and started for Springfield, where on June 21 it was paid off and disbanded.

One Hundred and Second Infantry.—Cols., William McMurtry, Franklin C. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Franklin C. Smith, James M. Mannon, Isaac McManus; Majs., James M. Mannon, Lemuel D. Shinn, Charles H. Jackson, Isaac McManus, Hiland H. Clay. This regiment was organized at Knoxville in Aug., 1862, and was mustered in Sept. 1 and 2. On Sept. 22 it moved to Peoria, and on Oct. 1 to Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to Ward's brigade, Dumont's division, and immediately moved southward, marching via Shelbyville, Frankfort, Bowling Green and Scottsville, to Gallatin, Tenn., arriving on Nov. 26. From that time until the opening of the campaign against Atlanta the time was chiefly spent in the performance of guard duty, etc. On May 2, 1864, it started in the Atlanta campaign; was engaged at Resaca, where it lost 3 killed and 19 wounded; the following day the brigade captured a battery from the enemy at Camp creek, the regiment losing in the affair 18 killed, 6 mortally wounded and 70 wounded; next encountered the enemy at Burnt Hickory and was engaged for 4 days, losing 4 killed and 14 wounded; was in action on June 15 and 16, losing 13 wounded, and it was engaged at Peachtree creek, where it lost 2 killed and 11 wounded. It participated in the march to the sea and the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at the battle of Averasboro, where it lost 2 killed and 19 wounded. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment marched to Washington, where it passed in review with the rest of the army, and on June 6, 1865, was mustered out and started home, arriving at Chicago on the 9th.

One Hundred and Third Infantry.—Col., Willard A. Dickerman; Lieut.-Cols., George W. Wright, Asias Willison; Majs., George W. Wright, Asias Willison, Charles Wills. About Aug. 6, 1862, Hon. A. C. Babcock, Capt. G. W. Wright, Mr. Peterson and other influential men of the county, concluded that it was possible to form an entire regiment from Fulton county. On Sept. 6 nine companies arrived at Peoria, went into camp, and organized as the 103d regiment. It had been understood with Gov. Yates that in case Fulton county could not furnish a sufficient number of men to form a regiment by Oct. 1 he would send a company from some other county, but on Sept. 27 it was found there were men enough to muster ten companies and on Oct. 2 the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service. On Oct. 24 it received orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning and on the 30th orders came to move by the Illinois Central railroad to Cairo. At the latter place it took boat for Columbus, Ky., where it was again placed on cars and at night arrived at Bolivar, Tenn., having made the trip from Peoria in 52

hours. The first year's service of the regiment was devoted to marching, guard duty, etc., in northern Mississippi and Tennessee, but in Nov., 1863, it participated in the battle of Missionary ridge. Eight companies of the regiment were in the engagement, mustering 237 men, and of this number 1 commissioned officer and 19 enlisted men were killed on the field, and 68 were wounded, 5 or 6 of whom died of their wounds. The regiment began its part of the Atlanta campaign at Resaca, where it lost 1 man killed and several wounded. At Dallas it had quite a lively skirmish, but with no loss to the regiment, though in the battle of the following day it lost 2 killed and 35 wounded. On June 15 it moved to the extreme left of the army, and by a rapid movement of the brigade captured some 470 of the enemy, the loss of the regiment being 4 killed and 18 wounded. In the assault on Kennesaw mountain, of 12 officers of the regiment who went into the action, 3 were killed and 4 wounded, and of the enlisted men 19 were killed, the number of wounded not being reported. During the battle of Atlanta on July 22 the regiment captured about 300 prisoners and suffered a comparatively small loss, 4 men being killed. It started on the march to the sea with Sherman and in the battle of Griswoldsville lost 3 killed and 2 who later died of wounds. During the campaign of the Carolinas it participated in all the skirmishes and battles in which the 1st division of the 15th corps was engaged. After the surrender of Johnston it marched to Washington and participated in the grand review, then camped 3 or 4 miles north of the city, until ordered to Louisville, where, on June 14, 1865, the order for muster out was received by telegraph, and on the 21st, the necessary rolls having been prepared, the regiment was mustered out, having been in the service 2 years, 8 months and 20 days. The number originally mustered in was 808; recruits, 84; making a total enrollment of 892, which, with the addition of 33 field, staff and line officers made the aggregate 925. But of the 84 recruits, 9 never joined the regiment, and the record of the 916 men was as follows: Killed in battle and died of wounds, 89; killed by accident, 2; died in the field and at home, 130; died in Andersonville, 7; making the total killed and died, 228. There were discharged on account of wounds and disease, 134; transferred to 40th Ill., 30; transferred to veteran reserve and invalid corps, 45; officers resigned, 23; dishonorably discharged, 4; honorably discharged, 2; mustered out, 450.

One Hundred and Fourth Infantry.—Col., Absalom B. Moore; Lieut.-Col., Douglas Hapeman; Maj., John H. Widmer. This regiment was organized at Ottawa in Aug., 1862, and was composed almost entirely of La Salle county men. Before being uniformed or armed it received orders to report at Louisville, Ky., where it remained for some time, and in the reorganization of Gen. Buell's army was assigned to Gen. Dumont's division. When Gen. Buell commenced his march in pursuit of Gen. Bragg the 104th was on the left of the army, going first to Frankfort, Ky., where it remained until Oct. 26, then marched via Bowling Green, Glasgow and Tompkinsville, and on Dec. 1 reached Hartsville, Tenn., where an attack was made by the enemy on the Federals Dec. 7, seven companies of the regiment being in line, the other three being absent on guard duty. The battle lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes, during which time the regiment lost 44 men killed and about 150 wounded, and then being completely surrounded was obliged to surrender. It was exchanged in the spring of 1863, and sent to

Murfreesboro, where it remained until the advance of the army on Tullahoma, when it marched through Hoover's gap, skirmishing with the enemy with slight loss, then passed through Manchester, again skirmishing at Elk river. When Gen. Bragg crossed the Tennessee river it went into camp at Decherd, Tenn., where it remained until Aug. 15, when it marched to Stevenson, Ala., and remained there until the army made the advance which ended in the battle of Chickamauga and the occupation of Chattanooga. On Sept. 10 it moved forward to Davis' cross-roads and on the following day developed the Confederate army at Dug gap, in Pigeon mountain. After a severe skirmish, with some loss, it fell back again to McLemore's cove, where it remained until the 16th, when the movement towards Chattanooga was commenced. On the night of the 18th it marched all night, taking a position in front of Crawfish springs, where it was engaged during the 19th, exposed most of the time to a terrific artillery fire and suffering a severe loss. On the evening of the 19th it moved to the extreme left of the army and on the 20th was engaged, suffering a heavy loss, falling back in the evening to Rossville. On the 21st it remained at Rossville, skirmishing with the enemy, losing several men, and at night fell back to Chattanooga, being the rear-guard in the movement, reaching the works at Chattanooga about daylight on the morning of Sept. 22. The loss suffered by the regiment in the campaign was severe, as it was engaged in several hard skirmishes besides the two days of the battle. It fought at Lookout mountain, near the White house, when the 1st brigade, 1st division, 14th army corps, repulsed an attack made by the Confederates, about 9 p. m. of Nov. 24, to regain possession of the ground. It was engaged in the capture of Missionary ridge and captured a number of prisoners. It joined the march toward Atlanta on May 7, 1864, and on the 9th was in front of Buzzard Roost gap, where it remained skirmishing until the 12th, when it marched to the right, passing Snake Creek gap. It was engaged in the battle of Resaca, losing 1 man killed and 9 wounded. It marched to Dallas and remained there until it moved to the front of Kennesaw mountain, where it was engaged, skirmishing nearly all the time until the enemy left the mountain. At the battle of Peachtree creek the regiment fought nobly and the loss was heavy—16 killed, 29 wounded and 5 missing. It was engaged at Utoy creek, losing 5 killed and 18 wounded, and it also fought in the battle of Jonesboro. The regiment marched with Sherman to the sea and on the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at the battle of Bentonville and in several skirmishes, with small loss. It commenced the march from Raleigh to Washington on April 30, arrived at the latter place on May 19, and participated in the grand review. The regiment was mustered out on June 6, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifth Infantry.—Col., Daniel Dustin; Lieut.-Cols., Henry F. Vallette, Everell F. Dutton; Majs., Everell F. Dutton, Henry D. Brown. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Dixon Sept. 2, 1862; moved on the 8th to Camp Douglas; left that place on the 30th for Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on Oct. 2, reported to Gen. Dumont and was attached to his division with Brig.-Gen. W. T. Ward's brigade. It was for a time engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional slight skirmishing, and did not experience much of the stern realities of warfare until the opening of the Atlanta campaign. On May 13, 1864, it moved in the direction of Resaca, Ga., skirmishing that evening and the next

day, and on the 15th took part in a charge upon the enemy's works, which were carried, the regiment losing several men in the engagement. On the 19th, being in the advance, it skirmished with the rear-guard of the enemy, driving him at every point, and on the 25th continued its march towards Dallas, encountering the enemy, and having a brisk engagement until dark, the casualties numbering 15, including 2 commissioned officers. From then until June 1 the regiment was engaged in advancing the line, building and strengthening the works and skirmishing, losing 16 men. After the surrender of Atlanta the regiment remained in the vicinity until Nov. 15, when it accompanied the expedition to the sea, bearing its full share of the trials and hardships incident thereto. In Jan., 1865, it moved northward on the Carolina campaign, but nothing of interest occurred until Feb. 2, when the regiment, being in advance, encountered the enemy near Lawtonville strongly posted behind barricades. It immediately charged, driving the enemy from his position and through the town, losing 8 men in the engagement. It also participated in the battle of Averasboro, losing 6 killed and 16 wounded, and took part in the engagement near Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment continued its journey to Washington, took part in the grand review, and was mustered out on June 7, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixth Infantry.—Col., Robert B. Latham; Lieut.-Cols., George H. Campbell, Henry Yates, Jr., John M. Hurt, Charles H. Miller; Maj., John M. Hurt. The rivalry created under the call for soldiers in July, 1862, influenced the people of Logan county to endeavor to make up a complete regiment, notwithstanding four full companies had already been enlisted in the county and that their depleted ranks had been filled by recruits from the same. Within 30 days from July 15, eight companies were enlisted from the county, when Co. A from Sangamon county, and Co. K from Menard county, made the regiment complete. It went into camp at Lincoln on Aug. 15, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 18. It moved from camp Nov. 7 via St. Louis to Columbus, Ky., arriving on Nov. 10, and moved thence to Jackson, Tenn. In December Jackson was attacked by Gen. Forrest and Cos. C and G surrendered without resistance. Cos. H and I were also attacked by Gen. Forrest at the Obion river bridge on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, but the Confederates were finally repulsed with severe loss. On the night of Dec. 20, part of Co. C was attacked in a block house at Carroll Station, and after a severe fight of several hours drove the enemy off, after killing and wounding quite a number. The regiment took part in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at Devall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, Benton, Hot Springs, Lewisburg, St. Charles, Dardanelle and Brownsville. It was mustered out on July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 24, where it received final pay and discharge.

One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Thomas Snell, Joseph J. Kelly, Francis H. Lowry; Lieut.-Cols., Hamilton C. McComas, Francis H. Lowry, Thomas J. Milholland; Majs., Joseph J. Kelly, James T. Brooks, Uriah M. Lawrence, Thomas J. Milholland, John W. Wood. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler on Sept. 4, 1862, and was composed of six companies from De Witt and four from Piatt counties. On Sept. 30 it left Camp Butler for Jeffersonville, Ind., where it arrived on the morning of Oct. 1. Soon thereafter a slight skirmish occurred

between the regiment and Morgan's advance at Elizabethtown, Ky., which resulted in the capture of some of the enemy and no casualties to the regiment. Its next encounter was in Nov., 1863, near Loudon, Tenn., where the regiment lost 1 killed and several wounded. It then engaged the enemy at Campbell's station and again at Dandridge. It joined in the Atlanta campaign in the spring of 1864, having its first engagement at Rocky Face ridge and the next at Resaca. It participated in all the engagements around Kennesaw mountain and the subsequent fighting around Atlanta. It engaged the enemy at Spring Hill, Tenn., with small loss, and during the battle of Franklin captured 2 stands of the enemy's colors. It also participated in the battle of Nashville. It then was transferred to North Carolina, assisted in the capture of Fort Anderson, and then went to Raleigh, where it remained until the surrender of Johnston. After that the regiment, with its division, went to Salisbury, where it remained doing guard duty until June 21, 1865, when it was mustered out.

One Hundred and Eighth Infantry.—Cols., John Warner, Charles Turner; Lieut.-Cols., Charles Turner, Reuben L. Sidwell, William R. Lackland; Majs., Reuben L. Sidwell, William R. Lackland. This regiment was organized at Peoria and was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 28, 1862. It remained in camp at Peoria until Oct. 6, when it proceeded by rail to Covington, Ky. On its arrival there it reported to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, Army of Kentucky. Its first real engagement was at Arkansas Post, where it displayed remarkable coolness and courage and suffered a loss of 13 men wounded, none mortally. It next participated in the battle of Port Gibson and then bore a conspicuous part in the bloody battle of Champion's hill, where it was highly praised for its valor by its commanders. At the battle of Brice's cross-roads the regiment did its part bravely and well, being the last to leave the field and then not until it had expended its last cartridge and found it impossible to obtain a fresh supply. Its casualties were 2 killed, 5 wounded and 107 missing. In the spring of 1865 it was sent south and participated in the siege and capture of Spanish Fort, the casualties of the regiment during the siege and final assault being extremely light—3 killed and 11 wounded. On Aug. 5, 1865, the final rolls were signed by the mustering officer and the regiment embarked for Cairo, Ill., from thence it proceeded by rail to Chicago, where on Aug. 11 it was paid and finally discharged.

One Hundred and Ninth Infantry.—Col., Alexander J. Nimmo; Lieut.-Col., Elijah A. Willard; Maj., Thomas M. Perrine. This regiment was recruited chiefly in Union county, except Co. K, which was from Pulaski county. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 11, at which time it was armed with a very inferior gun. It remained in camp drilling until Oct. 20, when it was ordered to Cairo, thence to Columbus, Ky., where the companies were separated and assigned to guard duty for two or three weeks, when the regiment was moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and reported to Gen. Brayman. It remained there about two weeks, drilling and performing guard duty; was next moved to Moscow, Tenn., and reported to Gen. Quinby; remained there one week; was moved thence in the direction of Holly Springs, with Quinby's division; was detached at Lumpkin's mill and left there on account of the bad condition of their guns, which were deemed unfit for use in battle. By April 1, 1863, the regiment was greatly reduced in num-

bers, and because of this it was consolidated with the 11th infantry, where the further history of the 109th infantry may be found.

One Hundred and Tenth Infantry.—Col., Thomas S. Casey; Lieut.-Col., Munroe C. Crawford; Majs., Daniel Mooneyham, Marion D. Hoge. This regiment was organized at Anna and was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 11, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Wayne, Hamilton, Saline, Franklin, Perry and Williamson. On Sept. 23 it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there was assigned to the 19th brigade. The first skirmish that it was engaged in was near Danville, where the Confederates were driven through and beyond the town. Another skirmish occurred near Mt. Vernon in October and in December a considerable skirmish was had at Lavergne, Tenn. It participated in the battle of Stone's river and lost heavily, displaying "that fearless courage one admires in veterans." On April 2, 1863, the regiment engaged in the attack on the Confederates at Woodbury, and at daylight on the following day, captured a picket post consisting of 30 mounted Confederates, with their horses. In May, 1863, the regiment being much reduced because of losses in battles, sickness and discharges, it was consolidated into four companies.

One Hundred and Tenth (Consolidated) Infantry.—Lieut.-Cols., Munroe C. Crawford, Ebenezer H. Topping. After the consolidation of the regiment it was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary ridge, around Atlanta, in the march to the sea, then in the march north through the Carolinas, and was at the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army. Marching from there to Washington, it participated in the grand review and was mustered out at that place on June 5, 1865.

One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry.—Col., James S. Martin; Lieut.-Col., Joseph F. Black; Maj., William H. Mabry. This regiment was organized in June, 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Salem on Sept. 18. The strength of the regiment at date of muster was 886 officers and enlisted men. Six of its companies were raised in Marion county, one in Clay, one in Washington, one in Clinton, and one in Wayne and Marion counties, thus making the regiment a home organization. By special order No. 211, Aug. 16, Salem was designated as the place of rendezvous and the regiment was given its numerical designation. It remained at Camp Marshall until Oct. 31 and on that day numbered 930, officers and men. Having received orders to report to Brig.-Gen. Tuttle, commanding at Cairo, the regiment broke camp on the morning of the 31st and marched 3 miles across the country to Tonti Station, on the Illinois Central railroad, thence by rail to Cairo, reported to Gen. Tuttle and went into camp on the levee in front of the city. On the following morning it embarked on transports for Columbus, Ky., where it reported to Brig.-Gen. Davies and went into camp on the bank of the river, awaiting transportation to the front. It was afterward stationed at Fort Heiman, from which place it made frequent raids into the country, capturing a large amount of Confederate property and a number of prisoners. Being transferred to Alabama in the fall of 1863, it had its first skirmish with the enemy on Nov. 5, in which it lost 2 men wounded and 5 missing. In May, 1864, it entered on the Atlanta campaign, crossed Taylor's ridge, passed Gordon's springs and entered Snake Creek gap, skirmishing with the enemy as it advanced. On May 10 it was in line of battle all day, with heavy skirmishing in

its front, in which a part of the regiment participated. In the battle of Resaca the regiment lost 14 killed and 36 wounded during the two days it was engaged. On May 27 it lost 5 killed and 15 wounded, and at Kennesaw Mountain 3 killed and 18 wounded. The loss of the regiment in the fight before Atlanta on July 22 was 20 killed, 45 wounded and 80 missing, and it was also engaged in the battle of the 28th, west of Atlanta, with a loss of 10 wounded and 1 missing. It participated in the battle of Jonesboro, losing 1 killed and 7 wounded, bore a distinguished part in the march to the sea, and at the battle of Ft. McAllister lost 5 killed and 15 wounded. On Feb. 1, 1865, the regiment started on the Carolina campaign; skirmished with the enemy at the North and South Edisto rivers, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded. It was in the battle of Bentonville; after the surrender of Johnston continued the march to Washington; participated in the grand review, after which it went into camp near the city, and on June 7, 1865, was mustered out. During its term of service its losses were: Killed in battle, 46; wounded, 144; died in prison, 11; died in hospital, 93; discharged for disability, 71; total loss, 365.

One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.—Col., Thomas J. Henderson; Lieut.-Col., Emery S. Bond; Majs., James M. Hosford, Tristram T. Dow. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 20 and 22, 1862, at Peoria, and was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati. It accordingly moved by rail from Peoria on Oct. 18, and arrived at Cincinnati about midnight on Oct. 10, when it was immediately ordered across the Ohio river to report to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger at Covington, Ky. It was under fire for the first time at Monticello, Ky., in the spring of 1863, and although it was not severely engaged and suffered no loss, it was complimented for its steadiness. A detachment of the regiment joined Col. Sanders in his celebrated raid over the mountains into East Tennessee and lost 11 men captured and 5 drowned in swimming Clinch river at night. In July the regiment was engaged in the pursuit of a body of Confederates under Scott, and after capturing about 500 prisoners and scattering many others in the woods, Scott was finally driven over the Cumberland river and into the mountains, when the regiment again returned to Danville, having had 1 man killed and 6 wounded in the pursuit. It then began the work of preparing for a campaign into East Tennessee, where its operations were at Kingston, Post Oak springs, Athens, Calhoun, Charleston, Cleveland, Sweetwater, Philadelphia, Loudon, Campbell's station, Knoxville, Bean's station, Blain's cross-roads, Dandridge, Sevierville, Fair Garden, Kelly's ford, Flat Creek gap, and other places, at many of which it was engaged in numerous skirmishes or battles, and being constantly in the presence of the enemy. At Cleveland, 1 captain was killed, several men wounded, and about 20 captured. It had 21 men cut off and captured while guarding a ford on the Hiawassee river. In a handsome charge at Philadelphia 1 man was killed and several wounded. At Knoxville the regiment, with cavalry and mounted infantry, was thrown out in front to hold Longstreet in check, while the town was put in a defensible condition, and on Nov. 18 behaved most gallantly, losing about 100 killed and wounded, and some 20 men cut off and captured. At Bean's station, Dandridge and Flat creek, the regiment lost several killed and wounded in each engagement. At Kelly's ford it had 19 wounded, including 4 commissioned officers, and 1 man

killed. The regiment then participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was actively engaged at Resaca, losing some 50 men killed and wounded—among the latter the colonel. At Utoy creek it was with its brigade in an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's works, and lost 71 men killed, wounded and missing. It was engaged in numerous other battles and skirmishes of this campaign. Going into Tennessee in pursuit of Hood, it participated in the battles of Columbia and Franklin, losing some 30 or 40 men killed and wounded, and also participated in the battle of Nashville. It was then transferred to North Carolina, where it aided in the reduction of Fort Anderson, in driving the enemy from his works at Town creek, and finally from Wilmington, which place was occupied on Feb. 22, 1865. After the surrender of Johnston's army it moved to Greensboro, N. C., where it remained until June 20, 1865, when it was mustered out and ordered to Chicago, Ill.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.—Col., George B. Hoge; Lieut.-Cols., John W. Paddock, George R. Clark; Majs., Lucius H. Yates, George R. Clark, Cephas Williams. This regiment left Camp Hancock, near Camp Douglas, Nov. 6, 1862, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., to report to Gen. Sherman. On its arrival there it went into camp and remained till it joined the movement known as the "Tallahatchie Expedition." It participated in the battle of Chickasaw bluffs and went from there to Arkansas Post, where it lost heavily. It arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on the evening of May 18, 1863, and participated in the assaults of the 19th and 22nd, in which it again lost heavily. The remainder of the term of service was devoted largely to the performance of guard duty. On March 23, 1865, Col. Hoge was appointed provost marshal of the district of West Tennessee and remained in that position until he was mustered out with the regiment on June 20, 1865.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Infantry.—Col., James W. Judy; Lieut.-Cols., John F. King, Samuel N. Shoup; Majs., Joseph M. McLane, John M. Johnson. This regiment was organized in the months of July and August and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler on Sept. 18, 1862. Cos. A and D were from Cass county, B, C, E, G, H and I from Sangamon county, and Cos. F and K from Menard county. The regiment left Camp Butler for Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 8, arrived on the 16th, and remained there about 10 days on picket duty. On May 2, 1863, it joined in the movement to the rear of Vicksburg; was engaged in the battle of Jackson, losing 5 men killed and wounded; arrived in the rear of Vicksburg on May 18 and participated in the siege, with a loss of 20 men in killed and wounded. On the surrender of Vicksburg the regiment was ordered to move against the Confederate Gen. Johnston, who retreated to Jackson, Miss., and during the siege of that place the loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was 7 men. It was then ordered to Oak Ridge, Miss., and while doing picket duty there had several skirmishes with the guerrillas, 1 man being killed and 2 men captured while on duty. On Feb. 5, 1864, the regiment left on a scout and engaged the enemy at Wyatt, Miss., thus enabling the cavalry to cross the Tallahatchie at New Albany. In June it went out again and engaged the enemy at Guntown, in which action it lost 205 in killed, wounded and missing out of 397 men. On July 13 the brigade to which the regiment was attached was surprised by the enemy near Harrisburg, Miss., but after a sharp engagement the Confederates were repulsed, the regiment receiving the thanks of the brigade commander on the field

for the gallant and effective charge made by it. The regiment lost 40 men in killed and wounded. It was in the battle of Nashville, made several charges during the engagement, and lost 15 men in killed and wounded. In March, 1865, it embarked for Spanish Fort, Ala., and was engaged during the siege of that place. The regiment was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1865.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry.—Col., Jesse H. Moore; Lieut.-Cols., William Kinman, George A. Poteet; Majs., George A. Poteet, John W. Lapham. This regiment was ordered into the field from Camp Butler on Oct. 4, 1862. It reported to Maj.-Gen. Wright at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 6th and, on the same day, crossed over into Kentucky, where it reported to Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith. It was transferred to Tennessee, marched against Van Dorn during the month of March, 1863, and drove him across Duck river. It then returned to camp and remained there till June 1, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy. On June 24 it marched with the Army of the Cumberland against the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg and drove it across the Tennessee. On Sept. 19, it engaged the enemy on the extreme left upon the field of Chickamauga, losing 6 men. On the following day it engaged the enemy on Gen. Thomas' right, at 1 p. m., and after a most fearful struggle held the ground till night, half the entire command being cut down. It participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Missionary ridge, losing in the campaign about 245 in killed, wounded and captured. In Feb., 1864, it marched with a detachment of the Army of the Cumberland against Dalton, Ga., and spent 10 days feeling the enemy, losing 6 men in the expedition. In the spring it entered on the Atlanta campaign and on May 7 led the charge on Tunnel Hill, Ga., driving the enemy through Buzzard Roost gap. It was in battle at Resaca, stubbornly sustaining a charge upon the left flank, for which the regiment was commended in orders. It lost in that contest about 40 men. There were inscribed by orders upon the regimental banner the names of all the principal engagements of the Military division of the Mississippi, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta, and the regiment lost, during the campaign, about 100 men. When Hood started northward and was marching on Chattanooga, Co. D occupied a blockhouse at Buzzard Roost gap, and held in check Hood's army for 10 hours, refusing to surrender the gap till the blockhouse was nearly demolished and rendered untenable. One third of the company of 41 in the aggregate was killed or wounded and the remainder surrendered. The regiment took an active part in the engagements which resulted in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran army. These were its last engagements and it went into camp near Nashville, Tenn., where it remained until mustered out on June 11, 1865.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry.—Col., Nathan W. Tupper; Lieut.-Cols., James P. Boyd, Anderson Froman, John E. Maddux; Majs., Anderson Froman, Austin McClurg, John S. Windsor. This regiment was recruited almost wholly from Macon county, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on Nov. 8, 1862. Co. F was from McLean county. Co. H from Christian and Shelby counties. The regiment went into Camp Macon near Decatur and was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 30, 1862. On Nov. 8 it was ordered to Memphis via Cairo, to join Gen. W. T. Sherman's 15th army corps, and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division. In December the regiment received its baptism of fire in the battle of Chickasaw bluffs, the officers

and men fighting so gallantly as to receive the highest compliments from the veterans of the older regiments in the brigade. It then passed down the Yazoo to the Mississippi river and up that and the Arkansas river to Arkansas Post, where in Jan., 1863, it fought its second battle, sustaining heavy losses. The casualties in Co. B were particularly severe, the company coming out of the battle with but 25 men. In March the regiment went up the Black bayou and Deer creek in company with the 8th Mo. to save Admiral Porter's fleet from the clutches of the Confederates, which was done after a hard fight. The regiment engaged in the battles of Champion's hill and Black River bridge, and in the bloody charges on the Vicksburg fortifications in May, losing heavily. Being transferred to eastern Tennessee, the 116th Ill. and 6th Mo. regiments floated down the Tennessee river in pontoon boats to the mouth of Chickamauga creek, on the night of Nov. 23, capturing the Confederate pickets and holding the position until the whole corps had crossed over. The brigade formed the extreme left of Gen. Sherman's army, and obtained the credit of turning the enemy's right flank at the great battle of Missionary ridge. In May, 1864, with the rest of the Army of the Tennessee, the regiment moved against the enemy and became hotly engaged at Resaca, Ga., losing heavily, but driving the enemy across the river and planting its colors on the Confederate works. It was repeatedly attacked, but could not be driven from the position gained. It lost heavily in the assault on Kennesaw mountain. Upon reaching Savannah Gen. W. B. Hazen selected nine regiments, including the 116th, to carry Fort McAllister, and within 15 minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward" the regimental colors were on the works and the garrison captured. The regiment then participated in the campaign of the Carolinas, at Bentonville, N. C., encountered for the last time its old foe, Gen. Jos. E. Johnston's army, and fought its last battle. From Goldsboro it started for Washington, via Raleigh, Richmond and Alexandria, participated in the grand review before the president, and was finally mustered out near Washington on June 7, 1865.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry.—Col., Risden M. Moore; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan Merriam; Majs., Thomas J. Newsham, Robert McWilliams, William P. Olden. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered in Sept. 19, 1862. It moved from Camp Butler on Nov. 11 and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th. Its first participation in actual hostilities was in Dec., 1863, when it was sent after Forrest in western Tennessee, and lost 3 men killed in a skirmish at LaFayette. On Feb. 5, 1864, it was again engaged in a skirmish, losing 2 killed and 5 wounded. On the Red River expedition it assisted in the capture of Fort De Russy and was engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill. On April 14 it was sent to the relief of the gunboats and transports at Campti, La., being engaged at Cloutierville, Cane river, Bayou Rapides, Moore's plantation and Bayou Robert. It then continued on the return march to the Mississippi river, skirmishing daily. It participated in the battle of Yellow bayou, arrived at the Mississippi river on May 20, and at Vicksburg on the 27th. It took part in driving Marmaduke from Lake Chicot and Columbia, Ark.; arrived at Memphis on June 10; was engaged at Tupelo and at Old Town creek in July; at Hurricane creek in August; and returned to Memphis on Aug. 30. It was engaged at Franklin, and participated in the battle at Nashville, capturing a Confederate battery on the

first day of the fight and turning the guns upon the retreating enemy. It then moved south and was engaged at Spanish Fort from March 27 till April 2, and at Fort Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture. It then marched to Montgomery, and then returned to Camp Butler, where it was mustered out on Aug. 5, 1865.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantry.—Col., John G. Fonda; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Fonda, Thomas Logan; Maj., Robert W. McClaughry. The troops composing this regiment enlisted under the call of the president of July 2, 1862, and the companies were formed during August from the following places and counties: Co. A, Fountain Green; B, Carthage; C, Hamilton; E, Warsaw, and H, Basco, all in Hancock county; D, Quincy; F, Richfield, and K, Mendon, Adams county; G, Terre Haute, Henderson county; and Co. I, Gallatin county. The companies rendezvoused at Camp Butler during the month of September, were respectively sworn into the service and organized into a regiment, which remained on duty in charge of the post and guarding Confederate prisoners until December. It was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 7, for three years, with a total of 820 men and officers. On Nov. 21 it was armed with Enfield rifles and on Dec. 1 left by the Chicago & Alton railroad for Alton. From there it moved by boat to St. Louis and below until it arrived at Memphis, Tenn., and went into camp on Wolf river. While there it received its first tents, first watery beds, first "powder and ball" cartridges, its first scare, first "turn out for firing on the pickets," and first introduction to Confederates, in a night and day skirmish. It reached Milliken's bend Dec. 25, and the following day proceeded up the Yazoo river and participated in the attack upon Chickasaw bluffs. From there it proceeded with the force under Gen. McClernand to Arkansas Post and took part in the two days' fight. In April, 1863, it moved out in the expedition against Vicksburg, crossed the Mississippi river at Bruinsburg and took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black River bridge, and the assaults upon Vicksburg in May suffering in the first two and the last severely in killed and wounded. In the battle of Black River bridge a whole Confederate regiment was captured by and surrendered to Co. D. On May 24 it moved with Gen. Osterhaus' division to Black River bridge and remained there until the surrender of Vicksburg, holding the rear against Gen. Johnston's forces, having frequent skirmishes with them. On July 6 it started with the force under Gen. Sherman to Jackson, Miss., and took part in the fighting and siege. A mounted battalion of the regiment went on a raid to Brookhaven, having frequent skirmishes, tore up the railroad and burned the rolling stock and depot buildings. The regiment was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf and in November participated in the battle of Carrion Crow bayou, or as it is sometimes called, Grand Coteau, and in a battle near Vermillionville, in which it lost severely. The entire regiment having been mounted, it remained in Louisiana and the Gulf region throughout the rest of its term of service, engaged in scouting, foraging, skirmishing, etc. On Oct. 1, 1865, it was mustered out. The regiment was mustered into the service with 820 men and officers, received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103, and mustered out 523. The losses were as follows: 267 resigned and discharged for disability; 176 died; 63 missing; 17 killed in battle; 1 dishonorably discharged; 2 accidentally killed; 1 lost at sea; 2 drowned; 1 committed suicide; 7 absent at muster; 3 discharged by the president; 1 dismissed the service,

and 25 transferred to other branches of the service, leaving 14 unaccounted for.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry.—Col., Thomas J. Kinney; Lieut.-Col., Samuel E. Taylor; Majs., William H. Watson, Peyton C. Smith. This regiment was organized at Quincy, and was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 10, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of Adams, Brown, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler. The latter part of October it moved under orders by transport to Columbus, Ky., and from thence to Jackson, Tenn. In December Gen. Forrest made an effort to destroy the roads in that section, captured Co. G at Rutherford Station, and K at Dyer Station. The regiment remained on duty in Tennessee, in and around Memphis, until Jan., 1864, when it marched with quite an army to Meridian, Miss. En route and before reaching Jackson, Miss., it was engaged in several skirmishes, but without regimental loss. It also met and routed the enemy at Meridian. In March it entered upon the Red River campaign and with the assistance of the gunboats captured Fort De Russy with 319 prisoners and 10 guns. It then joined in the general advance to Shreveport, was called upon to engage in the second day's fight, and assisted in routing the enemy, retaking one of the lost batteries and a number of prisoners. At Mansura a skirmish ensued which resulted in the rout of the enemy, and at Yellow bayou a desperate fight occurred, the regiment doing valiant service and losing many men. It was then ordered up the Mississippi, landed in the southeastern part of Arkansas, and at Lake Chicot successfully engaged a Confederate force. It continued up the river to Memphis and in July met Forrest in battle at Tupelo, Miss. In the battle of Nashville the following December, the regiment acquitted itself honorably, met with but slight loss, and captured a battery of brass guns. Being transferred again to the south it participated in the campaign against Mobile and took a prominent part in the final charge on Fort Blakely. The regiment was mustered out at Mobile in Aug., 1865.

One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry.—Col., George W. McKeaig; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Hardy, Spencer B. Floyd; Majs., Spencer B. Floyd, John M. Raum. This regiment was organized at a time when there was an immediate demand for soldiers in the field, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 28, 1862. The first order received for actual duty was from Col. Fonda, which was to guard the railroad bridge at "Jimtown," and that duty was performed until Nov. 9, when the regiment left for Alton, thence moved to St. Louis on the steamer Stephen Decatur and reported to Gen. Halleck, from whom orders were received to report without delay to Gen. Sherman at Memphis. In Jan., 1863, with other regiments, it was transported to Hopesdale, Ark., whence they marched about 15 miles and struck a Confederate recruiting camp near Marion, capturing a lieutenant and 20 men on picket. A brisk skirmish followed in which the enemy was soon routed. The time of the regiment was variously employed in scouting and guard duty until June, 1864, when at the battle of Guntown, Miss., it participated in its first and only serious engagement. It maintained perfect discipline and after 6 hours of hard fighting contested every foot of ground with the Confederate advance from Guntown to Ripley. On Oct 21 the regiment was placed on provost duty in Memphis, in which service it remained until it was mustered out on Sept. 7, 1865, when it was ordered to Camp Butler, where it received final payment and discharge, Sept. 10.

One Hundred and Twenty-first Infantry.—(Never organized.)

One Hundred and Twenty-second Infantry.—Col., John I. Rinaker; Lieut.-Col., James F. Drish; Maj., James F. Chapman. This regiment was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, in Aug., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Sept. 4, with 960 enlisted men. It remained in camp and was drilled until Oct. 8, and was then ordered to Columbus, Ky. In December, with other troops, it moved from Jackson, Tenn., where it was then stationed, had a skirmish with the enemy on the 19th, then moved on out to Lexington, and returned to Jackson on Dec. 21. On Dec. 30 a skirmish occurred with the enemy, in which the regiment participated, and on the following day it was engaged in a battle with the enemy under Forrest, in which the regiment lost 23 killed, 58 wounded and 1 missing. In April, 1863, the regiment took part in an expedition to Town creek, Ala., and was engaged with a Confederate force at that place. It was then assigned to railroad guard duty and during the ensuing months till Oct. 30, the men were constantly on duty and often engaged in skirmishes with cavalry forces of the enemy threatening the railroad. In Jan., 1864, the regiment was moved to Cairo, Ill. While there, in the following March, a considerable Confederate force under Forrest attacked Paducah, Ky. Three companies of the regiment, E, H and K, took part in the defense and aided in repelling the enemy in the three several assaults he made on Fort Anderson at that place. In June the regiment was ordered to Tennessee and in July participated in the battle of Tupelo, Miss., losing 10 killed and 33 wounded. Near Abbeville it had a skirmish with the enemy in August. It was at Nashville in December and took part in the battle, capturing 4 pieces of artillery and a battleflag from the enemy, and losing in killed and wounded 26 men. In the early part of 1865 it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, assisted in the investment of the Confederate fortifications at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, and materially aiding in capturing the latter place, the loss of the regiment being 20 men in killed and wounded. On June 5 the regiment moved to Mobile, Ala., where it was mustered out July 15, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry.—Col., James Monroe; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan Biggs; Maj., James A. Connolly. This regiment was organized at Mattoon, Cos. A, C, D, H, I and K being from Coles county, B from Cumberland, E from Clark, F and G from Clark and Crawford. It was mustered into service at Camp Terry, Mattoon, Sept. 6, 1862. On Sept. 19 the regiment was loaded into freight cars at Mattoon and transported to Louisville, Ky., where it was at once put to work to fortify the city against Bragg, who was then advancing on it. On Oct. 8, just 19 days after leaving Mattoon, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville, where it lost 36 killed and 180 wounded. Early in March, 1863, it was attacked beyond Stone's river, while halted on Breed's hill with arms stacked and ranks broken by a large cavalry force, but forming under fire and repelling the attack, it waded Stone's river, carrying off its wounded, and withdrew to Murfreesboro. On March 20 the brigade, including the regiment, was attacked and surrounded by Morgan's cavalry, about 5 000 strong, with 6 pieces of artillery, near Milton, Tenn., about 12 miles out from Murfreesboro, but the enemy was driven from the field, leaving his dead and wounded and 2 pieces of artillery. In the affair at Hoover's gap in June the regiment lost several in killed and wounded. In

September it forded the river above Chattanooga and led the advance of Crittenden's corps to Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, Ga., constantly skirmishing during the three days' advance. It was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, taking its place in line with the infantry of the 14th corps, to which it belonged. In October it engaged in the battle at Farmington, Tenn., in which Wheeler was severely punished and driven from the state. It participated throughout the entire Atlanta campaign and then returned northward in pursuit of Hood, continuing so engaged until Nov. 1, when it moved to Louisville, Ky. In the spring of 1865 the regiment participated in the "Wilson Raid" into Alabama and Georgia, and this marked the close of its career as an organization. It was mustered out at Edgefield, Tenn., June 27, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Thomas J. Sloan; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Howe, Adin Mann; Majs., Rufus P. Pattison, Adin Mann. This regiment was a representative, self-raised regiment, recruited from Henry, Kane, McDonough, Sangamon, Jersey, Adams, Wayne, Cook, Putnam, Pike, Mercer and Christian counties. On Aug. 27, 1862, the first company went into camp at Camp Butler, near Springfield, and six days later all were in camp and the field officers chosen. On Sept. 10 it was mustered into the U. S. service for three years and on Oct. 6 left for the front, arriving at Jackson, Tenn., on the 9th. On May 1, after a rapid march of about 12 miles, it received its baptism of fire in the battle of Port Gibson. It bore an important part in the battle of Raymond, was also at the capture of Jackson, and did noble service at the battle of Champion's hill, capturing more men from the 43d Ga. than its own ranks numbered. It also killed most of the men and horses of a battery, and captured the guns. The loss of the regiment in this action was 63 killed and wounded. It was in the fearful charge at Vicksburg on May 22 and occupied the extreme advance position gained that day during the whole of the siege. At the mine explosion on June 25 the regiment lost 49 men in killed and wounded in what was called the "slaughter pen," being ordered into the crater formed by the explosion, two companies at a time for half an hour, all day of the 26th. After a stay in Vicksburg and vicinity of nearly two years, it was transferred in the spring of 1865 to the Department of the Gulf and participated in the siege and capture of Mobile. On Aug. 16, 1865, eleven days less than three years since the first company went into camp at Springfield, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Douglas. One officer alone was killed in the service, and he was sitting in his tent off duty when struck at the siege of Vicksburg. Two others resigned from wounds and 2 died. Twenty men were killed in action, 29 died from wounds, 5 were captured when detailed on a scout, 4 of whom did not live to return, and 137 men died of disease.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Oscar F. Harmon; Lieut.-Col., James W. Langley; Maj., John B. Lee. This regiment was formed of good war material, mainly drawn from the rural precincts of Vermillion and Champaign counties, with a sprinkling of mechanics, professional and laboring men and clerks from the towns, practically all of whom could read and write, so that the war and its possible requirements were well comprehended by them before enlistment. A brief rendezvous at Danville, the muster-in Sept. 3, 1862, the equipment, the sad farewells, and the command moved to Cincinnati, thence across the Ohio to the heights above Covington on the "neutral" ground of Kentucky, where it relieved

a provisional regiment of "squirrel hunters." Excepting a slight taste of war at the battle of Perryville, the regiment was not actually engaged in conflict until at the battle of Chickamauga, where it was under fire all of the afternoon on the second day, and also the following day at Rossville gap. Crossing the Tennessee on Sherman's pontoons, the regiment engaged in the battle of Missionary ridge. At the battle of Kennesaw mountain its loss was 120 killed and wounded in the short space of 20 minutes, nearly half of whom, including 5 officers, were killed outright, and 4 officers were wounded. On July 18 the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee on pontoon at Pace's ferry, advanced with strong skirmishing to Peachtree creek, where in a spirited charge at dusk it drove the enemy from a commanding height, and from this point on through the siege of Atlanta until the signal victory at Jonesboro, the regiment was practically under fire every hour, at the latter place being the center and guide regiment in the assault. The regiment marched with Sherman to the sea, and up through the Carolinas. In North Carolina its progress was checked at Averasboro and stubbornly resisted at Bentonville. The fighting at the latter place was very severe, a full share of which fell on the regiment, when it not only well sustained its past reputation for courage, but justly added new laurels to its victorious crown. A peaceful "on to Richmond" from the south, then to Washington, the grand review, and the muster out on June 9, 1865, were the closing scenes in the regiment's part of the great military drama.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Jonathan Richmond; Lieut.-Cols., Ezra M. Beardsley, Lucius W. Beal; Majs., William W. Wilshire, John Morris. This regiment was organized at Alton, Ill., and was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862. It moved on Nov. 20, to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. It served in Tennessee until July 24, 1863, when it embarked for Helena, Ark., and marched with Gen. Steele's army, participating in the capture of Little Rock, Sept. 10. The remainder of its term of service was spent in Arkansas, and it was mustered out at Pine Bluff on June 4 and July 12, 1865.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., John Van Arman, Hamilton N. Eldridge; Lieut.-Cols., Hamilton N. Eldridge, Frank S. Curtiss; Majs., Frank S. Curtiss, Thomas W. Chandler, Frank C. Gillette. This regiment was raised under the call of President Lincoln for 500,000 volunteers in the summer of 1862. Co. A was recruited in Kendall county; B, in and around Chicago; C, at Elgin; D, in Grundy county; E, at St. Charles; F, at Plano; G, in Chicago; H, about Lyons; I, at Elgin, and K, at Aurora and Big Rock. The regiment was mustered into the service at Camp Douglas Sept. 6, 1862. It performed a considerable amount of guard duty in Camp Douglas, where the Harper's Ferry prisoners were sent in the fall of 1862. The command drew a full complement of English Enfield rifles in the beginning of November and on the 9th of that month departed over the Illinois Central railway for Cairo, where it went on board the steamer Emerald, and landed at Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th. It reached the Yazoo in December and was engaged in the operations on the Chickasaw bluffs, during which its losses were 1 man killed and 7 wounded. It was with the expedition which captured Arkansas Post and was one of the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. Its losses in the assault were 2 killed, 20 wounded and 9 missing. It was in the bloody assaults upon the Vicksburg lines in May, 1863, on the first day

planting its colors on the glacis of the Confederate works and maintaining its position until nightfall, when the troops were withdrawn. The losses of the regiment in the two engagements were about 15 killed and 60 wounded. It took part in the series of battles around Resaca, Ga., in the spring of 1864, notably the one on the evening of May 14, when the brigade to which it was attached carried the fortified line along the slope of Conasine creek by a desperate assault with the bayonet, in which the regiment bore a conspicuous part and captured a number of prisoners. In the operations in front of Resaca the regiment lost 1 man killed and 3 wounded. In the sharp fighting among the Dallas hills it was almost constantly under fire, showing conspicuous gallantry in the actions of May 27 and 29. In the assault upon Kennesaw mountain the regiment stood up grandly under the most terrible fire it had ever encountered, and in the bloody engagement of July 22, east of Atlanta, it was in the thickest of the fray. On Aug 3 it took part in an attack on the Confederate skirmish line to the west of Atlanta, in which it displayed its usual gallantry and lost a number of men, and it was hotly engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, its officers and men displaying the greatest gallantry and inflicting severe loss upon the enemy. The regiment accompanied Sherman's army on its grand march through Georgia and the Carolinas, and at the battle of Bentonville it was for 24 hours on the skirmish line, but escaped without loss. After the surrender of Johnston it marched to Washington, took part in the grand review, and was specially complimented for its fine discipline and military bearing. It was finally mustered out on June 17, 1865, after an arduous service of almost three years, the actual number of men finally discharged being about 240, all that remained of the 900 with which the regiment left Camp Douglas in Nov., 1862.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Robert M. Hundley; Lieut.-Col., James D. Pulley; Maj., James D. McCown. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1862 and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler in November. It was sent to Cairo, where it was stationed during the greater part of the following winter. A great deal of dissatisfaction and lack of regimental discipline was manifested there and many desertions occurred. By April 1, 1863, although the regiment had been in the service for a period of less than five months, its number had been reduced from an aggregate of 860 to 161—principally by desertions—and there having been an utter want of discipline in the regiment, the officers were discharged and the few remaining men were transferred to other Illinois regiments.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Cols., George P. Smith, Henry Case; Lieut.-Cols., Henry Case, Andrew J. Cropsey, Thomas H. Flynn; Majs., Andrew J. Cropsey, Thomas H. Flynn, John A. Hoskins. This regiment was organized at Pontiac in Aug., 1862, and was mustered into the U. S. service, Sept. 8. Five companies were from Livingston county, four from Scott and one from Rock Island. On Sept. 22 the regiment left Pontiac with 927 officers and men, and reported at Louisville, Ky. From the middle of Dec., 1862, till the first of June, 1863, it guarded the railroad from Bowling Green, Ky., to Gallatin, Tenn., during which time it had frequent collisions with the Confederates in repelling their attack on the railroad. During the Atlanta campaign it participated in the principal battles, marched to the sea and up through the Carolinas, fought at Averasboro and Bentonville, then moved to Washington

and participated in the grand review. It then proceeded to Chicago and on June 10, 1865, received its final payment and discharge.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.—Col., Nathaniel Niles; Lieut.-Cols., James H. Matheny, John B. Reid; Maj., John B. Reid. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered into the U. S. service on Oct. 25, 1862. The companies comprising it were organized in the counties of Alexander, Pond, Clark, Christian, Coles, Edgar, Monroe, Sangamon, Richland and Lawrence. Upon receiving its outfit of clothing and arms it left Camp Butler on Nov. 11 for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 17th and was assigned to the 16th army corps. It was engaged for the first time at Port Gibson and behaved like veterans. It continued with the army through Mississippi and was again engaged at Champion's hill and Black River bridge, at both of which places the enemy was driven from the field. The regiment remained at Vicksburg and vicinity until the following December, when it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and in Feb., 1864, it started on the ill-fated Red River expedition. At the battle of Mansfield it lost severely in killed and wounded and nearly its entire number were captured and taken to Tyler, Tex., where they remained thirteen months as prisoners of war, and were paroled only a few days before the surrender of the entire Confederate army. The remainder of the regiment, a mere handful of men who succeeded in escaping, was afterward ordered to New Orleans and in Jan., 1865, was temporarily consolidated with the 77th Ill., with whom it was connected during the Mobile campaign, and until the latter was mustered out in July, 1865. Then the 130th was reorganized into a battalion of six companies. During the first week in August it was ordered to New Orleans for muster out, which was accomplished on Aug. 15, 1865, and it at once embarked for Springfield, Ill., where, on Aug. 31, it was paid off and finally discharged.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Infantry.—Col., George W. Neely; Lieut.-Col., Richard A. Peter; Maj., Joseph L. Purvis. This regiment was composed of men from the counties of Hamilton, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope and Massac. They were enlisted during the months of July and Aug., 1862. By order of Gov. Richard Yates the regiment was organized and went into camp at old Fort Massac, Massac county, in September, and remained there until Nov. 13, when it was mustered into the U. S. service. The regiment then numbered 815 men, excluding officers. While at Fort Massac it was without tents, camp equipage or arms, except a few inferior guns borrowed for use in guard duty and squad drill, but notwithstanding its limited outfit the guard duty and squad drill were kept up. During this time the measles broke out in camp and about 100 of the men were prostrated therewith, nearly all of whom either died or were afterwards discharged for disability. After the regiment was mustered into the service it was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., which order was received with joy by all the men, notwithstanding quite a number of them were sick at the time. On Dec. 2 it embarked on the steamboat Iowa and proceeded to Cairo, where the men were furnished with guns of inferior quality, being the Harper's Ferry flint-lock guns altered for caps, three different sizes in caliber and were received under protest. The regiment then went on the same boat to Memphis, arriving there Dec. 7. From there it went to Milliken's bend, La., where it was engaged in picket duty until Dec. 27, when it again embarked on the same boat and with a portion of the fleet moved up the Yazoo

river to near Haynes' bluff, where it took part in an engagement. It remained on duty in the vicinity of Vicksburg until Sept. 16, 1863, when, in compliance with a general order, it was consolidated into a battalion of four companies.

One Hundred and Thirty-first (Consolidated) Infantry.—Lieut.-Col., Richard A. Peter. The battalion had but little time to drill, being constantly on picket duty, and on Oct. 15 was ordered to move by rail to Mayfield, Ky., go into camp there and fortify to give protection to the Union people who had been harassed by frequent raids of guerrillas. On Oct. 20 it received orders to proceed without delay to Calloway landing, on the Tennessee river and there take shipment for Vicksburg. After a few days spent in drilling at that place, the regiment received order No. 90, requiring it to consolidate with the 29th regiment, and by General Order No. 261, the consolidation was made, the men of the 131st being placed in the different companies of the 29th to fill them up, and all camp and garrison equipage and all quartermaster stores were turned over to the quartermaster of the 29th on Nov. 14, 1863.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.—Col., Thomas C. Pickett; Lieut.-Col., William H. Haskell; Maj., John H. Peck. This regiment was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, and was mustered in for 100 days from June 1, 1864. It moved on June 6, for Columbus, Ky., and arrived on the 8th, reporting to Brig.-Gen. Henry Prince. On June 15 it moved to Paducah, and remained on duty there until expiration of service, when it returned to Chicago and was mustered out, Oct. 17, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.—Col., Thaddeus Phillips; Lieut.-Col., John E. Moore; Maj., James F. Longley. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and mustered in on May 31, 1864, for 100 days. On June 3 it moved to Rock Island barracks and was assigned to duty guarding prisoners of war. On Sept. 24, 1864, it was mustered out at Camp Butler.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Waters W. McChesney; Lieut.-Col., John C. Bigelow; Maj., John A. Wilson. This regiment was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, and was mustered in May 31, 1864, for 100 days. It left camp on June 3, for Columbus, Ky., where it was assigned to garrison duty. It was mustered out on Oct. 25, 1864, at Chicago.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry.—This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864, for 100 days, with a strength of 852. It departed for the field on June 10, and reported to Gen. Rosecrans at Benton barracks. From thence five companies were detached and stationed at various points on the Iron Mountain railroad, and continued on duty until ordered home at the expiration of term of service. At the same time three companies were stationed at the Gasconade and two at the Osage crossing of the Missouri Pacific railroad, where they remained a short time and then stationed at Jefferson City, Mo., until the expiration of their term of service. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Butler Sept. 28, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Frederick A. Johns; Lieut.-Col., William T. Ingram; Maj., Henry A. Organ. The companies forming this regiment were enlisted about the first of May, 1864, and went into camp at Centralia, but were not mustered into the U. S. service until the first day of June, following, its term being 100 days. Shortly after muster it received marching orders and was sent by rail to Cairo, Ill., and there placed on a boat, with Fort Pil-

low as its probable destination. When it arrived at Columbus, Ky., word was received that Gen. Forrest was making a feint on Fort Pillow but would attack Columbus and the regiment was consequently landed there, where it remained doing garrison duty during the months of June, July, August and September. It was mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Infantry.—Col., John Wood; Lieut.-Col., Thomas K. Roach; Maj., Hendrick E. Paine. This regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, and was mustered in June 5, 1864, for 100 days. On June 9, it left Quincy and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to the 4th brigade, District of Memphis. On July 9 it was assigned to the 3d brigade and was stationed on the Hernando road on picket duty. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Infantry.—Col., John W. Goodwin; Lieut.-Col., Alexander H. Holt; Maj., John Tunison. This regiment was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, and mustered in June 21, 1864, for 100 days. On July 26 it moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and was assigned to garrison duty. Cos. C and F occupied the post of Weston, Mo., from July 7 to Aug. 3. The regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Peter Davidson; Lieut.-Col., Horace H. Willsie; Maj., Solomon Z. Roth. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service as a 100-day regiment at Peoria on June 1, 1864, and on June 8 it moved for St. Louis by steamboat, arriving there on the 10th, thence to Columbus, Ky., where it remained about a week, when it was moved to Cairo as a garrison for that place. After its term of enlistment had expired it went to Missouri, and after having driven Gen. Price to a remote part of the state, was moved to Peoria, Ill., where it was mustered out on Oct. 25, 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry.—Col., Lorenzo H. Whitney; Lieut.-Col., Michael W. Smith; Maj., William O. Evans. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler June 18, 1864, was mustered into the U. S. service on that date for 100 days, and on the same day left by rail for Cairo, thence by boat for Memphis. From Memphis it marched to Wolf river, 30 miles east, and was there formed into divisions and placed at different points along the line of the railroad between there and Holly Springs. It remained there about three months guarding the railroad, after which it moved to Memphis and did guard duty until ordered to Camp Fry, Chicago, for muster out, which occurred Oct. 29, 1864. After the men had given up their arms they were solicited to reorganize and march through Missouri in pursuit of Gen. Price, which they did. This trip occupied about six weeks, when the regiment returned to Camp Fry and was finally dismissed after serving about five months.

One Hundred and Forty-first Infantry.—Col., Stephen Bronson; Lieut.-Col., Thomas Clark; Maj., Jacob D. Lansing. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Elgin on June 16, 1864, for 100 days, with a numerical strength of 842. It departed for the field on June 27 and did guard duty until mustered out at Chicago on Oct. 10, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry.—Col., Rollin V. Ankney; Lieut.-Col., Martin D. Swift; Maj., Charles J. Childs. This regiment was organized at Freeport as a battalion of eight companies and ordered to Camp Butler, where two companies were added and the regiment mustered June 18, 1864, for 100 days. On June 21

it moved for Memphis via Cairo and the Mississippi river, and arrived on the 24th. On the 26th it moved to White's station, 11 miles from Memphis on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, where it was assigned to guard duty. It was mustered out Oct. 27, 1864, at Chicago.

One Hundred and Forty-third Infantry.—Col., Dudley C. Smith; Lieut.-Col., John P. St. John; Maj., Harrison Tyner. This regiment was organized at Mattoon, Ill., and mustered in June 11, 1864, for 100 days. On June 16 it moved for Memphis, Tenn., on the 19th was assigned to the 4th brigade, District of Memphis, and on July 12 was assigned to the 3d brigade. On July 27 it was ordered to report to Brig.-Gen. Buford at Helena, Ark., arrived there on the following day and was assigned to garrison duty. On Sept. 10 it moved northward and proceeded to Mattoon, where it was mustered out Sept. 26, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Infantry.—Cols., Cyrus Hall, John H. Kuhn; Lieut.-Cols., John H. Kuhn, James N. Morgan; Majs., James N. Morgan, Emil Adam. This regiment was organized at Alton, in the autumn of 1864, as a one year regiment. It was mustered into the service on Oct. 21 with a numerical strength of 1,159. In Jan., 1865, four companies were sent to St. Louis, where their term of service was spent, the other six companies remaining on guard duty at Alton. The regiment was mustered out July 14, 1865.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry.—Col., George W. Lackey; Lieut.-Col., Rufus C. Crampton; Maj., John W. Bear. This regiment was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler, June 9, 1864, for 100 days, with a numerical strength of 880. It departed for the field on June 12, performed guard duty during its term of service, and was mustered out at Camp Butler Sept. 23, 1864.

Alton Battalion.—The Alton battalion, composed of the companies of Capt. John Curtis and Simon J. Stookey, was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler on June 21, 1864, for 100 days. The strength of the companies was 91 and 90 respectively. They departed for the field on June 25, did garrison duty during their term of service, and were mustered out at Camp Butler Oct. 7, 1864.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Henry H. Dean; Lieut.-Col., William M. Reid; Maj., Isaiah W. Wilmeth. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Sept. 18, 1864, for one year. Cos. C and B were ordered to Brighton, Ill., Cos. D and H to Quincy, and Co. F to Jacksonville, and they were assigned to duty guarding drafted men and substitutes. The remaining companies were assigned to similar duty at Camp Butler. On July 5, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Camp Butler.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Infantry.—Col., Hiram F. Sickles; Lieut.-Cols., Werner W. Burg, Giles H. Bush; Majs., Giles H. Bush, Frank Clendenin. This regiment was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, and mustered into the U. S. service Feb. 18 and 19, 1865, for one year. It was the first of ten regiments raised under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and was recruited as follows: Co. A from Winnebago county, B from Whiteside county, C from Kendall and LaSalle counties, D from Cook county, E from Stephenson county, F from DeKalb county, G from Whiteside, Lee and Ogle counties, H from LaSalle county, I from Lake county, and K from Kankakee county. On Feb. 21 the regiment moved via Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., arriving on the 25th. Thence it removed to East Tennessee and on March 14 Maj. Bush, with about 125 men, went on an expedition to Mill creek, on the Cleveland road, and broke up a nest of

guerrillas, having several skirmishes with them, 1 man of the regiment being wounded. On the 20th the same officer with seven companies of the regiment went to Spring Place, Ga., to break up guerrilla bands and protect Union men and their families. While en route skirmishing took place between Federal scouts and guerrillas, 1 man on each side being wounded. On the following day a skirmish was had in which 2 men of the regiment were wounded, 1 of whom died as a result of his injury. On April 3 another skirmish occurred with a wandering band of the enemy and 2 of the regiment were wounded. The regiment did garrison duty in Georgia until Jan. 20, 1866, when it was mustered out of service.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Infantry.—Col., Horace H. Willsie; Lieut.-Col., Charles J. Peckham; Maj., Anthony M. Heminover. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year. On the following day it left for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 25th. On March 1 it moved to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained on guard duty until June 18, when five companies were ordered to Decherd; one company was stationed at McMinnville, the other four companies were engaged guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad from Lombardy to Anderson Station near the Alabama line, the regiment continuing in this line of duty until ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. It was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Springfield, Ill., on Sept. 9.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry.—Col., William C. Kueffner; Lieut.-Col., Alexander G. Hawes; Maj., Moses M. Warner. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler on Feb. 11, 1865, and was mustered in for one year. On Feb. 14, it moved for Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Chattanooga. It was assigned to duty guarding railroads. On May 1 it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd separate division, Army of the Cumberland. It was mustered out, Jan. 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Infantry.—Col., George W. Keener; Lieut.-Col., Charles F. Springer; Maj., William R. Prickett. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler Feb. 14, 1865, was mustered in the same day for one year, and left for the front on Feb. 18. It arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., Feb. 27, where it garrisoned Forts Nos. 3 and 4, and the blockhouses on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. It left Bridgeport March 24 and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., on the following day. It left Cleveland May 2 and arrived at Dalton, Ga., May 3. The left wing of the regiment marched to Spring Place, Ga., and garrisoned that town until July 1, the right wing remaining at Dalton. The regiment left Dalton on July 7 and arrived at Atlanta July 8, being the first regiment that passed over the road after the grand march of Maj.-Gen. Sherman. It left Atlanta on Aug. 14 and arrived the same day at Griffin, Ga., where it occupied the 2nd sub-district—District of Allatoona, 3d division, Department of Georgia—as follows: Cos. A and E at Griffin; D at Jackson; C at West Point; F at Newnan; B and G at LaGrange; K at Greenville; H at Franklin; and I at Atlanta. On Dec. 31 the regiment was assigned to the District of Atlanta, with headquarters in that city. It was mustered out at Atlanta Jan. 16, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.—Col., French B. Woodall; Lieut.-Col., Herman W. Snow; Maj., Silas Battey. This regiment was organized at Quincy and mustered into the U. S. service, Feb.

23, 1865, for one year. It was composed of companies from various parts of the state, recruited under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. From Quincy it proceeded by rail to Springfield, where the field and staff officers were mustered in on Feb. 25, the regiment received its arms and accouterments, and was ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., via Louisville, Ky. On March 7 it marched to Murfreesboro and proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, where it reported to Maj.-Gen. James B. Steedman, who at once ordered the regiment to report to Col. Sickles, at Dalton, Ga. It arrived there on March 23, and was occupied in drilling, picket and guard duty and scouting until May 2, when it was ordered to Resaca. After a few days there it was ordered to Calhoun and thence to Kingston, where the regiment arrived May 12, after a most toilsome march. On July 28 it was ordered to Columbus, Ga., where it arrived July 31, and was mustered out there on Jan. 24, 1866, after which it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge Feb. 8, 1866.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry.—Col., Ferdinand D. Stephenson; Lieut.-Col., Jasper Partridge; Maj., John H. Nale. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered in Feb. 18, 1865, for one year. On Feb. 20 it moved to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Tullahoma. It was mustered out at Memphis, to date Sept. 11, 1865, and moved direct to Camp Butler, where it received final pay and discharge.

One Hundred and Fifty-third Infantry.—Col., Stephen Bronson; Lieut.-Col., Louis Schaffner; Maj., John A. Wilson. This regiment was organized at Camp Fry and was mustered in Feb. 27, 1865, for one year. On March 4 it moved by rail via Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tenn., and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad. In the latter part of March, Maj. Wilson, with three companies, went on a campaign into Alabama and returned. On July 1 the regiment moved, via Nashville and Louisville to Memphis, where it was mustered out Sept. 15, 1865, and returned to Springfield. Ill., where, on Sept. 24, it received final pay and discharge.

One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry.—Col., McLain F. Wood; Lieut.-Cols., Moses C. Brown, Francis Swanwick; Majs., Francis Swanwick, Thomas H. Dobbs. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler Feb. 21, 1865, and mustered in for one year under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It left by rail for Louisville, Ky., on Feb. 24 and arrived at Nashville, Tenn., three days later; was detained there by floods until March 2, then went by rail to Murfreesboro. The regiment there suffered very much from exposure to continued cold rains, and sickness prevailed to a great extent, many of the men dying from the severe exposure. The command remained at Murfreesboro, drilling and doing picket and guard duty until May 13. It marched for Tullahoma on May 15 and remained there until June 11, when it returned by railroad to Nashville, where the regiment was put on picket, guard and garrison duty, and many of the officers on court martial and military commissions. On Sept. 18, 1865, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, arriving there on Sept. 22.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Gustavus A. Smith; Lieut.-Col., Joseph B. Berry; Maj., John H. J. Lacy. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, and mustered in Feb. 28, 1865, for one year. On March 2, it moved via Louisville and Nashville to Tullahoma, Tenn., 904 strong, and was assigned to the command of Brig.-Gen. Dudley. On June 17 it was divided into detachments of

20 or 30 men each and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, occupying the blockhouses from Nashville to Duck river, a distance of 50 miles. On Sept. 4 the regiment was mustered out and moved to Camp Butler, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Infantry.—Col., Alfred T. Smith; Lieut.-Col., Edwin B. Messer; Maj., John Tunnison. This regiment was organized at Chicago on March 9, 1865, and was mustered in during the same month for one year. On March 28 it was ordered to proceed without delay to Chattanooga, Tenn., and report to Maj.-Gen. James B. Steedman, commanding the District of the Etowah, to whose command it was assigned as part of the 3d brigade, 2nd separate division, Army of the Cumberland, on April 7. On June 19 it was relieved from duty in that command and ordered to report to Gen. John E. Smith, commanding the District of West Tennessee, for assignment to duty at Memphis, at which place it was assigned to the 1st infantry brigade. The regiment was mustered out Sept. 20, 1865.

First Cavalry.—Col., Thomas A. Marshall; Lieut.-Col., Henry M. Day; Majs., David P. Jenkins, Christopher A. Morgan, Edward Wright. This regiment was organized—that is, seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G—at Alton, in 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service July 3 for three years. Cos. I, H and K were not mustered in with the regiment, nor did they operate in the field as a part of the regiment proper. From Alton the regiment moved to St. Charles, Mo., where Col. U. S. Grant was then in command. Soon thereafter, and while on the way to Lexington, Co. C encountered a Confederate force at Georgetown and a skirmish ensued, in which the company lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. The battle of Lexington was the principal engagement in which the regiment took part, though it was ever on the alert and did much scouting and valuable service in various ways. The regiment was included in the surrender of the Federal forces at Lexington, the men being paroled and sent home to await exchange. In November, however, the government, having failed to effect an exchange of the non-commissioned officers and privates, ordered them to Springfield and discharged them. The regiment was reorganized at Benton barracks in June, 1862, but in attempting to fill vacancies a great dissatisfaction ensued throughout the entire command, which culminated in an order from the war department disbanding and mustering out of the service the officers and men at Benton barracks, July 14, 1862.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Silas Noble, John J. Mudd, Daniel B. Bush, Jr., Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr.; Lieut.-Cols., Harvey Hogg, Quincy McNeil, John J. Mudd, Daniel B. Bush, Jr., Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr.; Majs., Louis H. Waters, Quincy McNeil, John J. Mudd, Daniel B. Bush, Jr., Hugh Fullerton, Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr., Thomas J. Larrison, John R. Hotaling, Franklin B. Moore, Thomas W. Jones. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, was mustered into service Aug. 12, 1861, for three years, and with Co. M, which joined the regiment some months later, numbered 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and reënlistments, during its four and a half years' term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officers. Deducting 12 commissions upon which the holders were not mustered, and counting only the highest grade in which each officer served, gives a total of 96 different persons who held commissions in the regiment. Of these, 6 were killed in battle, 2 died of wounds and 3 died of disease

while in service, making a total of 11. The regiment left Camp Butler on Sept. 15, and encamped for brief periods at Carbondale, Du Quoin and Fort Massac, and about Oct. 1 arrived at Cairo. During the battle of Belmont, Mo., Nov. 7, Capt. Bowman with his company formed a line of couriers to the battle field and promptly transported a report of the battle. In December the regiment crossed over to Bird's Point, and did considerable scouting after Jeff Thompson, captured 6 of his men at Bertrand, and had its first man killed there by a Confederate bullet. The regiment then became considerably scattered. Seven companies were stationed at Columbus, Ky.; A and B were with Grant in Tennessee, participating in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; D and L at Cairo, and C at Caledonia, Ill. In Nov., 1862, six companies moved to La Grange, Tenn., and in December was a part of the garrison at Holly Springs, Miss., which was attacked by Van Dorn, and besides the killed and wounded, the companies lost 61 prisoners, about 150 horses, all camp and garrison equipage, books and records, in fact everything except what the men had on their horses. About Jan. 1, 1863, the regiment arrived at Memphis and while there dispersed a battalion of Confederates. On March 30 it took the advance in the Vicksburg campaign, with almost daily skirmishes until May 3, when the last of Grant's army crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf. After crossing the river it again took the advance with parts of the 3d Ill. and 6th Mo., and had almost constant skirmishing until the army invested Vicksburg on May 18. During the siege of Vicksburg the regiment was stationed on the Black river and had frequent skirmishes with Johnston's scouts. After the fall of Vicksburg, with parts of the 3d Ill. and 6th Mo., it again took the advance towards Jackson, fighting all the way to that place. In August it embarked for the Department of the Gulf, and in September started through southwestern Louisiana, going as far as Opelousas, having the advance as usual and skirmishing almost daily. On Nov. 7 Co. I charged into Vermillionville, killing and capturing several of the enemy. On an expedition sent out from New Iberia, Cos. H and F, numbering 60 men, made a dash upon over 100 Texas rangers, killed and captured about 70 without the loss of a man. While at New Iberia 150 men of these six companies reënlisted and in Feb., 1864, went home on a 30 days' furlough. The non-veterans left New Orleans, March 13 and took the advance of Banks' Red River campaign; again met the Texas cavalry and had frequent skirmishes with them; and in the battle of Mansfield the regiment lost several killed. In March, 1865, it started towards Fort Blakely, captured a train of cars with a Confederate paymaster, drove the enemy inside the works at Blakely on April 1, captured a battle flag and held position until the infantry invested the place. In June it went by steamer up Red river to Shreveport, where on June 23 the regiment was consolidated into six companies and the surplus officers and non-commissioned officers were mustered out.

Second (Consolidated) Cavalry.—Lieut.-Col., Benjamin F. Marsh, Jr.; Maj., Franklin B. Moore. The battalion left Shreveport, July 10, in Merritt's cavalry division, for San Antonio, Tex., where it arrived on Aug. 2. On Oct. 1 it started west, going to Eagle pass on the Rio Grande; returned to San Antonio and was mustered out, to take effect Nov. 22, and was ordered to report at Springfield, where it was paid off and honorably discharged, Jan. 3, 1866, after a continuous term of service of four and a half years, as most of the companies were accepted by the governor in July, 1861.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., Eugene A. Carr, Lafayette McCrillis; Lieut.-Cols., Lafayette McCrillis, James M. Ruggles, Robert H. Carnahan; Majs., James M. Ruggles, John McConnell, Louis D. Hubbard, James H. O'Connor, John L. Campbell. This regiment was composed of twelve companies, coming together from various localities in the state. Co. A was raised in Sangamon, B in Tazewell, C in Cass, D in Bond, E in Saline and Gallatin, F in Adams, G in Brown, H in Fulton, I in McLean, K in Livingston, L in Macoupin, M in Christian and adjoining counties, making a grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under first organization, of 1,433. The regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Aug., 1861, was mustered in for three years, and remained there under instruction and drill until Sept. 25, at which date it moved to St. Louis, Mo. In Feb., 1862, the regiment went into camp about 8 miles from Springfield, when Maj. Ruggles asked and obtained leave to advance with his battalion 4 miles further on, where the enemy was met, the first engagement fought, and the first victory won in the Curtis campaign, by the 3d battalion of the 3d cavalry. At Sugar creek, a few days later, the 3d battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. The entire regiment was engaged all of the first day at the battle of Pea ridge, doing good service, and in the three days' desperate struggle it performed its full share in the achievement of the victory, losing 10 killed and 40 wounded. A week later it made a flying visit to Fayetteville, Ark., driving out the enemy from that place. In July the regiment marched with the army to Helena, following down the course of the White river, and arrived at its destination on the 15th, after ten days of marching, fighting, starving and famishing for water, the supplies and communications having been cut off and the country laid waste by the enemy. Arriving at Chickasaw bayou, during Sherman's movement on Vicksburg, the regiment was detailed for picket duty and escorts for commanding generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Haynes' bluff—Cos. A, K, L and M being the last troops to embark after the battle. Retiring from the bayou, the regiment moved up the river with the expedition in command of Gen. McClernand against Arkansas Post, where a lively battle was fought, nearly 5,000 prisoners captured, valuable service being rendered by the 3d cavalry, which returned with the victorious army to Vicksburg. Cos. A, G, K and E took an honorable part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, Black River bridge and the siege of Vicksburg. On Aug. 16, 1863, the same battalion was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Lee's cavalry division, taking part in the western Louisiana campaign, and fighting at Vermilionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow bayou. After leaving Vicksburg the other two battalions of the regiment were engaged in active service along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, participating in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona, Guntown, Salem, and other engagements. In the month of July, 1864, a large portion of the regiment reënlisted as veterans. The regiment took part in the repulse of Gen. Forrest in his daring raid on Memphis on the night of Aug. 21. On Aug 24, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into six companies.

Third (Consolidated) Cavalry.—Col., Robert H. Carnahan; Lieut.-Cols., Robert H. Carnahan, James H. O'Connor; Majs., Louis D. Hubbard, James H. O'Connor, Andrew B. Kirkbridge, Jesse W. Bice. On Sept. 27, 1864, the regiment, as reorganized, left Memphis and crossed the Tennessee river at Clifton, where it confronted Hood's army. Then it fell back and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill,

Campbellsville and Franklin. On Dec. 15, at Nashville, it was on the extreme right of the 1st brigade, 5th division, when the Confederate left was turned, and was the first to enter the enemy's works. In Jan., 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry encamped at Gravelly springs, Ala., and in February moved to Eastport, Miss. In May it returned to St. Louis, and from there went to St. Paul, Minn. On July 4 it started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, going north to the British possessions, and returning by way of Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold; thence to Fort Snelling, arriving on Oct. 1, and reaching Springfield, Ill., on Oct. 18, 1865, where it was mustered out—the last act in the drama of the 3d cavalry.

Fourth Cavalry.—Cols., T. Lyle Dickey, Martin R. M. Wallace; Lieut.-Cols., William McCullough, Martin R. M. Wallace, William L. Gibson; Majs., William McCullough, Charles C. James, Martin R. M. Wallace, Samuel M. Bowman, William L. Gibson, Mindret Wemple, Charles D. Townsend. On Sept. 26, 1861, this regiment was mustered into the U. S. service for three years and soon after took up its line of march for Springfield, where it received its arms, which were not removed from their cases, however, until the command arrived at Cairo. Upon the arrival of the regiment at Cairo it went into camp upon the highest ground that could be found, where an immense amount of labor was done by the command in the way of clearing and log rolling before a decent camp could be arranged. Very shortly after getting settled Co. C was detached and sent to the Big Muddy as a bridge guard, and Co. A was detached to serve as escort to Gen. U. S. Grant, in whose service it continued until Aug., 1863. In Dec., 1861, when the reconnoissance to Columbus, Ky., was ordered, the regiment moved with the rest of the army and became the advance body, where it kept its place during the entire movement. It was slightly engaged at Fort Henry and then pursued the retreating Confederates toward Fort Donelson, meeting its first loss in the death of a private in Co. I. The regiment participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, in the movement on Corinth, then did guard duty in various places until Aug., 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg and remained at that place until the expiration of its term of service. In the latter part of Oct., 1864, that part of the regiment that had not reënlisted was ordered home to be mustered out. When the regiment left Cairo in Feb., 1862, it had about 1,100 men and when it came back to that point in 1864, it had 340—the latter being the number that were mustered out at Springfield in Nov., 1864.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., Hall Wilson, John McConnell; Lieut.-Cols., Benjamin L. Wiley, Thomas A. Apperson, Abel H. Seeley; Majs., Speed Butler, Thomas A. Apperson, Abel H. Seeley, James Farnan, Horace P. Mumford, George W. McConkey. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Nov., 1861, and mustered in for three years. On Feb. 20, 1862, it moved to Benton barracks, St. Louis, Mo., and on March 27, marched to Doniphan, arriving there on April 1, driving out the enemy, capturing his camp, killing 3 and taking 7 prisoners. In October a forage train was attacked by the enemy and 79 of the regiment were captured, after losing 1 killed and 6 wounded. In the spring of 1863 it entered the Vicksburg campaign and on June 3 made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy 10 miles, skirmishing heavily. On the following day it formed a junction with two regiments of infantry and 8 pieces of artillery, attacked the enemy and defeated him, the regiment losing 1

killed and 7 wounded. In July it accompanied an expedition to Canton, Miss., arriving there after some fighting, and after destroying the public workshops, railroads, etc., returned to the main army at Jackson. On Aug. 21 it encountered and defeated Blythe's Confederate cavalry at Coldwater, the regiment losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. In October it took part in a cavalry charge at Brownsville, routing the Confederate Gen. Wirt Adams, and driving him from his position, the regiment losing 2 wounded and 1 prisoner. On Jan. 1, 1864, many in the regiment reënlisted as veterans, and in March were furloughed home, returning to the command on May 10. The remainder of the regiment's term of service was spent in Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, engaged in scouting and guard duties. It was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 27, 1865.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Benjamin H. Grierson, Mathew H. Starr, John Lynch; Lieut.-Cols., John Olney, Reuben Loomis, Mathew H. Starr, John Lynch, William D. Glass; Majs., Benjamin H. Grierson, William L. Caldwell, Arno Voss, John Wood, Isaac Gibson, Reuben Loomis, James D. Stacy, Mathew H. Starr, Thomas G. S. Herod. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler Nov. 19, 1861, and was mustered in for three years. It moved to Shawneetown on Nov. 25 and encamped there until Feb., 1862, when it moved to Paducah, Ky., and thence to Columbus, where the regiment was divided—five companies going to Trenton, Tenn., five to Memphis, and two remaining at Paducah and Bird's Point. During the spring and summer of 1862 the several detachments operated against guerrillas, and were in several engagements, the most important of which were Dyersburg, Tenn., and Olive Branch and Coldwater, Miss., in all of which the detachment participating was successful, with a loss of 2 killed, 6 wounded and 1 taken prisoner. In the latter part of December the regiment was united and was engaged with others in the pursuit of Gen. Van Dorn after his raid upon Holly Springs, engaging him for 7 consecutive days. In Jan., 1863, the regiment surprised and routed Richardson's command, near Covington, Tenn., capturing its entire camp equipage, ammunition, books, papers, etc. In March a detachment of the regiment was attacked by a superior force, and although in a manner surprised, the command repulsed the enemy with effect, losing 9 killed and 31 wounded. In the Grierson expedition in April the regiment traveled about 800 miles, was engaged a number of times with the enemy, destroyed a vast amount of property, and arrived safely at Baton Rouge, La., on May 2, after a continuous march of 17 days. On June 3 it had a heavy engagement with the enemy and returned to or near Port Hudson, La., with a loss of 2 killed, 4 wounded and 3 taken prisoners. It had a sharp engagement at LaGrange, Tenn., in November and was heavily engaged at Moscow in December, sustaining a loss of 5 killed, 6 wounded, 20 captured and 2 missing. In Feb., 1864, it had a 3 days' engagement with Gen. Forrest's command at West Point, Miss., after which it removed to Germantown, where it remained in camp until March 30, when the regiment reënlisted as veterans and was ordered to Illinois on furlough. Having returned to the field, the regiment had an engagement in August with Gen. Forrest's command at Hurricane creek, Miss., losing 3 men killed and 6 wounded. It took an active part in the battle of Franklin, and in the battle of Nashville it was a part of the cavalry that charged and captured the first two redoubts, losing in the first day's fight 2 men killed and 3 wounded. This was the last battle in which the regiment was engaged. It remained on guard duty at various points in the

South until ordered home. It was mustered out Nov. 5, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., William Pitt Kellogg, Edward Prince, John M. Graham; Lieut.-Cols., Edward Prince, William D. Blackburn, George W. Trafton, Henry C. Forbes; Majs., Cyrus Hall, Jonas Rawalt, Zenas Applington, Henry Case, Horatio C. Nelson, Antrim P. Koehler, William D. Blackburn, Henry C. Forbes, John M. Graham, Asa W. McDonald, George A. Root, Miles G. Wiley. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 13, 1861, for three years. Col. Kellogg was absent in Nebraska during the early days of the regiment, and the drilling, instruction and discipline were mainly conducted by Lieut.-Col. Prince, until the last of October when he and Maj. Rawalt, with Cos. A, C, I and G, were ordered to Bird's Point, where the other eight companies arrived on Dec. 25. The first real engagement of the regiment was at the battle of Iuka, and it also fought at Corinth in Oct., 1862, losing about 40 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. In November seven companies fought Richardson near Summerville and captured 70 men and 2 stands of colors. About half of the regiment marched over 900 miles during the month of December and was engaged with the enemy nearly every day to a greater or less extent. On Dec., 26, 1863, the regiment fought the entire force of Forrest without support, coming out of course second best, and a few days later it was engaged at Moscow, Tenn. In March, 1864, 289 officers and men reënlisted and were furloughed in April. About 120 of the non-veterans were at Guntown under Sturgis, in his celebrated defeat at that place. When Forrest made his raid on Memphis, seven companies of the regiment fought gallantly against the entire force on the Hernando road, losing several men killed, wounded and missing, and with the 6th cavalry followed him to the Tallahatchie river. The loss to the regiment during the first day's fighting at Nashville was 13 killed and wounded, and during the second day it lost 26. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, the regiment remained on guard duty in the south, the greater part of the time at Decatur, Ala., until Oct. 20, when it marched to Nashville and was mustered out. It received its final pay and discharge Nov. 17, 1865, at Camp Butler.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., John F. Farnsworth, William Gamble; Lieut.-Cols., William Gamble, David R. Clendenin; Majs., David R. Clendenin, John L. Beveridge, William G. Conklin, Daniel Dustin, William H. Medill, Elisha S. Kelly, Alpheus Clark, George A. Forsyth, John M. Waite, James D. Ludlam, Edward Russell. This regiment was organized at St. Charles and was mustered in Sept. 18, 1861, for three years. On Oct. 13 it moved to Washington City and camped at Meridian Hill on the 17th. It was soon afterward ordered to Virginia and remained at Warrenton until April 12, 1862, at four different times driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. It was also engaged during the advance of the army up the Peninsula. On June 26 six companies met the advance of the enemy under Jackson at Mechanicsville, and held it in check until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were driven back to the infantry lines. In the change of base which followed this action the regiment did important duty at Gaines' mill, Dispatch Station and Malvern hill, covering the extreme rear of the army and continually skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. It led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern hill, and, with Benson's battery, bore the brunt of the fight. In September it crossed into Maryland and was engaged at Poolesville; captured the colors of the 12th Va. cavalry at Monocacy Church and 20 prisoners at Barnes-

ville; was engaged at Sugar Loaf mountain, Middletown and South mountain, and at Boonesboro captured 2 guns, killing and wounding 67, and taking 200 prisoners. It was engaged at the battle of Antietam and on Oct. 1 had a severe fight with the enemy during a reconnoissance to Martinsburg. It moved in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philomont, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's cross-roads, Little Washington and Amissville, arriving at Falmouth Nov. 23. During the battle of Fredericksburg two squadrons were in the city till its evacuation and the loss of the regiment up to Feb. 17, 1863, was 27 killed, 71 wounded and 20 missing. In the campaign of 1863 it was engaged in actions at Sulphur Springs, near Warrenton, Rapidan Station, Northern Neck, Boteler's ford, Upperville, Fairfield, Pa., Gettysburg, Williamsburg, Boonsboro, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Chester gap, Sandy Hook, near Culpeper, Brandy Station, the raid from Dumfries to Falmouth, Pony mountain, Raccoon ford, Liberty mills, Manassas, Warrenton Junction, Rixeyville, Mitchell's station and Ely's ford. Its loss in these several engagements was 23 killed, 116 wounded and 37 missing. The 8th claims the honor of originating veteran enlistments, a majority offering to reënlist as a regiment as early as July, 1863. In November a few were sworn in, but the work of making out the veteran rolls delayed the reënlistment of the regiment until Jan. 1, 1864, when it was again in service. The veteran furlough having expired, it was ordered to the East and again engaged in scouting in Northern Virginia. In February it had recruited up to 1,140 men and entered upon duty as provost guard in Washington, where it remained until June, 1865, when it was ordered out to Muddy branch and thence to Monocacy creek, where it had the pleasure of meeting Gen. Early on his famous raid. On July 17, following, it was mustered out and returned home.

Ninth Cavalry.—Cols., Albert G. Brackett, Joseph W. Harper; Lieut.-Cols., Solomon A. Paddock, Hiram F. Sickles, Hector J. Humphrey, Henry B. Burgh, Joseph W. Harper, Anthony R. Mock; Majs., Rosell M. Hough, Hiram F. Sickles, Hector J. Humphrey, William J. Wallis, Henry B. Burgh, Ira R. Gifford, Linas D. Bishop, Anthony R. Mock, William McManis, Leander L. Shattuck, Atherton Clark. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, in the autumn of 1861, and was fully mustered into the U. S. service by Nov. 30, for a term of three years. On Feb. 16, 1862, it started from Chicago and proceeded by rail to Benton barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Pilot Knob. On May 28 five companies had a skirmish with the Confederates at Cache River bridge, Ark., routing them with considerable loss. Three other companies on the same day had a skirmish on the Augusta road, in which 2 Confederate soldiers were captured, 1 of whom was severely wounded. In June a party of Confederates attempted to capture a valuable train near the Waddell farm, 5 miles from Jacksonport, but were utterly defeated and driven off by two companies of Missouri cavalry and four companies of the 9th, with a loss of 28 killed, wounded and missing. The regiment's loss was 13 wounded and missing. At the fight at LaGrange, Ark., two companies of the regiment, with soldiers of other regiments and 2 howitzers, behaved very gallantly against a considerable force of the enemy, who lost over 50 men, while the Federal loss was inconsiderable. During the night of Oct. 11 a part of the regiment captured a Confederate picket of 12 men near Helena. The regiment was engaged with the enemy at Coldwater, Miss., in July, 1863, at Grenada in August, and then moved to LaGrange, Tenn. It made an attack upon

the enemy at Salem, Miss., in October and drove him from his position. It met the enemy at Wyatt five days later where the Confederates fell back after fighting all day and retreated during the night. In November it was again engaged with the enemy at Saulsbury, Tenn., and in December the division was engaged at Moscow. In Jan., 1864, the regiment was in the 2nd brigade, Grierson's division, 16th corps, Army of the Tennessee, and at Collierville a detachment had a brisk skirmish with a portion of Forrest's command, which had made an attack upon the Memphis & Charleston railroad, several of the enemy being killed and wounded. On March 16 the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization and the following day marched to Memphis, whence the men returned to Illinois on the usual furlough granted to veterans. Returning to the field the regiment formed a portion of the rear-guard on the retreat from Guntown, Miss., losing 5 killed, 23 wounded and 12 captured out of 160 men. In a severe cavalry fight at Old Town creek in July the regiment acquitted itself with credit and afterwards returned to Memphis. In August it marched by the way of Holly Springs to Abbeville, Miss., where it had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 11th had another brush at Oxford. A severe fight took place at Hurricane creek, the regiment taking an honorable share, losing 4 killed and several wounded. The division to which the regiment was attached did some hard fighting at Shoal creek, Ala., in November. For several days after this the regiment skirmished with the enemy's advance and was hotly engaged at Campbellville, Tenn. It took part in the fierce battle at Franklin and did what was in its power toward crippling the Confederate army under Gen. Hood. At the great battle of Nashville it belonged to the 2nd brigade, 5th division, cavalry corps, and sustained its well earned reputation for valor. It participated in a well directed charge upon a redoubt, which was carried, and at the same time captured 4 pieces of artillery and 150 prisoners, sharing in the final rout of the enemy. Soon the army of Gen. Hood was in full retreat and the regiment participated in the chase which resulted in its destruction, skirmishing with portions of it at Brentwood, on the Franklin pike, near Franklin, at Rutherford creek and Ross' farm. The regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Oct. 31, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where the men received final payment and discharge.

Tenth Cavalry.—Cols., James A. Barrett, Dudley Wickersham, James Stuart; Lieut.-Cols., Dudley Wickersham, James Stuart, Samuel N. Hitt; Majs., Joseph S. Smith, Marshall L. Stephenson, Elvis P. Shaw, Samuel N. Hitt, George Snelling, Joseph S. McCartney, David H. Wilson. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in the latter part of Sept., 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service on Nov. 25, for three years. In the latter part of Jan., 1862, it moved to Quincy, where it was occupied in drill and learning the duties of soldiers until March 13, when it moved to Benton barracks. Early in July a detachment was at Cane Hill, Ark., where it engaged a very superior force, killing 1 and taking many prisoners. In October Lieut.-Col. James Stuart, with 105 men, attacked a camp of 300 Confederates near Marshfield, Mo., killing 4, wounding many and capturing a captain with 26 men, totally dispersing the remainder, with a loss of 1 killed and 1 wounded. In November about 70 men of Cos. C and M were attacked by a force of about 1,200, at Clark's mills, Mo., and after a fight of several hours acceded to a demand for surrender, the officers and men being immediately paroled. The 3d battalion of the regiment remained at Fayetteville and was occupied in scouting the country, detachments making several expeditions south of the Boston mountains, defeating

the enemy in skirmishes at Van Buren, Frog bayou and other places. The 1st battalion was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, participated in the engagement at Cotton Plant, Ark., in July, and arrived at Helena on July 12. This battalion participated in two lengthy expeditions, the capture of Arkansas Post, the Yazoo Pass expedition to Fort Pemberton, besides smaller scouts, and was in the engagement at Richmond, La., in June, 1862, where it lost 2 killed and 1 lieutenant with 21 men prisoners. The companies of the battalion were separated much of the time as escorts to various generals. The regiment participated in the engagement at Bayou Meto, being on the right of the line of battle, and lost 1 lieutenant and 1 private killed. In Sept., 1863, it took an active and honorable part in the engagement at Bayou Fourche and the capture of Little Rock, Ark.; was with the column that pursued the enemy and returned to Little Rock. The regiment having reënlisted, it was sent home for furlough, arriving at Camp Butler Feb. 28, 1864. The non-veterans of the regiment accompanied the expedition under Gen. Steele, to coöperate with Gen. Banks' Red River campaign, and actively participated in its various engagements. On July 14, at Bayou Des Arc, near Searcy, Ark., 225 men were surrounded and attacked by about 1,200 Confederates, but they cut their way out with a loss of 2 killed and 20 prisoners, a number of the latter being wounded. Successful skirmishes were had by detachments at Cypress bayou, Austin, Cotton Plant, Springfield, West Point and other places. On Jan. 27, 1865, the veterans and recruits of the regiment were consolidated into nine companies, those of the 15th Ill. cavalry into three companies, and all were reorganized into the 10th Ill. veteran volunteer cavalry.

Tenth (Reorganized) Cavalry.—Col., James Stuart; Lieut.-Col., Eagleton Carmichael; Majs., Thomas D. Vredenburgh, George A. Willis, William A. Chapin. The reorganized regiment being ordered to New Orleans, La., left Brownsville, Ark., March 16, 1865, and took boats at Devall's Bluff for Greenville, La. While at the latter place the Confederate ram Webb passed New Orleans in its endeavor to get to sea, but finding this impossible she was run ashore about 10 miles below the city, where her crew, attempting escape in the swamps, was with one exception captured by a detachment from the regiment which was sent in pursuit. On Nov. 22, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and sent north via Galveston and New Orleans, reaching Camp Butler Jan. 1, 1866.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Cols., Robert G. Ingersoll, Lucien H. Kerr, Otto Funke; Lieut.-Cols., Bazil D. Meek, Lucien H. Kerr, Otto Funke, Aquilla J. Davis; Majs., Sabin D. Puterbaugh, David J. Waggoner, James H. Johnson, Lucien H. Kerr, Otto Funke, Simon C. Burbridge, Charles E. Johnson, Philip E. Elliott, Dennis S. Shepherd, Aquilla J. Davis, George W. Hunter, Theophilus Schearer. This regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren. Recruits commenced going into camp at Camp Lyon, Peoria, about Nov. 1, 1861. Twelve full companies were recruited and mustered into the U. S. service on Dec. 20, 1861, for three years, when they were mounted. They remained at Camp Lyon until Feb. 22, 1862, when they broke camp and marched to Benton barracks, Mo., where they arrived on March 3 and were shortly afterward armed with revolvers and sabers, one battalion receiving carbines. The regiment's first experience under fire was when the fighting commenced at the battle of Shiloh on April 6, and early on the morning of that day it lost several men in killed and wounded. During the second day of the battle it met with severe loss

in killed and wounded. It then operated in Tennessee and North Mississippi; was in the fight at Bolivar, Tenn.; met with a severe loss in a fight at Davis bridge on the Hatchie river; and was also in the 3 days' fight at Corinth and Iuka in October. During the winter of 1862-63 it was stationed at Jackson, Tenn., and met Forrest's advance at Lexington on Dec. 18, the loss in killed and wounded being heavy and about 100 men were taken prisoners. The captured officers and men were paroled by Gen. Forrest the next day. The remainder of the regiment was in the fights at Jackson, Humboldt and Parker's cross-roads, and followed Forrest to the Tennessee river at Clifton. It moved from Jackson to Grand Junction, Tenn., and was stationed along the Memphis & Charleston railroad, making numerous raids into the country south, and again met with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at Hudsonville, Miss., in an engagement with Gen. Chalmers' cavalry. In October it took part in the expedition under Gen. McPherson to Canton, Miss., and had several skirmishes with the Confederates on the Big Black river. Most of the regiment reënlisted for three years and were mustered in as veterans at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 20. They left Vicksburg about the last of March, 1864, for home on a veteran furlough of 30 days and again returned to Vicksburg, where the regiment was engaged in scouting through the spring and summer, destroying the railroad track north of Jackson for a long distance, and burning all bridges of any size. It was in the fight at Yazoo City in July, where it coöperated with Elliott's marine brigade to relieve Col. Coats with the 11th Ill. infantry, who was besieged in that city by the Confederates under Gen. Wirt Adams. The regiment was engaged in a fight at Woodville, La., in which a battery of 6 guns and about 100 prisoners were captured. During the following winter it was absent in Arkansas on one trip of 20 days; on returning took part in a raid from Memphis in Jan., 1865, by way of Grand Junction south, destroying the railroad; had a sharp fight at Egypt Station, losing several in killed and wounded; then continued south until it reached Vicksburg; returned by boat to Memphis, and moved out along the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad between Memphis and Grand Junction, with headquarters at LaGrange, holding this line until ordered to Memphis, where it was mustered out on Sept. 30, 1865. It started on Oct. 2 for Springfield, Ill., where it was paid and discharged about Oct. 20.

Twelfth Cavalry.—Cols., Arno Voss. Hasbrouck Davis; Lieut.-Cols., Hasbrouck Davis, Thomas W. Grosvenor, Hamilton B. Dox; Majs., Francis T. Sherman, John G. Fonda, Thomas W. Grosvenor, Stephen Bronson, Hamilton B. Dox, Cephas Strong, John H. Clybourn, Andrew H. Langholz. This regiment was organized at Camp Butler in Feb., 1862, and remained there guarding Confederate prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted and was sent to Martinsburg, Va. The first time it met the enemy was after the evacuation of Winchester in September, when a scouting party came up with some Confederate cavalry, in numbers far superior to its own, but by a vigorous charge it routed them and drove them several miles, killing, wounding and capturing a considerable number. In November the regiment was called away from picket, assigned to Gen. Sigel's army, and acted as escort from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, frequently having severe brushes with scouting parties of Gen. Stuart's cavalry. While at Dumfries the enemy surprised the outpost pickets and took about 50 of the 12th Ill. and 1st Md. cavalry prisoners, when a vigorous fight ensued, which continued all day, but the enemy was finally repulsed with severe loss, having 25 or 30 killed and about 40 wounded, while the Federal loss

was but 3 killed and 8 wounded. In a conflict at Tunstall's station in May, 1863, the regiment retired with a loss of 2 killed and several wounded. While en route to Gloucester point it captured 15 Confederates, destroyed a large quantity of cavalry saddles at King and Queen Court House, and a train of 18 wagons loaded with corn and provisions near Saluda. The total loss sustained by the regiment in this most remarkable raid was 2 commissioned officers and 33 enlisted men, while it brought with it 100 mules and 75 horses captured from the enemy. The regiment was present at the cavalry battles at Falling Waters, the Rapidan and Stevensburg, in all of which it acquitted itself with its usual bravery. On Nov. 20 it was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered home to reorganize as veterans. When ready to return to the field it was ordered to the Department of the Gulf and participated in the different engagements of the retreat of Gen. Banks down the Red river, losing a large number of men. In the early part of Nov., 1864, the 12th, with other cavalry regiments, made an expedition to Liberty, Miss., where a sharp action ensued, the Federals driving the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners, cannon and small arms. During the remainder of its career it was distributed in detachments, and was actively employed in guard and escort duty. The regiment was mustered out at Houston, Tex., on May 29, 1866, arrived at Springfield on June 14, and on the 18th it received final pay and discharge.

Thirteenth Cavalry.—Col., Joseph W. Bell; Lieut.-Col., Theobald Hartman; Majs., Latham Lippert, Charles A. Bell. This regiment was organized at Camp Douglas in Dec., 1861. It moved to Benton barracks, Mo., where it was armed and equipped, then with Gen. Curtis through Arkansas, taking part in the skirmishes of the campaign to Helena. It returned to Missouri in the fall of 1862 and was engaged with Gen. Davidson in the campaign of southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, driving Marmaduke and his command from the state. In July, 1863, it moved with Gen. Davidson's cavalry division into Arkansas, taking part in the battles of Brownsville, Bayou Meto and Austin in August, and again at Bayou Meto in September. It was the first regiment to enter Little Rock on its capture and was engaged in the pursuit of Price to Red river. In the spring of 1864 it accompanied Gen. Steele in the expedition to Camden, taking prominent parts in the actions at Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri river, Prairie d'Ane, Camden and Jenkins' ferry. After returning to Little Rock it was engaged in many raids and scouts and in skirmishing with the forces of Shelby and Marmaduke, defeating them at Clarendon and Pine Bluff. The remainder of its term of service was devoted to scouting and picketing. It was mustered out on Aug. 31, 1865, receiving its final pay and discharge at Springfield. Ill., Sept. 13.

Fourteenth Cavalry.—Cols., Horace Capron, Francis M. Davidson; Lieut.-Cols., Horace Capron, David P. Jenkins, David Quigg; Majs., David P. Jenkins, Francis M. Davidson, David Quigg, Haviland Tompkins, James B. Dent, Thomas J. Jenkins, Henry Connelly. This regiment was recruited and organized in the fall and winter of 1862, with headquarters at Peoria. On Jan. 7, 1863, the 1st and 2nd battalions were mustered, and the 3d battalion on Feb. 6. In February and March the regiment received its horses and equipments and was placed under thorough discipline and well drilled in tactics. On March 28 it started for the front and on April 17 arrived at Glasgow, Ky., where it was brigaded. In June it pursued and attacked Col. Hamilton's Confederate force near Turkey Neck bend, driving the enemy into the mountains in Tennessee. It pursued the Confederate raider, John Morgan, from July 4 until he was captured,

the expedition covering 2,100 miles, taking part in many of the skirmishes and battles on this raid, being especially conspicuous at the battle of Buffington island and in the six days' pursuit thereafter, resulting in the capture of Morgan himself. At Cumberland gap it was active in closing in on the enemy, capturing the Confederate force and an immense amount of supplies. On Sept. 18 it pursued Col. Carter's Confederate command as far east as Bristol, killing and capturing many and securing the Confederate train with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. The next day it drove the enemy through Bristol into Virginia, again engaged him on Sept. 20-22, and drove him at every point. On Oct. 11 another severe engagement was fought by the regiment and on the 14th it again drove the enemy from his cover. On Feb. 2, 1864, after following an old Indian trail through the mountains, it surprised "Thomas' Legion" of whites and Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, killing and capturing the greater part. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment went on the disastrous Macon raid and was nearly annihilated, but the scattered fragments escaped and joined the line of battle in front of Atlanta, having the honor to enter the city with the advance forces. On Nov. 8 it arrived at Waynesboro, Tenn., where it disputed Hood's advance, the contest continuing for 3 days. While guarding Duck river fords on the 29th it was cut off and surrounded, but in a gallant charge cut its way out. The battle of Nashville, including the pursuit, capture and destruction of Hood's great army, practically closed the fighting and other aggressive work of the regiment. With its brigade it was afterward stationed at Pulaski, Tenn., performing the ordinary camp and guard duty, where headquarters continued until it went to Nashville to be mustered out on July 31, 1865.

Fifteenth Cavalry.—Cols., Warren Stewart, George A. Bacon; Lieut.-Cols., George A. Bacon, Franklin T. Gilbert; Majs., Warren Stewart, Franklin T. Gilbert, James Grant Wilson, Eagleton Carmichael, Samuel B. Stewart, Samuel B. Sherer. The companies that composed this regiment were independent companies attached to infantry regiments and acted as such. In the spring of 1862 they moved with the army from Cairo up the Tennessee river to Fort Henry and later participated in the battle of Shiloh. In the spring of 1863 the companies were organized as the 15th regiment and during the following year did post duty and severe scouting. By expiration of term of service it was mustered out Aug. 25, 1864, and the recruits who were enlisted in 1862 were consolidated with the 10th Ill. cavalry.

Sixteenth Cavalry.—Col., Christian Thielemann; Lieut.-Cols., Robert W. Smith, Nathan C. Goodenow; Majs., Christian Thielemann, Friedrich Schambeck, Charles H. Beers, Milo Thielemann, Hiram S. Hanchett, John Hoffman, Francis Jackson. This regiment was composed principally of Chicago men, Thielemann's and Schambeck's cavalry companies, raised at the outset of the war, forming the nucleus of the organization. The former company served as Gen. Sherman's body guard for some time. On June 11, 1863, the regimental organization was completed, and mustered in for three years, and in October the regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., where a portion of it participated in the defense of that place in November and December. On Jan. 3, 1864, a detachment under Maj. Beers was attacked by three of Longstreet's brigades and after maintaining its ground for 10 hours against five times its own number, losing heavily in killed and wounded, its ammunition gave out and it was compelled to surrender. The loss of the regiment upon this occasion was 356 men and 56 officers. The remainder of the regiment arrived at Red Clay, Ga., May 10, and on the 12th was engaged in the battle of Var-

nell's station, where it lost 1 officer wounded and captured, and 12 men. It was then on duty almost every day from that time until after the fall of Atlanta—a period of nearly four months—during which it participated in the battles of Rocky Face ridge, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kennesaw and Lost mountains, Powder springs, Chattahoochee river, and various engagements in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro. On the retreat before Hood from Florence, it kept up a running fight with the enemy for three days and nights, until it reached Columbia. In a 6 hours' engagement at Duck river the regiment held its position triumphantly against a vastly superior force of the Confederates until dusk. It next participated in the battle of Franklin and in various skirmishes between there and Nashville. It engaged in the two days' battle at the latter place, and in the pursuit of the enemy to the Tennessee river. It remained in Tennessee and Alabama on scouting duty until July 2, when it was ordered to Franklin, Tenn., where it remained scouring the country in all directions until ordered to Nashville for muster out. It arrived in Chicago on Aug. 23, 1865, for final payment and discharge. The original force of the regiment was 1,200 men. It received 100 recruits, and at its discharge could muster only 285 men, showing a casualty list of nearly 1,000.

Seventeenth Cavalry.—Col., John L. Beveridge; Lieut.-Cols., Dennis J. Hynes, Hiram Hillard; Majs., Hiram Hillard, Lucius C. Matlack, Philip E. Fisher, Jesse D. Butts, Charles Parker. This regiment was organized under special authority from the war department, issued Sept. 11, 1863, to Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The rendezvous was established at St. Charles, Kane county, and eight companies were mustered in on Jan. 22, 1864, for three years. Four other companies were mustered in and the organization of the regiment completed Feb. 12, 1864. By the close of the following April 650 horses had been brought in by the men under instruction from the cavalry bureau and sold to the government. On May 3 the regiment moved under orders from the general-in-chief to report to Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, at St. Louis. For a period of 4 months the three battalions of the regiment were separate and remote from each other, their duties being mainly escort and provost guard duty. Among the fights engaged in by the 2nd battalion may be named one near Allen on the North Missouri railroad in July; one near the Porsche hills; and a third near Rocheport. The service of the regiment was wholly within the Department of the Missouri, and while it did not experience any severe engagements, it performed hard and valuable services in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, in routing guerrilla parties, and in long and weary marches. Its last important work was accompanying the commissioners who went to Fort Smith to treat with the Indians, at the great council held in Sept., 1865. It was mustered out in Nov. and Dec., 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan.

First Light Artillery.—Cols., Joseph D. Webster, Ezra Taylor; Lieut.-Cols., Charles H. Adams, Allen C. Waterhouse; Majs., Ezra Taylor, Charles C. Campbell, Charles M. Willard, Charles Houghtaling, Samuel B. Barrett, Allen C. Waterhouse, John T. Cheney, Raphael G. Rombauer, John A. Fitch. Battery A of this regiment was called into service by Gov. Yates, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops. Its first appearance was on Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, and at 9 p. m. it moved for Cairo via the Illinois Central railroad. On its arrival there it was assigned the duty of bringing to all downward bound boats with the view of preventing the shipment of contraband goods within the Confederate lines. The mode adopted for bring-

ing boats to was to fire a blank shot in their direction, but on April 24 the steamer Baltic disregarded the blank shot, when a solid shot was fired across her bow, which had the desired effect. These shots were fired by squad 1, and they were the first that were fired across the river. After about a week's stay at Cairo, the battery was ordered to take a position 2 miles above on the Mississippi river bank. The position was christened Camp Smith and was occupied by the battery nearly five months. The battery did not muster into the U. S. three months' service, but was mustered into the three years' service on July 16, 1861. On Sept. 6 it moved with Gen Grant to Paducah, where it remained until Feb. 4, 1862, participating in the various expeditions from that place, among which was the feint on Columbus simultaneous with Grant's attack on Belmont. It occupied the Confederates' camp at Fort Heiman until Feb. 13, when it proceeded to Fort Donelson and upon its arrival opened fire at once, using canister in repelling the last decisive charges and firing 55 rounds. It took a conspicuous part in the battle of Shiloh, going into the fight at 8 a. m., of the first day, and retiring some time after 4 p. m. It was also engaged in the second day's fight. In December it moved to Yazoo and took part in the Chickasaw bayou fight, being under fire about 4 hours and firing 807 rounds. It was engaged at Arkansas Post in Jan., 1863, and on May 17 marched to the Big Black river, to a place called Bridgeport, where it captured a Confederate lieutenant and 12 men. After the surrender of Vicksburg it moved with the division to Jackson and during the siege of that city lost 7 prisoners and 1 killed. It participated in the Atlanta campaign, first engaging the enemy at Resaca and then at Dallas. It took part in the engagements of July 19-21, losing 2 men, and on the 22nd was attacked from the front and rear, and being overpowered by superior numbers was captured, many of the men being taken prisoners, while a number were killed and wounded. The remaining members of the battery took part in the grand move to the south of Atlanta, which culminated in the severe battle of Jonesboro and compelled the evacuation of Atlanta. The battery was ordered to Nashville during the campaign against Hood and from there it was sent to Chattanooga, remaining till the latter part of June, 1865, when it was ordered home for muster-out, arriving at Chicago July 3, where it received a royal welcome at the hands of its friends, who gave it a grand banquet in honor of its return.

Battery B was organized in April, 1861, and left in June for Cairo, where it lay for three weeks and then moved to Bird's Point, Mo. One section of the battery participated in the fight at Frederickton in October. The entire battery went with Grant to Belmont on Nov. 7, going into action with 6 guns and coming out with 8, completely demolishing the Confederate battery. At Fort Donelson, in W. H. L. Wallace's brigade, the battery occupied the extreme right, fighting with scarce any intermission for 3 days. The day before the battle of Shiloh it was transferred to Sherman's division and was in that fight. It was also with him on the right at the siege of Corinth; was at LaGrange, Holly Springs and Memphis with Sherman; was at Chickasaw bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Champion's hill, Mechanicsburg and Richmond, La., and on May 1, 1864, moved with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, taking part in the fights at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain and many minor engagements. On July 12, 1864, the battery was ordered to Springfield that the men might be mustered out. It had 219 men altogether on its muster rolls and lost 16 by death, 6 in battle and 27 wounded.

Battery C, familiarly known as Houghtaling's battery, was organ-

ized in the summer of 1861. The records of the adjutant-general's office give no detailed account of its service, nor the dates when it was mustered in or mustered out. Its first service was about Cairo, Paducah and Bird's point. With Morgan's division it took part in the siege of Corinth; was then with Sheridan's division in the Tennessee campaign; was engaged in the operations about Vicksburg; took part in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga-Ringgold campaigns; was with the 14th corps in the Atlanta campaign, and then formed part of the army in north Georgia and middle Tennessee. Wherever it was called into action it rendered a good account of itself, and of all the batteries from Illinois none achieved greater distinction than Houghtaling's.

Battery D was organized at Cairo Sept. 2, 1861, and on Sept. 18 moved to Fort Holt, Ky. It was engaged in the siege of Fort Donelson, where 2 of its guns were disabled, and it also took part in the battle of Shiloh, taking eight positions during the action. The battery was commanded by Capt. H. A. Rogers during the campaign of Gen. Grant down the Mississippi, and back again to Memphis, then to Milliken's bend and round to the rear of Vicksburg, during the battles of Raymond and Champion's hill, and up to May 29 in the siege of Vicksburg, when he was shot dead by a minie-ball. During the winter of 1863-64 the battery was reorganized at Camp Fry, Chicago, as a veteran battery. Returning to the scene of war, it left Vicksburg on April 5, 1864, on the campaign under Sherman through Georgia, and was in at the final capture of Atlanta. On July 22 it behaved with a coolness and bravery unsurpassed in the history of the war. It returned to Nashville, Tenn., was there during the last battle, and then went to Clarksville, where it remained until the order came for its muster out. The battery was mustered out of service at Chicago, July 28, 1865.

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas during the fall of 1861, and was mustered into service on Dec. 19. On Feb. 13, 1862, it was sent to Cairo, where horses, guns and all other necessary equipments were procured. On March 27 it took boat to Pittsburg landing, arriving on the 30th, and received its baptism of fire at Shiloh on April 6, its casualties being 1 killed, 16 wounded and 1 missing. It participated in the movement on Corinth and then followed the line of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, skirmishing, camping, etc., till it reached Memphis, Tenn. On May 2, 1863, it went to Grand Gulf, Miss., thence to Jackson, and assisted in the capture of the latter place. Two days later it moved on Vicksburg, arriving on the 18th, and took an active part in the siege, losing 2 killed and 6 wounded. On July 5 it marched back to Jackson and assisted in a nine-days' siege, when Johnston evacuated. In Feb., 1864, it had a skirmish at Wyatt, Tenn., on the Tallahatchie river, and in June marched to Guntown Miss. and fought in the disastrous battle of Brice's cross-roads, losing 1 killed, 3 wounded and 4 missing. In July it marched on Tupelo, and fought at Pontotoc, Miss. The following day it was ambuscaded and lost 1 wounded. On July 14 it fought and whipped the Confederate Gen. Forrest at Tupelo, Miss. The time of enlistment of the battery expired Dec. 19, 1864, but it was not mustered out of service until the evening of Dec. 24, at Louisville, Ky.

Battery F was recruited at Dixon and was mustered in at Springfield Feb. 25, 1862. It moved to Benton barracks, Mo., March 15, with four 6-pounders. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth and on June 9 marched for Memphis, arriving on the 18th. It participated in the Vicksburg campaign and after the surrender of that city marched with Sherman to and participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss. From Jackson it returned to Vicksburg, where it remained until October, 1863,

and then accompanied Sherman's command to Memphis. It was a part of his army in the Chattanooga campaign, and on the night of Nov. 23 was one of the batteries placed in position on the north side of the river to cover the crossing of Sherman's forces and prevent a hostile force moving to oppose him until he had taken position. The exact position of the battery was on a wooded knob, having a fire to the left and front, perfectly covering the ground in those directions and intended to repel any attack in the direction of the tunnel. It did very effective work in the actions which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy at Missionary ridge. It next marched on the Atlanta compaign, fired the first shot at the Confederate lines at Resaca, and continued to fire effectively, advancing as the enemy retired and doing good service throughout the three-days' operations. At the battle of July 22, before Atlanta, it was in the thickest of the fight, losing its caissons with all their implements and equipments after the entire support of the battery had been captured and a withdrawal under the circumstances was simply impossible. During the campaign, beginning in May and ending on Sept. 4, 1864, the battery lost 5 killed, 9 wounded and 1 missing. It accompanied the troops that followed Hood into Tennessee and participated in the campaign that ended in the complete rout of the enemy at Nashville. On March 7, 1865, the battery was consolidated with other batteries in the regiment.

Battery G was organized at Cairo and was mustered in Sept. 28, 1861. On March 18, 1862, it moved to Columbus, Ky., thence to Island No. 10 and New Madrid as garrison and returned to Cairo April 11. On the 13th it moved down the river to Fort Pillow and on the 16th returned. On April 22 it moved to Hamburg, Tenn., was engaged in the siege of Corinth in May and in the battle of Corinth in October. It participated in the Vicksburg campaign and after the surrender of that city engaged in the operations in Mississippi and Tennessee, being a part of the force that repelled the attack upon Memphis in Aug., 1864. The battery was mustered out of service at Camp Butler July 24, 1865.

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago during Jan. and Feb., 1862. In March it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was equipped with 20-pounder Parrott's as a 4-gun battery and was immediately sent down the river to join Gen. Grant's command. It arrived at Pittsburg landing April 5, and participated in the battle of Shiloh the next day forming the center of that line of artillery which, with the gun-boats on the Tennessee, repulsed the last charges of the Confederates on the first day of the battle. The battery participated in all of the battles in which the 15th corps was engaged and was one of the working companies of that famous corps at Vicksburg, Missionary ridge, the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, finally marching in review before the president at Washington and was mustered out with the rest of the 15th corps. The guns were captured on July 22, 1864, in front of Atlanta, but were soon recaptured and turned with good effect upon the retreating enemy.

Battery I was organized at Camp Douglas and was mustered in Feb. 10, 1862. On March 1 it moved to Benton barracks, Mo., and in April was engaged in the battle of Shiloh. In May it was in the siege of Corinth and afterward moved to Memphis. It went on an expedition into Arkansas in October and afterward into Mississippi, where it engaged the enemy's cavalry. It remained at Memphis until Nov. 28, when it participated in the Tallahatchie raid, then returned to LaGrange and Holly Springs, and finally to Moscow, Tenn. It was engaged in the Vicksburg campaign, then moved with Sherman's army and participated in the siege of Jackson, after which it returned to the

Black river. It moved under Gen. Sherman via Memphis and Corinth to Chattanooga and was engaged in the battles there in November. It veteranized on March 17, 1864, and went to Illinois on furlough. Returning to the field it participated in the battle of Nashville, and was mustered out July 26, 1865.

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered into the service Jan. 9, 1862. The first year's service of this battery was in chasing guerrillas through Kentucky, chiefly in and about Perryville. It formed a part of Burnside's expedition, participating in all its arduous service in connection with the 1st cavalry division of the army to which it had been attached. It was the first battery in East Tennessee and was foremost in the capture of Knoxville. During its service in Tennessee it was attached to the brigade of which the 14th Ill. cavalry formed a part, the history of which will be found on another page of this volume. A part of the men were mustered out at Springfield in June, 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in the month following.

Battery L, "Rourke's Battery," like battery C, was never reported in detail by the adjutant-general. Its service was chiefly in Virginia with Gen. B. F. Kelley's command and Porter's division, though on Sept. 19, 1862, it was transferred to the Department of the Ohio for a short time. It then returned to Virginia and took part in the Mine Run campaign and the operations in the Shenandoah Valley. It was frequently engaged with the enemy and always with credit to itself and the state which sent it forth.

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service Aug. 12, 1862, for three years. On Sept. 27 it left for Louisville, where it did garrison duty until Nov. 11. The first real engagement in which it participated was Chickamauga, where during the second day's fighting it repulsed Gen. Longstreet repeatedly, losing 2 men killed, 14 wounded and 16 horses killed. On Sept. 21 the battery was placed at Ringgold gap of Missionary ridge, whence it shelled the Confederate cavalry that appeared in the valley beyond. On Nov. 2 it drove away a lot of Confederates who had begun to fortify in front of Fort Negley, and on the 25th it fired its last shot at Gen. Bragg from its position near the fort. In May it started on the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the marches, battles and skirmishes until Sept. 5, near Lovejoy's Station, where it fired its last shot at the nation's foes. The members of the battery returned to Atlanta, and being so worn out were sent to Chattanooga Nov. 1, and did garrison duty there, at Cleveland and Charleston, Tenn., until July 14, 1865, when they started for Chicago, where they were mustered out July 24, 99 strong. It had 7 commissioned officers, 170 men mustered in, 157 detailed men, lost 2 killed in battle, 1 detailed man killed, 1 man died of wounds, 2 killed by accident, 7 died of disease, 1 taken prisoner, 31 previously discharged, 7 transferred, 22 deserted, 16 wounded and 39 horses killed. It traveled 3,102 miles, fired 7,845 rounds at the enemy, and was under fire 178 days.

Second Light Artillery.—Col., Thomas S. Mather; Lieut.-Col., William L. Duff; Majs., Charles J. Stolbrand, Frederick A. Starring, Adolph Schwartz, Edwin H. Smith, Rolla Madison, Peter Davidson, John W. Powell, William H. Bolton. Battery A was organized at Peoria and was mustered into the state service May 23, 1861. It moved to Alton in July, thence to St. Charles, Mo., with Gen. Pope, and thence to Mexico, Mo. From that place sections were sent to different parts of north Missouri, being again united at Jefferson barracks, at which place the battery was mustered into the U. S. service, Aug. 17, 1861. It was engaged in the battle of Pea ridge, where it did faithful and brilliant

service, and a section of the battery did good service at Neosho and Fayetteville. The battery had 17 men wounded at the battle of Pea ridge and was given honorable mention in the reports, all the officers and men displaying the utmost firmness and efficiency. One section of the battery also participated in the battle of Prairie Grove, firing 320 rounds during the engagement. The battery was prominently identified with the campaign leading up to the siege of Vicksburg, took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion's hill, and Black River bridge, losing 1 man killed at Port Gibson, and twice silencing the enemy's guns at Champion's hill. At Black River bridge it did good service and was then engaged throughout the entire siege of Vicksburg. It then marched with Sherman's forces and participated in the siege of Jackson, Miss., after which it returned to its camp in the rear of Vicksburg. In the fall of 1863 it was transferred to the Department of the Gulf and was for a time stationed at New Orleans, where a major portion of the battery reënlisted as veterans in Jan., 1864. Returning to the field, it served in Louisiana until after the close of hostilities, being mustered out of service at Camp Butler July 27, 1865.

Battery B was organized in the summer of 1861 and was generally known as "Chapman's battery." The records in the adjutant-general's office do not give the exact dates of its muster, nor when it was finally discharged from service. At the battle of Corinth in Oct., 1862, it manned Battery Chapman and played an important part in repelling the assaults of the enemy. With Hurlbut's (16th) corps it took part in the operations against Vicksburg and was then stationed at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., until the early part of 1864. In June of that year it accompanied Sturgis' expedition into Mississippi and later was ordered to Paducah, where it remained until the spring of 1865.

Battery C was organized in Aug., 1861, though the exact date of its muster can not be obtained from the records on file in the adjutant-general's office. It was for a time under Gen. Strong in the District of Cairo, and was then attached to Quinby's division, operating about Fort Donelson, Tenn. It was next with Granger's division in the middle Tennessee campaign; took part in the operations about Chickamauga; and in Jan., 1864, was ordered to Fort Pickering at Memphis. In April, 1864, it became part of Mower's division of the 16th corps and remained with it the remainder of the year, taking part in most of the actions in which the division was engaged. It was generally known as Flood's battery.

Battery D was organized at Cairo and was mustered into the U. S. service in Dec., 1861, equipped with 6 James' brass rifled cannon. The first active service for this battery was in Feb., 1862, at the battle of Fort Donelson, where it served in the division under Gen. J. A. McClernand; went through the entire siege, doing effective work and suffering severely from exposure to the weather and the enemy's fire. It then proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg landing and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh, losing 18 men killed, 28 wounded, 49 horses killed, 4 cannon and 4 caissons with some ammunition captured, all occurring inside of 30 minutes from time of going into battle. During the second day's fight the battery recaptured the guns that had been taken from it the day previous. It participated in the movement on Corinth, after which it was engaged in a skirmish at Davis' mill, Miss., and a fight at Fayette, Tenn., with Gen. Forrest's command. It was on post duty at Grand Junction until Jan., 1864, and for several months following was a part of Sherman's command. It participated in the fight at Decatur, Ala., with Gen. Hood, when the latter attacked the place with a force of 40,000, and remained at Deca-

tur until ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered out on Nov. 21, 1864.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., and was mustered into service Aug. 20, 1861, at the St. Louis arsenal. One section of the battery moved, on Sept. 6, to north Missouri, had an engagement with the enemy at Liberty, and then moved to Cairo. The battery participated in the battle of Fort Donelson and was engaged during the battle of Shiloh, taking six different positions. It was in the siege of Corinth, and in June marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn. On July 28, 1862, Lieut. Dengel's section marched from Bolivar with Col. Lawler's brigade, and had an engagement at Britton's Lane, in which the section was captured, together with Lieut. Dengel and 10 men. During the engagement the artillery was recaptured. The battery participated in the siege of Vicksburg and after the capitulation of that stronghold was in the siege of Jackson. It was then transferred to the Department of the Gulf and in Jan., 1864, a portion of the battery reënlisted as veterans. In March, through general orders, it was authorized to have inscribed on its colors the battle names of Liberty, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Vicksburg and Jackson. In May, while on a reconnaissance, it had a slight skirmish with the enemy near Baton Rouge, La., and on Aug. 3, 1864, it was consolidated with Battery A.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and was mustered in Dec. 11, 1861. On April 6, 1862, it went into the battle of Shiloh and fired its last shot in the battle at 6 p. m., having lost 2 guns and 27 horses. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and in October one section was engaged in the battle of the same name. The battery was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg; in a scout from Natchez to Liberty, La.; in the Meridian campaign; and one section was in the fight on the Hatchie. It fought at Kennesaw mountain in the Atlanta campaign, and was heavily engaged on July 22 before Atlanta, losing 1 lieutenant and 32 men, killed, wounded and missing. It took part in the siege of Atlanta, and was in the battles at Jonesboro and at Nashville, Tenn. It was ordered to Springfield on July 9, 1865, and was mustered out on the 27th.

Battery G, commanded successively by Capts. Stolbrand, Sparrestrom and Lowell, was organized in the fall of 1861, though the records do not give the date when it was mustered into the U. S. service. It was engaged in the reduction of Island No. 10 and New Madrid; served later in the year 1862 in Quinby's division, and in November was assigned to Gen. Hurlbut's command in the District of Columbus, Ky. In the beginning of the Vicksburg campaign 2 men and most of its equipments were lost by the sinking of the steamboat Horizon. The battery was refitted and attached to Logan's division of the 17th corps, with which it took part in the siege of Vicksburg. In Dec., 1863, it was sent to Union City, Tenn., and operated in that vicinity until the following spring, being engaged in repelling Forrest's raid. It accompanied Gen. A. J. Smith's expedition to Tupelo, Miss., in July, 1864, and was with the expedition to Oxford in August. With Garrard's division of Smith's detachment of the 16th corps it participated in the campaign in north Alabama and middle Tennessee, was then stationed for a time at Fort Donelson, and was actively engaged in the battle of Nashville, which was its last important battle.

Battery H was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered in Dec. 31, 1861. On Feb. 6, 1862, it moved to Cairo and was stationed at Fort Holt. One section was engaged in the siege of Fort Donelson and one section moved to the siege of Fort Pillow, returning to Columbus, Ky.

One section moved to Smithland, Ky., Sept. 4, one to Clarksville, where it engaged the enemy under Woodward, and returned to Fort Heiman. On Jan. 1, 1864, 65 men reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed. In August the battery was in action at Canton and Rockcastle ford, Ky., and subsequently was in garrison at Clarksville until July 15, 1865. It was mustered out at Springfield, July 29, 1865.

Battery I was recruited in Will county and was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Butler Dec. 31, 1861. It remained at Camp Butler until Feb. 7, 1862, when it was ordered to Cairo. It took part in the siege of Island No. 10, under Gen. Pope; was active in the advance upon Corinth, and was in several engagements prior to the evacuation of the place, among which was Blackland and Farmington. It went into action at daybreak at Perryville, Ky., and was under fire until dark, having 4 men wounded in that fight. On Sept. 13, 1863, it went into camp at Rossville, Ga., and a week later took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga. It also took part in the battles of Lookout mountain, Missionary ridge and Chattanooga. On Jan. 1, 1864, all of the old members were mustered out and remustered as veterans. They arrived at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 16, where they were given 30 days' furlough and ordered to report for duty at Joliet, Ill. Returning to the field, it started in May on the Atlanta campaign, in which it took a prominent part, the last battle being at Jonesboro. It marched from Atlanta to Savannah, and from the latter place proceeded with Sherman's army through South and North Carolina, being in every engagement of 14th army corps. Upon the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army, the battery proceeded to Washington, took part in the grand review, and from there was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out.

Battery K was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered in Dec. 31, 1861. On Feb. 7, 1862, it moved to Cairo and in March to Columbus, Ky. In October it went to Clarkton, Mo., which was occupied by 300 Confederates, and attacked and destroyed the place. It took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and in Aug., 1863, moved to Natchez, Miss., where it remained engaged in various expeditions and raids until Dec. 11, 1864, when it moved to Memphis and went on garrison duty. On July 9, 1865, it was ordered to Chicago, where it arrived on the 11th, and was mustered out on the 14th.

Battery L was organized at Camp Douglas and was mustered in Feb. 28, 1862. On March 11 it moved to Benton barracks, Mo., and on April 8 to Pittsburg landing, Tenn. It was engaged in various movements in Tennessee and Mississippi until the battle of the Hatchie, at which place the battery captured a 4-gun battery and a stand of colors from the enemy. When Holly Springs was destroyed by the enemy it returned to Memphis, and then accompanied Grant's army to Lake Providence and Milliken's bend. It crossed the Mississippi and was engaged in the campaign against Vicksburg; took part in the siege and was 47 days in the trenches. After the fall of Vicksburg it again commenced the campaign in Louisiana, under Brig.-Gen. Leggett, and marched after Gen. McCullough to Monroe, from where it returned to Vicksburg. In June, 1864, it fought under McArthur at Benton and Gleasonville, and in July under Maj.-Gen. Slocum at Clinton and Jackson, Miss., which ended its active operations in the field. From that time until its muster out it was assigned to the defenses of Vicksburg. At the date of leaving the service it mustered 130 men, of over 450 who had been on its rolls from its organization. The battery was mustered out at Chicago Aug. 9, 1865.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, and was mustered in at Springfield in June, 1862. It moved from Camp Douglas May 11, 1863,

for Covington, Ky. One section of the battery moved with an expedition to Gladesville, Va., capturing Col. Cordell, 20 officers and 100 enlisted men of the enemy. In September it advanced on the enemy at Jonesboro, Tenn., where one section of the battery was engaged. On Sept. 23, it engaged the enemy's batteries at Carter's station. The second section had a sharp engagement with the enemy, at Blue Springs on Oct. 5, and on the 10th the whole battery was in action all day at the same place. On Oct. 13 it came up with the enemy at Blountsville and engaged him. On the morning of Nov. 6 it was attacked by the Confederate Gen. Jones, with 4,000 men, and after a sharp engagement, in which the battery lost 4 men killed and 35 captured, the guns were spiked and abandoned. Eighty-six men and 50 horses and equipments were saved. After the siege of Knoxville the battery was ordered to recross the Cumberland mountains and report at Camp Nelson. It was afterwards engaged in various duties in Kentucky and Tennessee until April 25, 1865, when it was mustered out.

Campbell's Light Battery.—Capt., Charles C. Campbell; First Lieuts,. Arthur O'Leary, Robert G. Rombauer. Abner W. Hollister, Lewis B. Mitchell; Second Lieuts., James D. W. Whitall, George C. Thompson. This battery became a part of the 2nd regiment of light artillery, forming a portion of Battery D.

Chicago Board of Trade Battery.—Capts., James H. Stokes, George I. Robinson; First Lieuts., George I. Robinson, Albert F. Baxter, Sylvanus H. Stevens, Trumbull D. Griffin; Second Lieuts., Trumbull D. Griffin, Henry Bennett, Lewis B. Hand. This battery was mustered into the U. S. service on Aug. 1, 1862, in Chicago, then marched to camp and pitched its tents south of Camp Douglas, near what is now 37th street and Stanton avenue. On Aug., 11 it received 6 James rifled 10-pounder field guns and two days later appeared for the first time in uniform. On Aug. 20 it received 110 artillery horses and on the 22nd drilled with horses for the first time. On Sept. 9 it broke camp and arrived in Louisville on the 10th at 7 p. m.; on the 15th passed in grand review on Broadway before Gen. Charles Cruft; and on the 16th exchanged 4 rifled for 4 smooth-bore 6-pounder guns. It had its first engagement at Lawrenceburg, where one direct shot caused the enemy to retreat. At the battle of Stone's river it took a prominent part and came out of the engagement with a loss of 3 killed and 8 wounded. On July 15, 1863, the third section went via McMinnville and Pikeville, crossing the Tennessee river on the left of the army, and at Ringgold, Ga., fired the first gun which opened the battle of Chickamauga. On the second day of the fight the battery moved through Stevens' gap and at 10 a. m. joined the army, fighting on the extreme right during the remainder of the day and losing 12 horses and 3 wheels from the guns. On Oct 3, it encountered the Confederates in a severe skirmish and the following day passed through McMinnville and drove the rear-guard 7 miles beyond. At McMinnville and Farmington the battery was particularly distinguished for gallantry. In the spring of 1864 it moved from its winter quarters at Huntsville to Nashville to refit and reorganize, after which it took part in the Atlanta campaign. When Gen. Sherman cut loose from Atlanta the battery returned to Nashville, joining Thomas' command and participating in the battle of Nashville, after which it went into camp at a place called Gravelly springs. In the spring of 1865 it took part in the successes at Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon. It arrived in Chicago on June 27, and on July 3 was paid in full and mustered out to date June 30, 1865.

Chicago Mercantile Battery.—Capts., Charles G. Cooley, Patrick H. White; First Lieuts., Frank C. Wilson, James H. Swan, George

Throop, Pinckney S. Cone, Henry Roe; Second Lieuts., David R. Crego, Frederick B. Bickford, Joseph W. Barr, Henry Roe, Florus D. Meacham, James C. Sinclair. This battery was recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent merchants of the city of Chicago. It was mustered into the U. S. service at Camp Douglas Aug. 29, 1862, and remained in camp till Nov 8, when it was ordered to the field, reaching Memphis on the 11th, where it disembarked and went into camp on Poplar street. From there it accompanied Gen. Sherman on his expedition up the Yazoo, or the first attack upon Vicksburg, being assigned to the old 10th division of the 13th army corps, and reached the battle field on the morning of Dec. 27, performing splendid service on the right of the line. It then embarked on transports and with the rest of the army took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg on the night of April 30, 1863, it was in time to take part in the battle of Port Gibson and was actively engaged and performed splendid service during the entire day. Continuing its march towards Vicksburg, it again encountered the enemy at Champion's hill, where it had a fearful artillery duel with an 8-gun battery belonging to the 1st Miss. light artillery. The following day more laurels were won at the battle of Black River bridge. On May 22, an assault was ordered along the whole line at Vicksburg and one section of the battery literally charged a bastion, pulling their guns by hand up to within 20 feet of the works. The following day one section was ordered to report to Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, on the extreme left of the line, where it remained for several days, and performed gallant service in the cause. After the surrender of Vicksburg it encountered the enemy at Jackson and was hotly engaged with him for seven days. It took part in the disastrous affair at Sabine cross-roads, and fought bravely to the last at close quarters, double-shotting the guns with canister. The losses were 2 officers killed and 2 captured, 4 men killed, 9 wounded and 23 taken prisoners. Late in June, 1865, the battery was ordered home to be mustered out, reaching Chicago July 3, where the men received their final payment and were mustered out of service July 10, 1865, having traveled by river, sea and land over 11,000 miles. On their arrival in Chicago a banquet was given in their honor in the Tremont House, and a glorious reception awaited them from the Mercantile Association and other friends. The total number of men connected with the battery was 244, it having been recruited several times while in the field. Of the original 156 officers and men who left Chicago with it Nov. 8, 1862, but 35 returned on July 3, 1865.

Springfield Light Artillery.—Capt.. Thomas F. Vaughn; First Lieuts.. Edward B. Stillings, Henry D. Colby, Charles W. Thomas, James Irwin, John Schaefer; Second Lieuts.. Charles W. Thomas, Louis D. Rosette, James Irwin, John Schaefer, William M. Gilmore. The "Springfield Light Artillery" was recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Springfield on Aug. 21, 1862, for the term of three years, numbering 120 men and officers. On Nov. 1 it was ordered to the front. After doing guard duty in sections for a number of months, the battery was reunited on Aug. 30, 1863, assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 16th army corps, and started for Little Rock, Ark., where it participated in the capture of that place on Sept. 10. It was next assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 7th army corps, and joined Gen. Steele's expedition to coöperate with Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, taking part in the several skirmishes of that campaign and the battles of Prairie d'Ane and Jenkins' ferry. It returned to Little

Rock on May 3, 1864, where the battery remained until June, 1865, when orders were received to report at Springfield, Ill., for muster out. It arrived at Springfield, June 25, 1865, and was mustered out on the 30th.

Cogswell's Light Battery.—Capts., William Cogswell, William R. Elting; First Lieuts., Henry G. Eddy, S. Hamilton McClary, William R. Elting; Second Lieuts., Asa Williams, Hiram S. Prescott, William R. Elting, S. Hamilton McClary, William Burgess. This battery was organized at Ottawa, Ill., and was mustered in Nov. 11, 1861, as Co. A, artillery, 53d Ill. volunteers. On Feb. 28, 1862, it moved to Chicago and on March 17 it was detached from the regiment and moved to St. Louis, Mo. It participated in the advance on Corinth and thence marched to Memphis, Tenn., arriving June 14. It participated in the siege of Vicksburg, marched from Memphis in the following October, and in November participated in the battle of Missionary ridge. It was engaged in the battle of Nashville, and from March 28 to April 8, 1865, was with the 16th corps in the operations against Spanish Fort, Ala. On July 28, 1865, it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., and was mustered out on Aug. 14.

Renwick's Elgin Light Battery.—Capts., George W. Renwick, Andrew M. Wood; First Lieuts., Andrew M. Wood, Caleb Rich, John Short, Lorin G. Jeffers, Joel H. Wicker, Henry E. Tower; Second Lieuts., Lorin G. Jeffers, Waldo W. Paine, Henry E. Tower, Joel H. Wicker, Henry E. Tower, James N. Boutwell, William W. Clift. This battery was organized at Elgin, Kane county, and was mustered into service Nov. 15, 1862, for three years. It left Chicago the same month and was for a time engaged in chasing guerrillas in Kentucky. It formed a part of Burnside's expedition to Tennessee and was with the cavalry corps in that campaign. It was near Colvin's battery and shared its honors until Sherman reached Savannah on his great march. It was then ordered around to meet and join his army there, and was under his command until it reached Washington, whence it was ordered home. It arrived in Chicago, July 11, 1865, for final muster and discharge.

Henshaw's Battery.—Capt., Edward C. Henshaw; First Lieuts., Azro C. Putnam, Aven Pearson; Second Lieuts., John L. Morrison, Melvin B. Ross. This battery was organized at Ottawa, Ill., Dec. 3, 1862, to serve three years. One section of it joined in the pursuit of Gen. Morgan during his Ohio raid and participated in the battle of Buffington island. On July 29, 1863, one section was engaged in a skirmish at Paris, Ky., and the battery accompanied the forces of Gen. Burnside on the Knoxville campaign. It contributed largely to the successful resistance of the enemy's attack at Campbell's station, the men standing by their guns and working them well until ordered off. The battery lost 2 men killed in that engagement. It continued to serve in East Tennessee, doing garrison duty at Knoxville the greater part of the time, until June 26, 1865, when it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was mustered out on July 18.

Bridges' Light Battery.—Capt., Lyman Bridges; First Lieuts., William Bishop, Morris D. Temple, Lyman A. White, Franklin Seborn; Second Lieuts., Morris D. Temple, Lyman A. White, Franklin Seborn, William R. Bise, Clark E. Dodge, Lawman C. Lawrence. This battery entered camp at Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1861, as Co. G, 19th Ill. infantry, and left Chicago on June 12. It formed a part of Gen. O. M. Mitchell's division in his advance upon Bowling Green, Ky., Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tenn., and Huntsville, Decatur and Tuscumbia, Ala., in March and April, 1862. In June of that year it marched

to Chattanooga, Tenn., as a part of Gen. Turchin's brigade of Gen. Negley's expedition. Returning to Huntsville, Ala., it marched to Winchester, Tenn., where it was assigned to duty as provost guard. It afterward marched over the Cumberland mountains, through Point Rock valley to Bridgeport, Ala., and returned to Huntsville, where it was assigned to guard the railroad bridge at Mill creek, and upon the retreat of Gen. Buell to Louisville, the company was left with the 19th Ill. infantry as a part of the garrison of Nashville. It rejoined the infantry regiment upon the battle field of Stone's river, Jan. 2, 1863, and entered Murfreesboro with that regiment. In July following, it crossed the Cumberland, Sand and Lookout mountains, and served through the battles of Dug gap and Chickamauga. At the latter place it was warmly engaged each day, losing 6 men killed, 16 wounded and 4 captured, and 46 horses. It participated in all the operations at Chattanooga and was prominently engaged at the battle of Missionary ridge. It then prepared to march to Knoxville and was upon a campaign the entire winter of 1863-64. It rendered important service in the Atlanta campaign and then participated in the pursuit of Hood's army into Tennessee. After the defeat and demoralization of Hood the battery had but little active service, and it arrived in Chicago on June 27, 1865, for muster out.

Colvin's Light Battery.—Capt., John H. Colvin; First Lieuts., Charles M. Judd, John S. Huntsinger; Second Lieuts., John S. Huntsinger, William L. Williams, Virgil C. Wood. This battery was composed of men detached from the 107th Ill. and 33d Ky. infantry and the 22nd Ind. battery, and was organized as a battery on Oct. 6, 1863. Its first experience after organization was in the Knoxville campaign and it remained in eastern Tennessee doing garrison duty for the remainder of its term of service. In March, 1865, it was transferred and assigned as Battery K, 1st Ill. light artillery, and it was mustered out of service, July 15, 1865.

Chapman's Light Battery.—Capt., Fletcher H. Chapman; First Lieut., John M. Johnson; Second Lieut., James M. Edison. This battery was originally attached to the 14th Ill. infantry, and was consolidated with Battery B, 2nd Ill. light artillery in April, 1862. It was first engaged in the battle of Shiloh and then participated in the advance upon Corinth. In the following October it was with the forces engaged at the battle of Corinth and then for over a year it was stationed in the vicinity of Memphis doing garrison duty. In June, 1864, it was a part of the force that made the expedition from Memphis into Mississippi and in the engagement at Guntown it lost its entire equipment by capture, 1 man killed, 3 wounded and 2 missing. It was then sent to Columbus, Ky., as a part of the garrison at that post, and later was transferred to Paducah. It was mustered out on July 15, 1865.

Sturgis Rifles.—Capt., James Steel; First Lieut., Nathaniel E. Sheldon; Second Lieut., Marcus P. Foster. This was a separate company organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months by the patriotic generosity of Solomon Sturgis. It was organized in April, 1861, and was mustered into service May 6. It was armed by its patron with Sharpe's rifles. About the middle of June it was ordered to West Virginia to serve as a body guard to Gen. McClellan. It participated in the battle of Rich mountain and marched with Gen. McClellan to Washington, where he went to assume command of the armies. It accompanied the general on the march upon Yorktown and during the siege of that place, thence into the Seven Days' battles of the Chickahominy. A few of the company were in the battle of Antietam. The company left the army at Falmouth and on Nov. 25, 1862, was mustered out of service at Washington.

Irish Dragoons.—Capt., Patrick Naughton; First Lieut., Michael Gallagher; Second Lieut., Thomas T. Hayden. This company was organized in Missouri under authority of Gen. Fremont, to be attached to the 23d Ill. infantry as a cavalry company. The officers were commissioned by the governor of Illinois. The company was not attached to the Irish brigade, but against the protest of its members was assigned as Co. L to the 3d Mo. cavalry. On account of the difficulties and animosities engendered by this transfer, the company was subsequently assigned as Co. L to the 5th Ia. cavalry.

Twenty-ninth U. S. Colored Infantry.—Col., Clark E. Royce; Lieut.-Cols., John A. Bross, Fred E. Camp; Majs., T. Jeff Brown, H. J. Hindekoper. This regiment was organized at Quincy in the spring of 1864 and in May was ordered to join the 9th army corps, then moving from Annapolis, Md., to the field. Not reaching Maryland until after the corps had departed the regiment remained in the vicinity of Washington until after the battle of Spottsylvania. It then joined the main army before Petersburg and commenced work in the trenches on June 19. It was present at the battle of the crater and suffered terribly in the fruitless charge made by the colored troops after the explosion of the mine. The loss to the regiment was 21 killed, 56 wounded and 47 prisoners. At the battle of Boydton plank road it was slightly engaged, losing 1 man wounded. On March 27 it was again moved to the vicinity of the defenses around Petersburg, followed the enemy to Appomattox Court House, after the evacuation, was present at Lee's surrender, and then returned to Petersburg. The regiment was mustered out Nov. 6, 1865.

Military Guard at Camp Butler.—Upon a call of the president in May, 1862, for a military guard over the prisoners of war confined at Camp Butler, Gov. Yates called into the service three companies of the Bloomington Cadets, who were duly mustered into the U. S. service for that purpose. The companies were officered as follows: Co. A. Capt., George W. Lackey; First Lieut., John W. Morris; Second Lieut., John R. Larrimore. Co. B. Capt., James P. Moore; First Lieut., Harvey C. DeMotte; Second Lieut., Timothy Owen. Co. C. Capt., Samuel P. Shannon; First Lieut., James O. Donald; Second Lieut., Owen T. Reaves. The companies remained in the service of the Federal government until June 10, 1862, when they were relieved and mustered out.

Byron R Pierce

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BYRON ROOT PIERCE

Maj.-Gen. Byron Root Pierce, editor of the chapter on "Military Affairs in Michigan," was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1829, a son of Silas and Mary (Root) Pierce. He was educated at an academy in Rochester, N. Y., and began his business career in his father's woolen mills. After a few years of this life he studied dentistry and in 1856 located at Grand Rapids, Mich., where he opened an office for the practice of his profession, at the same time conducting a branch office at Joliet, Ill. On May 13, 1861, he entered the Union army as captain of Co. K, 3d Mich. volunteer infantry. For bravery and efficient services he was rapidly promoted, becoming major of the regiment Oct. 21, 1861; lieutenant-colonel July 25, 1862; colonel Jan. 1, 1863; and brigadier-general of volunteers June 7, 1864. In the Peninsular campaign and the movements in northern Virginia, while major, he was frequently mentioned in the reports of his superior officers as a gallant and skillful officer. At Fredericksburg, as lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the regiment, then in Berry's brigade, Birney's division, 3d army corps. At Chancellorsville Col. Pierce was wounded and was mentioned in Berry's report as "distinguished for gallantry." In the fierce fighting at the "peach orchard" in the battle of Gettysburg, Col. Pierce received a wound that ultimately cost him a leg, but he continued in the service, taking part in the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns and the subsequent operations in Virginia. On May 23, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the 2nd brigade, Birney's division, and led a successful charge at the North Anna river. At Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor he commanded the 1st brigade of Gibbon's division, being slightly wounded in the latter engagement. He then returned to his old brigade, which he led in the assault on the Petersburg works June 18, 1864, and continued in command of it until the close of the war, except for a short time when he was temporarily in command of a division of the 2nd corps. For gallant conduct in the battle of Sailor's creek he was brevetted major-general. Gen. Pierce served two years as commander of the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, and as senior vice-commander of the Michigan Commandery, Military

Order of the Loyal Legion. After the war he was for some time connected with the U. S. postoffice department. He was influential in securing the establishment of the Michigan soldiers' home at Grand Rapids, and served for several years as its first commandant. On Oct. 12, 1881, Gen. Pierce married Abbie L. Evans of Rhode Island.

Military Affairs in Michigan

1861—65

Michigan felt little anxiety over the situation in 1860–61. Her people were loyal to the core and resented the attempts to fasten upon the North and West the chains of slavery, but they could not comprehend that the slave power contemplated open revolt or an attack upon the government. It required the secession of the Southern states to arouse them to a sense of the danger menacing the nation, and even then it was believed to be but a threat. Lincoln's inaugural address was so conciliatory in tone that it was the general belief the erring sister states would return. It was only when Sumter lay in ruins that the people of Michigan awoke to a realization of conditions. But they arose to the occasion manfully.

The state was fortunate in its selection of an executive, Gov. Austin Blair being one of the rugged, powerful men of his day, clear of perception, with a strong mentality and excellent judgment. He was one of that type brought forward by the exigencies of the times immediately preceding the war, whose personality impressed itself upon the pages of history for all time.

Although Wisconsin had preceded Michigan in the calling of a Republican convention, in 1854, it was Michigan that held the first assemblage and adopted the name. Several gatherings had been held to protest against the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and on Feb. 22, 1854, the Free-Democracy had nominated a state ticket, adopted a platform denouncing the act and declaring against slavery. The passage of the bill aroused a storm of indignation, and a mass convention was held at Kalamazoo June 21, followed by another at Jackson on July 6, which led to the dissolution of the Free-Democrat, Free-Soil and Whig parties, as well as the state

ticket nominated in February. Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, had noted the agitation, and in a letter to one of the leading members of the convention of July 6 suggested that the new party take the name Republican. This was adopted unanimously. The convention was held in the open, "under the oaks," at Jackson, a ticket headed by Kinsley S. Bingham was nominated, and at the fall election it was triumphantly elected. The state returned Republican majorities in 1856, 1858 and 1860, chose Lincoln electors in the last mentioned year, and named Austin Blair as her chief executive, who succeeded Gov. Wisner at the beginning of 1861. The latter was apprehensive of the future and in his farewell address to the legislature of 1861, spoke in no uncertain terms as to the duty of the state, saying: "This is no time for timid and vacillating councils, when the cry of treason and rebellion is ringing in our ears. * * * The constitution, as our fathers made it, is good enough for us and must be enforced upon every foot of American soil. * * * For upwards of 30 years this question of the right of a state to secede has been agitated. It is time it was settled. We ought not to leave it for our children to look after." Gov. Wisner afterwards led the 22nd Michigan infantry as its colonel and died at Lexington, Ky., Jan. 4, 1863, a martyr to the patriotism and principles he had ever held.

Gov. Blair, in his inaugural address, left no room for doubt as to his position or his fitness for the duties upon which he was entering, saying, in part: "We are satisfied with the constitution of our country, and will obey the laws enacted under it, and we must demand that the people of all the other states do the same; safety lies in this path alone. The Union must be preserved and the laws must be enforced in all parts of it at whatever cost. * * * Secession is revolution, and revolution in the overt act is treason and must be treated as such. It is a question of war that the seceding states have to look in the face. They who think that this powerful government can be disrupted peacefully have read history to no purpose. The sons of the men who carried arms in the seven years war with the most powerful nation in the world, to establish this government, will not hesitate to make equal sacrifices to maintain it. * * * I recommend you at an early day to make manifest to the gentlemen who represent this state in the two houses of Congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the constitution, and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost; and to proffer to the president of the United States the whole military power of the state for that purpose. Oh! for the firm, steady hand of a Washington, or a Jackson

to guide the ship of state in this perilous storm. Let us hope that we shall find him on the 4th of March. Meantime, let us abide in the faith of our fathers—"Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'"

The legislature was not slow in showing to the people of the state that it could be depended upon in an emergency, for on Feb. 2, 1861, it adopted joint resolutions, declaring the adherence of the state to the government of the United States; pledging and tendering all its military power and resources; declaring that concession to, or compromise with, traitors, was not to be offered or entertained, and in all succeeding acts or words the legislative body of that state spoke in decided, ringing words, with no hint of timidity or vacillation. At the nation's capitol, the state was equally fortunate, her representatives being men of influence, cast in heroic mould, holding the reputation of the state in highest esteem, and anxious for her welfare and that of the country.

No definite action was taken until word was received of the firing on Sumter, followed by the first call for troops. The news was as a trumpet call "to arms." Gov. Blair issued a proclamation April 16, calling for ten companies of volunteers, and proceeded to Detroit to attend a meeting held there that afternoon. Michigan's quota was one regiment of infantry, to be fully clothed, armed and equipped, and it was estimated that $100,000 would be necessary for this purpose. The treasury was comparatively empty and the state was in no condition to meet the requirements promptly. This being made known, a resolution was passed at the Detroit meeting, pledging the city to a loan of $50,000 to the state, and calling upon the state for a like amount. Those present pledged $23,000, and in a very short time $81,020 had been subscribed. This enabled the state treasurer, Hon. John Owen, to negotiate a loan, chiefly from the state's own citizens, sufficient for the needs of the hour, and this, together with all subsequent indebtedness of a like nature, was assumed by the state.

Some feeble attempts had been made for years to form a state militia, but these efforts had met with little response from either the people or the legislature, and only after long, persistent efforts had those interested succeeded in securing an annual appropriation of $3,000 for military purposes. In the face of such discouragements, twenty-eight companies had been formed with an aggregate strength of 1,241 officers and men, poorly armed and equipped. To the efforts of Col. F. W. Curtenius, then adjutant-general of the state, Michigan was largely indebted for whatever preparedness she exhibited at the outset in the possession of militia. These companies

formed the nucleus for a number of the first regiments sent forward in response to the several calls of 1861 for troops.

The response to the governor's proclamation was prompt, the first regiment being mustered in May 1. More troops were offered than were needed and the formation of the 2nd regiment was at once begun. It was mustered in May 25. Both of these regiments were three months troops, but were subsequently reorganized as three years regiments.

A special session of the legislature convened at Lansing, early in May in answer to a call from the governor, who addressed them with reference to the work already accomplished, requested that it be legalized, and the state authorities be given sufficient power to act in any emergency. It required but four days to accomplish the work required. All the acts of the governor were endorsed, he was authorized to raise ten regiments, and the necessary steps were taken to effect a state loan of $1,000,000. Realizing also the hardships imposed by the enlistments of men of family, and the sacrifices made in many such cases, the legislature passed the "Soldiers' Relief Law," by which the family of a soldier in need might receive aid to the extent of $15 per month. The amounts varied, it being left to the discretion of the supervisors of townships to determine what assistance should be given. In case of the death of a soldier, his family received aid for one year following his decease. This relief was administered in generous spirit, and, though criticism was unavoidable and in some individual cases justified, perhaps, on the whole it was very satisfactory to the people for whom it was intended. Imposition had to be guarded against, delicacy and tact were needed, and good judgment was required to place aid where it was justly deserved.

A military relief board was organized May 15 to coöperate with the quartermaster-general, J. H. Fountain, who had been appointed in March, in the matter of subsisting, clothing and equipping the troops. This board consisted of Cols. E. O. Grosvenor, Jerome Croul and William Hammond. Gen. Hammond succeeded Gen. Fountain as quartermaster-general in March, 1863. Friend Palmer was appointed assistant quartermaster-general in May, bringing to the office invaluable knowledge gained in the quartermaster's department of the regular army.

At the beginning of the war Gen. John Robertson held the position of adjutant-general and continued to do so for a quarter of a century. He was assisted first by Capt. Heber Le Favour, who resigned June 15, 1861, to become a captain in the 5th Mich. infantry. His successor was Capt. De Garmo Jones, who served until May 6 1862, and he was followed by Col.

Frederick Morley, who served until March 11, 1865. A state military board was also formed, consisting of Col. A. W. Williams, Col. H. M. Whittlesy, Gen. A. S. Williams and Col. C. W. Leffingwell, with the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general as members ex-officio. Col. Williams accompanied the 2nd Mich. infantry to the front and was succeeded by Col. William M. Fenton, who in turn entered the service as colonel of the 8th Mich. infantry and was followed by Col. E. H. Thomas. Gen. O. N. Giddings succeeded Gen. William Hammond in March, 1865. Col. James E. Pittman was appointed state paymaster in May, 1861, and inspector-general of the state, Nov. 1, 1862. All the officials named entered upon their duties with determination and to the organization of these forces is traceable the promptness with which Michigan met every demand.

Authority having been given by the war department, the 3d and 4th regiments were called into being, both mustering in June 10, 1861. Many companies were being organized, and great disappointment was felt when the government declined to take any more regiments. Gov. Blair differed with the war department in belief as to the duration of the war, established a camp of instruction, and encouraged the formation of additional companies. To such good purpose did he act that when in August the president was authorized to receive 500,000 volunteers, Michigan was enabled to respond promptly with well-drilled troops, sending into the field during 1861, thirteen regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery, a total strength of 16,475 officers and men, besides thirteen companies, which had gone into service in regiments of other states, having failed to find service in those of their own. Ten of these regiments, one battery and one company had been partly armed and wholly clothed and subsisted by the state. All these organizations were well officered, Gov. Blair making careful selections in the face of tremendous pressure for the appointment of men unfitted for the positions.

When the legislature met in Jan., 1862, the governor in his message said, in part: "The Southern rebellion still maintains a bold front against the Union armies. That is the cause of all our complications abroad and our troubles at home. The people of Michigan are no idle spectators of this great contest. They have furnished all the troops required of them and are preparing to pay the taxes and to submit to the most onerous burdens without a murmur. They are ready to increase their sacrifices, if need be, to require impossibilities of no man, to be patient and wait. But to see the vast armies of the republic, and all its pecuniary resources used to protect and sustain the accursed system which has been a perpetual and tyrannical

disturber, and which now makes sanguinary war upon the Union and the constitution, is precisely what they will never submit to tamely. * * * Upon those who caused the war and now maintain it, its chief burdens ought to fall. No property of a rebel ought to be free from confiscation—not even the sacred slave. * * * The time for gentle dalliance has long since passed away. We meet an enemy, vindictive, bloodthirsty, and cruel, profoundly in earnest, inspired with an energy and self-sacrifice which would honor a good cause, respecting neither laws, constitutions, nor historic memories, fanatically devoted only to his one wicked purpose to destroy the government and establish his slave-holding oligarchy in its stead. To treat this enemy gently is to excite his derision. To protect his slave property is to help him butcher our people and burn our houses. No! He must be met with an activity and a purpose equal to his own. Hurl the Union forces, which outnumber him two to one, upon his whole line like a thunderbolt; pay them out of his property, feed them from his granaries, mount them upon his horses, carry them in his wagons, if he has any, and let him feel the full force of the storm of war which he has raised. Just a little of the courage and ability which carried Napoleon over the Alps, dragging his cannon through the snow, would quickly settle this contest and settle it right."

In reply to this, the legislature passed a joint resolution, declaring Michigan's hostility to traitors, her confidence in the national administration, and her belief in the right of the government to employ all means in its power to suppress the rebellion, even to the point of sweeping slavery from the land.

At this time, five regiments and three batteries were being organized, and the recruiting was pushed with such vigor that all had left the state by the end of March. In addition to these, a Lancer regiment, three companies of sharpshooters and a company for guard service at Mackinac had been organized and mustered in. By July 1, 1862, fully 27,000 men had been enrolled in the state. This included the Lancer regiment, a particularly fine body of horsemen, principally from Canada, fully equipped with the exception of horses, and the "Chandler Horse Guard," a four-company battalion, fully equipped and mounted. These two organizations were not accepted by the government, and were disbanded before leaving the state. The enlistments without these two organizations numbered 25,734, including 2,028 recruits for organizations then in the field, an excess of several thousand over the state's proportion.

Enlistments dragged after the disastrous Peninsular campaign, and to stimulate the patriotism of the people public meetings were held. One of these, held in Detroit July 15, was set upon

by a mob, whose members drove every speaker and officer from the stand, pursuing them into the Russell House and other places near by. This exhibition of treason aroused the lethargic spirit of the people and a week later an immense gathering was held, at which pledges of patriotism, means and persistent support were given, and measures taken for recruiting the regiments. Resolutions were adopted, favoring the raising of means, both by the city government and by citizens; treason was roundly denounced; enthusiastic addresses were made and loudly applauded by thousands of all conditions and walks of life—acres of ground being crowded by patriotic people. Bounties of from $10 to $30 were offered by individuals for enlistments in their respective wards; one laboring man offered $50 towards raising half a company in his ward; another offered $1 each to every man who enlisted from the city of Detroit.

The influence of this meeting was far-reaching. The 17th and 24th regiments were in process of organization at the time, and one each had been assigned to the six congressional districts under the call of July 2 for 500,000, the president issuing a proclamation at that time in response to the urgent advice of the governors of the loyal states. Of the number, Michigan's quota was 11,686. Under the influence of this meeting, these regiments were speedily recruited, five were mustered in during August, and three in September, the last, the 19th, on Sept. 25.

Men of all classes became either recruits or recruiting officers, ministers of the gospel urged on the work and in many instances joined the ranks themselves. The adjutant-general's office was besieged for instruction and authority to recruit, and as soon as camp grounds could be prepared, recruits came by detachments and companies. The people of Detroit and Wayne county raised the 24th regiment from their own citizens, Henry A. Morrow, colonel.

So great was the rush that at the completion of the eight regiments noted, so many more companies had been raised than were required, that on Aug. 20 an order was issued for recruiting the 25th and 26th. The former was mustered in Sept. 22, and the latter on Dec. 12. In addition to these, the government gave permission to raise three regiments of cavalry and these were all mustered in during the fall of 1862.

On Aug. 4 another call was made for a further force of 300,000 men and an order was made by the war department for a draft. Michigan's quota was placed as before at 11,686, but with the provision that if the volunteers for old and new regiments under the call of July 2 exceeded the number at that time

called for, such excess might be deducted from the number to be drafted.

Gov. Blair gave orders for a census by counties, the adjutant-general issuing orders determining the number to be raised in each. So numerous were the obstacles and so great the antipathy towards a draft that the governor was allowed his own discretion as to the time for enforcing it. Vigorous measures were put forth to secure the number by enlistment; substantial bounties were offered to such purpose that when the draft was finally made in Feb., 1863, but 1,278 men were needed. Of these 710 were sent into barracks at Detroit, 545 of whom afterward went into the field, a few deserted, and others were discharged for various causes. Of the 545 men drafted for nine months, 430 were induced to enlist for three years.

During Sept., 1862, three companies were offered from the upper peninsula and the 27th regiment was ordered organized. Soon afterward the 28th was authorized. Recruiting being somewhat slow, the two were united as the 27th and mustered in the following April. Authority was also given for raising three regiments of cavalry and for the recruiting of a regiment of sharpshooters. The government authorized advance bounty and a vigorous effort was made to fill up the ranks.

The report of the adjutant-general at the close of 1862 showed a total enrollment of 45,569 since the beginning of the war. This did not include fully 1,400, known to have gone into regiments of other states, nor several hundred who had gone into the regular army. The deeds of Michigan's men had been heralded far and wide, and when the legislature met in Jan., 1863, Gov. Blair suggested that it would be only right to, "in some appropriate way, place upon the enduring records of the state its appreciation of the valor and patriotic devotion of these brave men."

This was done, the thanks of the state being tendered them, and the assurance given that "while Michigan thus holds them forth as examples of emulation to the soldiers of other states, she is also proudly grateful to them for the renown which their noble deeds have shed upon her name." That body also declared itself as opposed to any terms of compromise, or anything but "unconditional surrender and obedience to the laws and constitution of the Union."

The quartermaster-general was authorized to pay $50 bounty, from March 6, 1863, and the action of townships, cities and counties, in raising bounties for volunteers was legalized. An appropriation of $20,000 was made for the care of sick or wounded soldiers and in payment of services of agents to look after their general needs. Six agents were appointed,

and their efforts went far to alleviate suffering among Michigan's contingent.

In accordance with the act, passed by Congress in March, 1863, for "enrolling and calling out the national forces," an enrollment was made during the summer, by Congressional districts, of all who came under the provisions of the act. The result showed 80,038 in the first class, viz: "all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of 20 and 35 years, and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of 35 and under the age of 45." The second class, comprising "all other persons subject to do military duty," numbered 40,226. It was provided that in making a draft 50 per cent. should be added to the number required, to cover exemptions and other losses. On the completion of the enrollment a draft of one-fifth of the first class was ordered, the number subject to such modifications as might be produced by adjusting the accounts of each state under previous calls. The war department had given a credit for a surplus of 4,403 men supplied by Michigan. Examination into the records by the adjutant-general resulted in a credit of 9,518 being given. The total number drafted during the fall and winter was 6,383. Of these, 261 were sent to the rendezvous at Grand Rapids, 643 furnished substitutes (of whom 43 deserted), 1,626 paid $300 commutation money, 596 were exempted for physical disability, 330 as aliens, 204 for unsuitableness of age, and 1,069 failed to report. A total of $487,000 was paid to the bounty fund by men drafted, as commutation money.

In October the war department offered to recruiting agents $15 for each recruit, a bounty of $302 for each new volunteer, and $402 to reënlisting veterans. Under this stimulus recruiting proceeded with new vigor. Another call was made Oct. 17 for 300,000 men, Michigan's quota being placed at 11,298, and the governor's proclamation calling for energetic action to avoid a draft met with a cordial response. At the end of the year 1863 an aggregate of 53,749 had been mustered in. The offer of the government to accept reënlistment of soldiers with the title of "veteran" was accepted by 5,545 men, so divided as to retain the organizations of the 1st, 2nd and 3d cavalry: 2nd, 5th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th infantry; 6th heavy artillery (formerly the 6th infantry), and batteries B, C and E, 1st light artillery. (See Records of the Regiments.)

In Feb., 1864, the legislature authorized the payment of a bounty of $50 from Nov. 11, 1863, to Feb. 4, 1864, to reënlisted veterans, and of $100 to all soldiers enlisting or reënlisting after that date until May 14, following. At the same time

townships, wards and cities were empowered to raise money by taxation for the payment of bounties to volunteers, not exceeding $200.

On Feb. 14 an order was issued for a draft on March 10, for 500,000, this being an extension of the order of Oct. 17, preceding, for 200,000 men, credit to be allowed for all enlistments or drafts not credited at the time of the previous order. A subsequent order postponed the draft until April 15 to permit of enlistments as far as possible. An act, approved July 4, allowed the recruit to enlist for one, two or three years, and limited the term of men drafted to one year. The president's proclamation of July 18 called for 500,000 men under these modifications and directed that credits be allowed for all furnished in excess of all previous calls. It was directed that a draft should be made immediately after Sept. 5 for one year troops to make up for deficiencies existing at that date. Gov. Blair promptly issued a proclamation directing attention to the provisions and suggesting that, so far as practicable, a recruit might select the regiment with which he would serve, so long as such regiment was below the maximum number, going for one, two or three years as he might elect, if he chose one of the regiments in the field, and to receive $100, $200, or $300 as bounty from the government, according to the term of enlistment. If in a new regiment, he must enlist for three years or during the war. Six new regiments were authorized, one for each Congressional district. The quota, after making all credits, was a little more than 12,000.

On July 26 Col. J. W. Hall was authorized to reorganize the 4th infantry, which had been mustered out, and Adrian, in the 1st district, was made the rendezvous. On the 29th Col. M. B. Houghton was authorized to recruit the 3d infantry, whose term had also expired, with headquarters at Grand Rapids and the 4th district as his field. The same day, Hon. John F. Griggs was authorized to organize the 31st infantry, headquarters at Saginaw, with the 6th district from which to recruit. On Aug. 9 Hon. S. S. Lacey was made commandant of a camp at Marshall, in the 3d district, for the organization of the 29th infantry. The 2nd district was assigned to Hon. W. B. Williams, for the organization of the 28th infantry, with camp at Kalamazoo. Maj. John Atkinson was stationed at Pontiac and authorized to organize the 30th infantry. Although recruiting progressed rapidly, it was found impossible to complete the organization of these regiments ahead of the proposed draft. Seven companies raised at Pontiac for the 30th, were distributed between the 3d and 4th. The 3d received four companies, was mustered in with 879 officers

and men and left for Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20. The 4th received three companies, was mustered in with 726 officers and men and left the state Oct. 22. Those recruited for the 28th and 29th were consolidated as the 28th and left for Nashville Oct. 26, with 886 officers and men. The 6th district regiment, raised as the 31st, was designated the 29th and took its departure for Nashville Oct. 6, with 856 officers and men.

In addition to the recruiting operations a draft was made June 10, 1864, for filling the deficiencies under all former calls, including Oct. 17, 1863, Feb. 1 and Mar. 14, 1864. Another draft was made Sept. 20 to supply deficiencies under the call of July 18. As a result of all these efforts, 20,041 had enlisted during the first ten months of the year, 1,956 were drafted, 5,445 veterans were reënlisted, and 430 had enlisted in the navy. The total credits were 27,972 for the ten months ending Oct. 31, less 356 who had paid commutation—actual number, 27,616. This gave the state a total credit of 83,347 from the beginning of the war. The term of service of the 11th infantry expired in September, and authority was given Col. W. L. Stoughton to reorganize it with camp at Sturgis. It became apparent that the state was exposed to raids and depredations by southern sympathizers living in Canada, and Maj.-Gen. Hooker recommended that a regiment of twelve months volunteers be raised for duty along the Detroit and St. Clair rivers. The war department at once issued orders for the organization of the 30th regiment, Lieut.-Col. G. S. Wormer of the 8th cavalry being appointed colonel, with rendezvous at Jackson, and later at Detroit.

Gov. Blair retired from office Jan. 4, 1865, with the respect and esteem of the people of the state. His terms of office had been peculiarly trying ones, including the severest years of the war, with many perplexing problems to solve. But in every crisis he had risen to the occasion and shown unusual ability, honor and integrity. No task was too great, no trial too grave for him, and he passed into the ranks of private citizenship, followed by the good wishes of all. In his farewell address to the legislature, he said: "Again, and for the last time, I commend the Michigan troops to your continued care and support. They have never failed in their duty to the country or to the state. Upon every great battle-field of the war their shouts have been heard and their sturdy blows have been delivered for the Union and victory. Their hard-earned fame is the treasure of every household in the state, and the red blood of their veins has been poured out in large measure to redeem the rebellious South from its great sin and curse. * * * In every situation their bravery has won the

approval of their commanders, and their heroic endurance of hardships has added luster to their names."

Gov.-elect Henry H. Crapo succeeded Mr. Blair, and brought to the position great patriotism, marked ability, and unusual physical and mental energy. In his inaugural message to the legislature, he paid high tribute to the soldiers and commended them to the sympathy of the legislature, saying: "They have done heroic deeds on every battle-field; they have won a name for undaunted courage in every conflict with a deadly and persistent foe; they have endured hardships and privations without a murmur, and their loyalty and patriotism have never yet been tarnished."

A call was made by the president Dec. 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, and an enrollment was made of the counties of the state, Dec. 31, showing 77,999 men from whom Michigan's quota of 10,010 was to be drafted Feb. 15, unless the deficiency was met by enlistment, this call being made because of a deficiency under the call of July 18, 1863. It was apparent that the state had not been properly credited, and considerable correspondence followed in an effort to adjust matters. Michigan's entire quota under the call of July 18 was but 15,760, after the enrollment had been amended, and she had enlisted 16,187. Instead of a deficiency, the state had a surplus of 427. The evident need of the nation was such that the claim was waived and the state proceeded to fill her quota. The 11th regiment took the field by detachments in March, with 898 officers and men. The legislature had authorized a bounty of $150 to be paid by the state and this was paid until May 14 following. The success of the Union army during the fall of 1864 and the winter and spring of 1865 brought the war to a close and orders were at once issued to cease recruiting and drafting. The adjutant-general's department showed that Michigan had enlisted and drafted 90,747 men, though the provost marshal-general gave credit for only 90,048. Of these, 1,661 were colored, 145 were Indians, and 14,393 were foreign-born, representing nearly all countries of Northern Europe, France and French dominions, Spain and Spanish-America. The amount paid by drafted citizens of Michigan as commutation money was $594,600.

Michigan's part in the care of suffering soldiers was a creditable one. Her surgeons were ready at all times to meet the exigencies of the times and many of her own soldiers, as well as those of other states, owed their lives to the promptness and solicitude shown by her medical men and the agents appointed by the governor. The legislature of 1863 appropriated $20,000 for the work, and in 1865 an additional sum

of $25,000. Gen. Joseph K. Barnes was appointed surgeon-general, and his selection proved to be a happy one. After the battle of Gettysburg, 33 surgeons, with their assistants, left for the scene, with a quantity of sanitary stores, prepared in large part by the women of the state. No distinction was made in treating the wounded, the wounded Confederate also receiving careful attention. After the engagement at Perryville in 1862, several thousand sick and wounded Confederates were in the hospitals at Harrodsburg, Ky. Surgeon William H. DeCamp of the Mich. engineers and mechanics was detailed as medical director, in charge of all the hospitals at that point, and his attitude was such as to elicit the voluntary written thanks of the surgeons of the Confederacy in attendance.

The Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association of Washington, D. C., is said to have been the first to commence its work in the field at the east and the last to cease, beginning as it did in the autumn of 1861 and continuing until Sept., 1866. This association was formed by Michigan people at the capital, with Hon. James M. Edmunds president, Dr. H. J. Alvord, secretary, and Z. Moses, treasurer. Membership assessments were necessary at first, but as soon as its organization and aims became known to the people of the state, contributions began to pour in until they had aggregated $24,902.24. In the trying period of Grant's great battles, when sickness and wounds were the greatest, the association established the famous Michigan soup house at City Point, which relieved the suffering of thousands, regardless of state. It followed closely in the wake of the Army of the Potomac in its Peninsular campaign, found plenty to command its attention after the second Bull Run and the various engagements which filled the hospitals at Washington, Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and later at Alexandria, Frederick City, Annapolis, New York and Philadelphia. In 1863, after the campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, including bloody Gettysburg, and in 1864, following the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and the operations about Richmond and Petersburg, the hospitals were filled. The necessities were great, but the association met them with the aid of the Christian and U. S. sanitary commissions. In the later days of the war a home was established in Washington, where the wounded and sick, passing through the city, were given shelter. For many days the bread consumed averaged over 300 loaves daily, and imperfect records showed over 8,000 names of those furnished one or more meals. At the conclusion of the active campaign of Sherman's army, Michigan regiments, quartered at and near Washington, were supplied with vegetables, pickles, bread and tobacco.

At Detroit Nov. 6, 1861, the Michigan Soldiers' Aid Society was organized as a branch of the U. S. sanitary commission. Between Nov. 6, 1861, and June 1, 1866, it had received and expended $19,633.18, and between June 1, 1866, and April 7, 1868, $8,496.23, a total of $28,129.41. Of this amount $11,422.36 was on account of the soldiers' home at Detroit. Up to Nov., 1861, between thirty and forty large packages were received from various parts of the state and forwarded to the field by Mrs. Morse Stewart and Mrs. George Duffield, who was afterwards president of the society. Between Nov. 1, 1861, and June 1, 1863, 3,593 packages were forwarded to the front and 2,724 packages distributed in the home field.

In April, 1862, the Michigan Soldiers' Relief Association was organized at Detroit. It made special effort to collect supplies of such articles as were practical and needed by the soldiers, including socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, underwear, newspapers, books, needles, pins and thread, and for the sick, sheets, quilts, pillow cases, bed sacks, lint, dried and canned fruits, pickles, spices, jellies and wines. It forwarded 331 boxes and 203 barrels; received in 1864, by contributions $3,600 for the relief of destitute soldiers; defrayed the expenses of agents in looking after their needs; provided meals for veterans on their return; paid the rent for the soldiers' home, buried the dead, etc.

One of the greatest aids in the sanitary operations of the state was the Christian commission, an organization of Christian men who combined the spiritual and physical welfare of the soldiers in their efforts. This body was organized June 15, 1863, and from that time forward sent its ministers, the bible and religious papers of all denominations to the soldier; sought the wounded and sick on the battle-field, in camp or hospital; held services for the living, and offered prayers for the dead. The report for 1864 noted the receipt of a total fund of $21,725.20, and stores contributed and forwarded to the value of about $10,000.

In 1863 strong pressure was brought to bear upon the government by Col. Charles S. Tripler, surgeon in the U. S. army, and others, for the erection of a hospital for the care of invalid soldiers of the state and early in 1864 it was built at a cost of $60,000, being known as Harper hospital. It consisted of eleven one-story buildings, with a capacity for 800 patients, and was well equipped. Its usefulness was demonstrated, for in its day its walls sheltered thousands of sick and wounded. It was closed as a government institution in Dec., 1865, the buildings being given to the trustees of the Harper hospital association, one of the conditions made by the government

being that it should be open at all times for invalid and destitute Michigan soldiers and sailors.

In all this magnificent work, the women of Michigan took a leading, though in many ways a retiring part. Innumerable local aid societies furnished large quantities of clothing, lint, bandages and delicacies, devised ways for raising funds, and in many cases, nursed the sick one back to health again. One of these societies was the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Kalamazoo, which projected and carried out a state sanitary fair in 1864, from which was netted $9,618.72, one-third of which was retained for its own work and the balance divided between the Michigan soldiers' relief committee and the Christian commission. At this fair the torn battle flags borne by Michigan regiments during the war were placed on exhibition. Among leading workers at home, on the field and in the hospitals, were Mrs. Brainard, Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Gridley, Mrs. Plum, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Hall, Miss Wheelock, Miss Bateman, the Misses Bull, Mrs. George Duffield, Mrs. Theodore Romeyn, Mrs. D. P. Bushnell, Dr. Zina Pitcher, Mrs. Morse Stewart and Mrs. S. A. Sibley. The list comprehends hundreds, thousands, of willing, modest workers.

It would be justice to her memory, and not unfair to others, to refer briefly to Mrs. Laura S. Haviland, whose active sympathy with suffering humanity was more than state wide. Gov. Blair appointed her as a state agent early in 1863, and for three months she labored among the soldiers and freedmen in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee. Ill health compelled her to return home. She set to work collecting supplies, and in 1864 went to Vicksburg to assist in hospital and prison work. She distributed books, tracts and sanitary stores among 3,000 Union military prisoners. She then made a tour of the southwest, distributing some $7,000 worth of supplies and nearly $1,700 in money. She returned about June 1, 1865, in ill health, but two months later went to Washington City, where she secured an order allowing her to purchase military clothing at auction prices for distribution among destitute freedmen on the southern frontier of Virginia. On her application, an order was procured from Sec. Stanton for the release of 300 military prisoners in confinement at Ship island and the Dry Tortugas.

Gov. Crapo issued a proclamation June 14, 1865, welcoming and thanking the returning Michigan troops. In conclusion he said: "We are proud in believing that when the history of this rebellion shall have been written, where all have done so well, none will stand higher on the roll of fame than the officers and soldiers sent to the field from the loyal and patriotic state of Michigan."

An annoying incident in the closing days of the war was the retention in service of a portion of the Michigan cavalry brigade, which was sent across the plains into Utah after it had been ordered discharged and detained there until March, 1866, when the men were given the option of an immediate discharge, or of remaining in service two months longer and marching across the plains, without horses or tents. They accepted the first only to find that they would not be given transportation home and were compelled to use over $200 each of their own hard-earned money to get back to Michigan. After much correspondence, Congress passed an act returning the amount to them.

Early in June, 1865, arrangements were made for the reception of the returning troops and as they entered the state they were taken in hand and substantially entertained. The use of the upper story of a large freight house at Detroit was donated by the Michigan Central railroad and fitted up as a dining room with a seating capacity of 2,000. From that time until June 10, 1866, 19,510 Michigan and 3,506 Wisconsin troops were cared for at that place. Similar arrangements had been made at Jackson and in the same period of time 10,659 soldiers received the cordial, substantial reception accorded those who rendezvoused at Detroit.

One of the interesting incidents connected with and following the close of the war, was the presentation of the regimental colors, which was a notable occasion. Appropriately July 4, 1866, was chosen for the formal presentation of the colors to the state, by the governor, to be deposited in the archives of the commonwealth for all future time. A great procession was formed, made up of the different organizations that had gone from the state, and thousands of the veterans rallied to follow once again and for the last time the colors they had carried to many a victory, but never to disgrace.

The new capitol at Lansing was so designed as to give a special military museum, and in a large, commodious room may be found Michigan's battleflags, in regimental order, in vertical cases of novel construction in the center of the apartment, reaching almost to the ceiling and of heavy plate glass. Other cases ranged about the walls contain many interesting relics, including Confederate flags captured by the regiments.

A Roll of Honor was prepared under a resolution of the state legislature in 1869. It was completed in 1872 and contains the names of all citizens of Michigan who had fallen in battle, or died in consequence of wounds received during the war, or who had died in southern prisons or hospitals. The roll shows 14,855 names, engrossed on English parchment

and required two years time on the part of John Radiger. It is in two volumes, bound in Russia leather, with ornamental brass trimmings and fastenings.

One of the items at which one marvels, is the amount of money raised and applied by Michigan for war purposes. The state paid for bounties between March 6, 1863, and April 14, 1865, $1,927,858; disbursed for premiums for procuring recruits, $60,000, and for war purposes, $815,000, making a total of $2,802,858. Statements made in 1866 by officers of the various townships, cities and wards of the state of the aggregate expenditures for war purposes gave a total of $8,157,748.70. The amount expended by the counties of the state under the Soldiers' Relief Act, totalled $3,591,248.12, a grand total of $14,551,854.82. In addition, government quartermasters disbursed within the state $7,144,812, for horses, supplies, transportation, forage, equipment, barracks, hospitals, etc.

Michigan bore an honorable part in naval affairs, but lack of data makes it impossible to give any extended history of those who went from that state. Regular officers, claiming Michigan as their early home, were thirteen in number, most of them being actively engaged in all the naval operations of the war. Among them were John M. B. Clitz, a commander during the war and promoted to a rear-admiralty March 13, 1880; Charles V. Gridley, an ensign during the war and in command of the Olympia at the great naval battle in Manila harbor May 1, 1898. Of volunteer officers there were thirty-two. A number of men were with the Kearsarge, when she won the historic fight with the Alabama in sight of the people of a foreign nation. William Gouin of Detroit was killed in that memorable engagement, and 2 more of Michigan's sons were wounded. The state gave to the service of her country several who in later years gained a national, if not a world-wide reputation. Among them were Gen. Russell A. Alger, who became one of the great figures in affairs, a leading candidate for the nomination for the presidency, secretary of the war under President McKinley during the Spanish-American war of 1898, and later, United States senator from Michigan. Philip H. Sheridan, one of the greatest cavalry leaders in all history, came from Ohio, but he won his first recognition while leading a Michigan regiment. Gallant George A. Custer, dashing and brave to recklessness, went into the field from the Peninsular State and mounted to fame with a Michigan regiment. William R. Shafter enlisted from Michigan, entered the regular service at the close of the war, worked his way up by merit, and was chosen to direct the Cuban campaign during the war with Spain in 1898.

In fitting recognition of the offering of the best blood of the state, early action was taken to erect a monument to the memory of Michigan's dead, the first meeting for the purpose being held June 20, 1861, in Detroit. Other meetings were held from time to time, but it was finally agreed that it would be best to wait until the end of the war. The outcome of this movement was the erection of a splended monument, 46 feet in height, surmounted by the figure of an Indian queen, typifying Michigan, with a sword in her right hand and a shield in her left. Beneath the plinth on which she stands are stars and wreaths. On the front of the next section is the inscription, "Erected by the People of Michigan in Honor of the Martyrs Who Fell and the Heroes Who Fought in Defense of Liberty and Union." On the left are the arms of the state; on the right, the arms of the United States. On the projectin r buttresses are four allegorical figures seated, representing Victory, Union, Emancipation and History. Upon projections of the section below are four statues representing soldiers of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and a sailor of the navy. Between these statues are bronze tablets, bearing medallion figures of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut. On the outer pedestal are four eagles. The structure complete, with the iron fencing surrounding it, cost $70,185.91. It is of gray granite, its ornamental decoration being of gold bronze.

Joining the other loyal states, Michigan took an active part in the work of providing national cemeteries. The legislature of 1864 appropriated $3,500 as her proportion for the cost of the cemetery at Gettysburg and the following year appropriated $2,500 for the completion of the work and keeping the cemetery in repair. The state stood third, numerically, in the number slain in that battle. In 1867 the sum of $3,344.88 was appropriated as Michigan's proportion for the cost and care of the Antietam national cemetery, and she did her part in preparing a beautiful cemetry at Andersonville, Ga., where 623 of her loyal sons suffered death by slow torture rather than renounce allegiance and fight for the south.

The state was sorely tried during the war by Southern sympathizers who had fled to Canada, that place being a convenient rendezvous. The Confederate government sent paid emissaries there for the purpose of fomenting trouble. Being on the border, Michigan was continually threatened and found it necessary to be constantly on guard against probable invasions. Several companies were kept on duty in and about Detroit to guard the city from pillage and the torch, armed steam tugs were continually occupied in patrolling the river, and a small force guarded the arsenal at Dearborn, where were

stored 35,000 stands of arms. A party of 4 men, led by Bennett G. Burley, boarded the passenger steamer Philo Parsons at Detroit, for Sandusky Sept. 19, 1864, and were joined at Sandwich and Amherstburg, Canada by 30 more. This party seized the boat shortly before reaching Sandusky and the steamer Island Queen at Middle Bass island, and announced their intention of capturing the U. S. war vessel Michigan, which was guarding Johnson's island, on which were 3,000 Confederate prisoners. The Island Queen was finally cast adrift. In the party was a Capt. Beall, who appeared to be in command and who afterwards stated he was a Confederate officer. The Parsons was afterwards steered towards Detroit, some of the passengers being put ashore on American soil. The steamer was afterwards found at Sandwich. It also transpired that Burley was commissioned an acting master in the Confederate navy, and that an effort to get possession of the Michigan and liberate the prisoners had been authorized by President Davis. Burley was extradited and tried in Ohio, the jury failing to agree as to the nature of the crime. Being recommitted, he broke jail and fled the country, returning to Scotland, his native land.

It was a Michigan man, Gen. L. C. Baker, who was at the head of the detective force in Washington at the time of Lincoln's assassination, and who directed the movements leading to the capture of Booth. And a cousin of Gen. Baker, Lieut. L. B. Baker, also a Michigan man, was placed in command of the force that found Booth and Harold at the Garrett place. Maj. Richard A. Watts and Capt. Christian Rath of the 17th Mich., were selected for important service during the trial of the conspirators.

After the war, several asylums were opened for the children of Michigan's dead soldiers. Three of these were located in Detroit and one at Adrian, being kept open during the time made necessary by the age of the orphans. Generous aid was extended and when the Soldiers' Relief Association at Washington, D. C., closed its affairs, it forwarded a balance of $1,508.-90, to be divided among these asylums as needed.

During the war, 4,007 officers were commissioned; 2,067 left the state with regiments; 1,940 were promoted from the ranks, except 10, who were appointed from the regular army, and a small number were commissioned to recruit in the state.

The evident need of a harbor of refuge for disabled, homeless soldiers, led to an appropriation of $20,000 by the legislature of 1867 for the maintenance of a soldiers' home at the Harper hospital in Detroit, and two years later an additional sum was appropriated for its support for two years more. Its

management was placed in the hands of a state military board composed of soldiers. It was used for years as a home, while preparations were being made for the admission of occupants to the national homes.

Supplementary to the notable patriotism of Michigan in the Civil war her remaining desire to administer justice to the surviving volunteers was demonstrated in the legislature of 1883, while Gen. R. A. Alger was governor. A bill was introduced and passed creating a home for disabled and indigent veterans, to be located at Grand Rapids. Immediately following the enactment of this measure, assistance was given to applicants, although the new institution was not completed and inaugurated until Jan. 1, 1887. The site of 130 acres just north of the city limits was contributed by the city. The building and grounds represent an expenditure of $500,000 by the state. In 1907 a new hospital was added, capable of caring for 200 or more patients, the former one having been converted into wards for the constantly increasing number of inmates. An annex for dependent wives and widows has been an additional feature of the good work. The present enrollment is 1,081—women 115, hospital 155. There in peace and comfort, those heroes live over again the stirring days of their youth, fighting again those memorable battles, awaiting the final roll call.

RECORD OF MICHIGAN REGIMENTS

First Infantry.—Cols., Orlando B. Willcox, John C. Robinson, Horace S. Roberts, Franklin W. Whittlesey, Ira C. Abbott; Lieut.-Cols., Loren L. Comstock, Franklin W. Whittlesey, W. A. Throop; Majs., Alonzo F. Bidwell, George C. Hopper. This regiment was organized at Detroit in April, 1861, and was mustered in May 1 for three months. It left the state on May 13 for Washington, led the advance into Virginia, entering and taking possession of Alexandria May 24, capturing 150 cavalry. It was assigned to the 2nd brigade of Heintzelman's division and fought at Bull Run, charging one of the strongest of the enemy's batteries four times under a heavy fire, being compelled to retire with a loss of 95 in killed, wounded and missing, one-eighth of its numbers. Its dead were found nearest the enemy's works. It was mustered out Aug. 7, 1861, but was reorganized at Ann Arbor in August and September, and was mustered in on Sept. 16 for three years. It left the state on that date, with the exception of two detachments, and was on railroad guard duty at Annapolis Junction, Md., during the winter. It moved to Fortress Monroe in March, 1862, and was engaged at Mechanicsville, Gaines' mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Turkey bend, White Oak swamp, Malvern hill, Gainesville and the second Bull Run. In the last named engagement it was one of three regiments to make the advance, losing 8 officers and 50 per cent. of its men in killed and wounded in a few minutes. It also fought at Antietam, Shepherdstown ford and Fredericksburg, losing in the last engagement 48 killed and wounded. It was then in camp near Falmouth until April 27, 1863. It participated at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, repulsing the enemy repeatedly in the latter. It joined in pursuit of the enemy, was engaged at Williamsport, drove the enemy from Manassas gap, and was in the engagement at Wapping heights. It was then in camp at Beverly ford from Aug. 8 until Sept. 17; occupied Culpeper until Oct. 11; was engaged at Culpeper, Brandy Station and Bristoe Station; was in the desperate engagement at the Rappahannock in November; took part in the Mine Run campaign, and was in winter quarters at Beverly ford from Dec. 3, 1863, until Feb. 18, 1864, engaged in picket and guard duty. Most of the regiment reënlisted in Feb., 1864, and were furloughed home during March. Upon their return the regiment occupied its old camp at Beverly ford on April 18 and was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, Army of the Potomac. It participated in the engagement at Germanna ford on May 5, driving the enemy back and is said to have been the first infantry force to attack the enemy in the campaign of 1864. It was almost continually in battle or in skirmishing for 8 days, losing heavily and participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, Ny river, North Anna, Jericho mills, Noel's tavern and Totopotomy. Its loss in killed and wounded during the 8 days noted above was 84. It also fought at Magnolia swamp and Bethesda Church, and was in front of Petersburg from June 17, 1864, until April 3, 1865, being engaged at Weldon railroad, and at Peebles' farm, where, unaided, it stormed and carried two strong fortifications. It fought at Hatcher's run, Nottaway Court House, High bridge and Appomattox Court House, and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 9, 1865. Its original strength was 960: gain by recruits, 386; total, 1,346. Loss by death, 243.

Second Infantry.—Cols., Israel B. Richardson, Orlando M. Poe, William Humphrey; Lieut.-Cols., Henry L. Chipman, Adolphus W. Williams, Louis Dillman, Edwin J. March, Charles B. Haydon, Frederick Schneider; Majs., A. W. Williams, Cornelius Byington, John C. Boughton. This regiment was organized at Detroit in April, 1861, and was mustered in on May 25, being the first three years regiment in the state. It left for the front on June 5 and reported at Washington. It was engaged at Blackburn's ford, and covered the retreat from Bull Run three days later. It remained near Alexandria during the fall and winter, with Col. O. M. Poe in command, Richardson being made brigadier-general. It was assigned to Berry's brigade, Kearny's division, Heintzelman's corps, for the Peninsular campaign, was in the siege of Yorktown, and was engaged at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Charles City cross-roads and Malvern hill, its losses being 137 in killed, wounded and missing. It was in the hottest of the fight at Williamsburg, forcing back twice its numbers at the point of the bayonet. "By coolness, precision and energy, recapturing our lost position and artillery, * * * and have won a name in history that the most ambitious might be proud of," read the official report. At Fair Oaks, 500 of the regiment charged ten times their number, "stopping them in mid-career." It was at Harrison's landing until Aug. 15, was under furious fire at the second Bull Run, repulsing several cavalry charges, and was also in the severe engagement at Chantilly. It was in numerous expeditions and reconnaissances until the last of November and was then transferred to the 1st brigade, Burns' division, 9th corps, being held in reserve at Fredericksburg. It moved to Newport News, Va., in Feb., 1863, and to Bardstown, Ky., in March. In June it joined Grant's army in Mississippi and participated in the siege of Vicksburg. It was in the several engagements at Jackson in July, including a skirmish, in which it drove the enemy from his rifle-pits and through his reserve. It moved to Milldale, then to Nicholasville, Ky. and on Aug. 30, to Crab Orchard. It then moved to eastern Tennessee and was in the engagements at Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir's station and Campbell's station, and assisted in the defense of Knoxville. The regiment performed heroic service at Fort Sanders and at Thurley's ford, after which it camped at Blain's cross-roads until the middle of Jan., 1864. There 198 of the regiment reënlisted and after camping at Erie Station until Feb. 4, the veterans were sent home on furlough. Col. Poe, their old commander, wrote of them: "Proud am I that I was ever associated with such heroes. * * * There is something sublimely grand in the steady, quiet courage of those men of our 'Second;' they never yet have failed in time of need, and never will." The regiment rejoined its corps of the Army of the Potomac May 5, and participated in the battle of the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania Court House it recaptured some guns lost by a New York battery and drove back a brigade. It was engaged at Ox ford, North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor and in the first assaults on Petersburg in June it lost 22 killed, 143 wounded and 6 missing. In the attack following the springing of the mine the regiment lost 6 killed, 14 wounded and 37 missing. It was engaged at the Weldon railroad and Poplar Spring Church, and was then in camp near Peebles' house until Oct. 27, when it fought at Hatcher's run and was then in the trenches before Petersburg during the winter. It participated in the defense of Fort Stedman in March, 1865, sustaining heavy loss, and aided in the capture of Petersburg in April. It was mustered out at Washington July 28, 1865. Its original strength was 1,013: gain by recruits, 1,138; total 2,151. Loss by death, 321.

Third Infantry.—Cols., Daniel McConnell, Stephen G. Champlin, Byron R. Pierce, Moses B. Houghton; Lieut.-Cols., Ambrose A. Stevens, Edwin S. Pierce, Moses B. Houghton, John Atkinson; Majs., Stephen G.

Champlin, Byron R. Pierce, John C. Hall. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids in April and May, 1861, and was mustered in June 10. It left the state June 13 and was attached to Richardson's brigade, Tyler's division, McDowell's corps. It was engaged at Blackburn's ford and Bull Run, and a detachment was in the engagement at the Occoquan river. The regiment encamped near Alexandria during the winter under command of Col. Champlin, Col. McConnell having resigned, and in the spring was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 3d corps. It participated in the battle of Williamsburg and at Fair Oaks lost 30 killed, 124 wounded and 15 missing. In the Seven Days' battles it fought at Savage Station, Peach Orchard, Charles City cross-roads and Malvern hill, July 1. Prince de Joinville, speaking of the brigade, said of its work at Fair Oaks: "It advanced firm as a wall into the midst of the disordered mass * * * and did more by its example than the most powerful reinforcement." The regiment was engaged at Groveton, sustaining heavy losses, and was at Chantilly on Sept. 1. It then was on the march and in camp at various points in Maryland and Virginia, finally going into camp at Falmouth on Oct. 23. It was under fire three days at the first battle of Fredericksburg, and then encamped near Falmouth until May 1, 1863. It fought at Chancellorsville, losing 63, and at Gettysburg, losing 41. It then moved to Manassas gap and was engaged at Wapping heights. It was ordered to New York during the draft in August, but returned to Culpeper in September; was in a skirmish at Auburn heights in October; and in the battle at Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock the following month. It took part in the Mine Run campaign, engaged the enemy at Locust Grove, and at Mine run charged the enemy's works, driving him from three lines of rifle-pits. The regiment went in camp at Brandy Station on Dec. 2, where 207 of the men reënlisted and were furloughed home, rejoining the regiment in mid-winter. On May 4, 1864, the regiment encamped at Chancellorsville, being then in the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps, and in the battle of the Wilderness it sustained heavy loss. It fought at Todd's tavern; participated in a successful charge at Spottsylvania, capturing a number of prisoners and 2 flags; was engaged at the North Anna, its losses in the engagements of May being 31 killed, 119 wounded and 29 missing. It fought at Cold Harbor, and on June 9 the regiment, with the exception of the reënlisted men and recruits, was ordered home for discharge. The remaining officers and men were formed into a battalion of four companies and attached to the 5th Mich. The regiment was mustered out at Detroit June 20, 1864. Its total strength was 1,000; its loss by death, 224. As soon as it was mustered out orders were issued to reorganize the regiment. This was done during the summer and it was mustered in at Grand Rapids on Oct. 15. It left the state Oct. 20, reported at Nashville and was ordered to Decatur, Ala., where it was stationed during November, being in a small engagement on the 23d. It was then ordered to Fort Rosecrans, Murfreesboro. The pickets being forced in and the town possessed by Faulkner's brigade, four companies of the 3d joined other troops in a spirited engagement, repulsing the enemy. The regiment was in numerous small affairs and on Jan. 16, 1865, it moved to Huntsville, Ala., where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps. It moved to Jonesboro, and was ordered to Nashville on April 20. On June 15 it was sent to Texas, reaching Green Lake July 11, and on Sept. 12, it started for San Antonio, reaching there two weeks later. It engaged in provost guard duty and during the winter two companies were on duty at Gonzales. The regiment was mustered out at Victoria May 26, 1866. Its original strength was 879. Gain by recruits, 230; total, 1,109. Loss by death, 158.

Fourth Infantry.—Cols., Dwight A. Woodbury, Jonathan W. Childs, Harrison H. Jeffords, George W. Lumbard, Jairus W. Hall; Lieut.-Cols.,

William W. Duffield, Jonathan W. Childs, George W. Lumbard, Michael J. Vreeland; Majs., Jonathan W. Childs, John M. Randolph, Jairus W. Hall, Sewell S. Parker. This regiment was organized at Adrian in May, 1861, and was mustered in June 20. It left the state June 25 and reported at Washington, where it was engaged in the defense of the city during the summer and encamped at Miner's hill, Va., during the winter. It was attached to Griffin's brigade, Morell's brigade, Porter's division, 3d corps, and participated in the siege of Yorktown. It was also engaged at New bridge in May, fording the Chickahominy under a heavy fire and driving off a superior force, for which it received high praise, Gen. McClellan telegraphing that the 4th Mich. had "covered itself with glory." It was then engaged at Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, at Gaines' mill, Savage Station, Turkey bend, White Oak swamp, and Malvern hill, where Col. Woodbury was killed. Lieut.-Col. Childs was made colonel, Lieut.-Col. Duffield having been promoted to the colonelcy of the 9th. In six days' fighting the regiment lost 53 killed, 144 wounded and 52 missing. It was next engaged at Gainesville, the second Bull Run, Antietam, and Shepherdstown ford, where its brigade forded the Potomac under battery fire, driving off the enemy and capturing the guns. The regiment was at Fredericksburg in December, where a ridge was taken under terrific fire, with a loss of 9 killed, 41 wounded and 1 missing. It was in camp near Falmouth during the winter, engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, remained at Kelly's ford until June 13, and then marched through Maryland and Pennsylvania to Gettysburg, where it took a prominent part, sharing in the fiercest of the fight. Col. Jeffords, who had succeeded Childs, was killed, and the loss of the regiment was 28 killed, 84 wounded, with many missing and prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Lumbard was promoted colonel. The regiment followed the Confederate army southward, fighting at Williamsport, Wapping heights, Culpeper, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station and Mine run, and was on railroad guard duty at Bealeton from Dec. 1, until April 30, 1864. It was in the battle of the Wilderness, where Col. Lumbard was killed, fought at Laurel hill, the Po river, Spottsylvania, the Ny river, the North Anna, Jericho Mills, Totopotomy, Magnolia Swamp and Bethesda Church, and then proceeded to Petersburg, where it took part in the early assaults on the works. On June 19 it started for home and was mustered out on the 30th, with 135 men and 22 officers present, 129 having reënlisted as veterans. The 280 men and 3 officers, whose terms had not expired, were left with the 1st regiment when the 4th left for home. The original strength of the regiment was 1,025; gain by recruits, 300; total, 1,325. Loss by death, 273. The 4th was reorganized during the summer, eight companies being recruited, with Col. J. W. Hall commanding. It was mustered in at Adrian, Oct. 14, left the state Oct. 22, reached Decatur, Ala., on the 28th, participated in the defense of that town and was then stationed at Whitesboro. It was engaged at New Market, was then ordered to Murfreesboro, where it was engaged in railroad guard and picket duty until Jan. 15, 1865, when it moved to Huntsville, Ala., and was assigned to the 3d brigade, 3d division, 4th army corps. It moved through Tennessee during April, reaching Nashville on the 27th, and on June 16, it moved for New Orleans, where it was joined by the detachment of the old 4th. On July 6 it took steamer for Texas, reached Green Lake on the 11th, and remained there in camp for two months, losing many men from the effects of poor water and very hot weather. On Sept. 11 it started for San Antonio, 170 miles, reached Salada creek on the 24th, remained there for two months on provost duty in the city and at various points until May 26, 1866, when it was mustered out at Houston. The total enrollment was 1,300. Loss by death, 148, of which 141 were of disease.

Fifth Infantry.—Cols., Henry D. Terry, Samuel E. Beach, John Pulford; Lieut.-Cols., Samuel E. Beach, John Gilluly, Edward T. Sherlock, Solomon S. Matthews, Daniel S. Root; Majs., John D. Fairbanks, Edgar H. Shook. This regiment was organized at Detroit and was mustered in Aug. 28, 1861. It left the state Sept. 11, and remained in camp near Alexandria, Va., during the winter, participating in a skirmish at Pohick Church. It was assigned to Berry's brigade, Kearny's division, in the Peninsular campaign, was at the siege of Yorktown, and in the battle of Williamsburg, where it lost 34 killed and 119 wounded out of 500 participating. It charged the enemy three times carrying his works with the bayonet, and killing 65 of his number. At Fair Oaks, out of 300 in action the regiment lost 30 killed, 119 wounded and 5 missing. It fought at the Chickahominy, Peach Orchard, and at Charles City cross-roads, where its losses were 51. It charged through a thick growth of pines under murderous fire, drove the enemy before it, and recovered ground lost by other troops. It fought at Malvern hill, Groveton, the second Bull Run, Chantilly, and was engaged at Fredericksburg, losing 10 killed and 73 wounded, Lieut.-Col. Gilluly, commanding, being among the killed. The regiment remained in winter quarters near Falmouth, was engaged at the battle of Chancellorsville on the 3d, participating in a midnight bayonet charge that was dashing and successful, losing, however, 7 killed (among them Lieut.-Col. Sherlock, commanding), 43 wounded and 31 missing. On June 11 it started toward Gettysburg, and in that battle lost 105 in killed, wounded and missing in one hour's work. It was engaged at Wapping heights and was sent to Troy, N. Y., in August to preserve order during the draft. On Sept. 12 it returned to its corps on the Potomac and was engaged at Auburn heights, Kelly's ford, Locust Grove and Mine run, after which it went into camp near Brandy Station, where the requisite number reënlisted to make it a veteran regiment, and on Dec. 28 it was ordered home on furlough. It returned to camp at Brandy Station Feb. 14, 1864, and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 2nd corps. On May 3 it entered upon the year's campaign, beginning with the battle of the Wilderness, where it participated in a desperate struggle and charge. It was under heavy fire at Todd's tavern, the Po river, Spottsylvania, where it participated in a charge and captured 2 stands of colors, and at the North Anna it charged and carried the enemy's works under a heavy fire. It was at Totopotomy, capturing a strong line of works, and fought at Cold Harbor, where the remnant of the 3d Mich. was permanently consolidated with the 5th. The regiment reached the front of Petersburg on the 15th and was heavily engaged in the early assaults on the enemy's works. It fought at Deep Bottom, at Strawberry Plains, Poplar Spring Church, the Boydton road, where it captured a large number of prisoners, and then garrisoned Fort Davis. Its losses during the year were 73 killed, 365 wounded and 101 missing. It was in an engagement at Hatcher's run in March, 1865, and on April 2, it participated in the general assault on Petersburg, which resulted in the evacuation of the city, and the 5th is reported to have been the first regiment to raise its colors on the enemy's works. It was in the engagements at Sailor's creek where it took a stand of colors and 145 prisoners, and was also at Appomattox Court House when Lee surrendered. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 5. Its total enrollment was 1,950. Loss by death, 398.

Sixth Infantry.—Cols., Frederick W. Curtenius, Thomas S. Clark, Edward Bacon; Lieut.-Cols., Thomas S. Clark, Edward Bacon, Charles E. Clarke, John Carden; Majs., Edward Bacon, Charles E. Clarke, John Carden, Sylvester Cogswell, Seymour Howell, Harrison Soule. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered in Aug. 20, 1861.

It left the state on Aug. 30 and was ordered into camp at Baltimore, remaining there most of the time until Feb. 22, 1862, except for an expedition into Virginia. It encamped at Newport News Feb. 23, and embarked March 4, on the steamer "Constitution" for Ship island, Miss. It remained there from March 13 to April 14 and then proceeded to New Orleans, being one of the first regiments to occupy that city after its capture. On May 9 it joined an expedition up the Mississippi river for the capture of a train, the destruction of railroad track and bridges, and was in an engagement at Grand Gulf. It reached Baton Rouge on the 29th, where it went into barracks, but shortly afterward the general commanding ordered the regiment out into the woods, without tents or shelter of any kind, to make room for another regiment which was well provided with tents, and even refused it the use of the tents. The officers of the regiment protested, then refused to obey the arbitrary ungracious order and were placed under arrest. The regiment was forced out and compelled to remain without protection, suffering much from the exposure, and the officers were sent to New Orleans for trial, but on learning the facts Gen. Butler promptly released them. On July 20 six companies made a raid, capturing some prisoners, a large number of horses and mules and a quantity of camp stores. The regiment received and repulsed the principal attack of the enemy at Baton Rouge on Aug. 5, saving the position, fully 6,000 of the enemy being opposed to 2,000 Union troops. For its gallantry in this action the regiment received special mention in official reports. It lost in this engagement 20 killed, 43 wounded and 6 missing. When it moved to New Orleans in December but 171 out of 755 were fit for duty by reason of the unhealthy location of the camp it had occupied near the city. On Jan. 14, 1863, it participated in an expedition to Bayou Teche as part of the 1st brigade, 3d division, 19th corps, and it also participated in an expedition to and an engagement at Ponchatoula, in March. It was engaged at the Amite and Tickfaw rivers in April and also in a raid up the Jackson railroad, destroying the enemy's camp at Tangipahoa, capturing 60 prisoners and burning $400,000 worth of factories used by the enemy. It was engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, participating in the three assaults, in May and June. On July 10 the regiment was converted into heavy artillery and was stationed at Port Hudson until March 11, 1864, when 247 reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home. They returned on May 11, with many recruits, and were ordered to Morganza in June, thence to Vicksburg, and St. Charles, Ark., returning in a short time to Morganza. A detachment was in an engagement at Ashton in July and was present at the surrender of Fort Morgan, Ala., Aug. 23. Portions of the regiment were stationed respectively at Forts Gaines and Morgan until Dec. 23, when Cos. B, C, E, F and H were detached on an expedition against Mobile, rejoining the regiment the last of Jan., 1865. Cos. A and K were detached March 31, and took position before Spanish Fort, doing effective work with their 10-inch mortars. After the capture of the fort they turned the captured fine Brooks' rifles and 100-pound Parrotts on Forts Huger and Tracy and assisted in reducing all the works within range. On April 10, Co. B was placed on picket duty at Navy cove, Co. E was assigned to garrison Fort Powell, and Cos., A and K rejoined the regiment on the 20th. On July 9, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, encamped near there on the 11th, and was mustered out Aug. 20. The total enrollment was 1,957, and the loss by death 542.

Seventh Infantry.—Cols., Ira R. Grosvenor, Norman J. Hall; Lieut.-Cols., Frazy M. Winans, Henry Baxter, S. Newell Smith, Amos E. Steele, Jr., George W. La Point; Majs., Nathaniel B. Eldridge, Sylvanus W. Curtis, Moracio Van Sickle. This regiment was organized at Monroe, and was mustered in Aug. 22 1861. It left the state Sept. 5 and encamped

in the vicinity of Washington during the fall and winter. It was engaged at Ball's bluff, Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks, where it participated in the bayonet charge that broke the enemy's line, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak swamp, Charles City cross-roads and Malvern hill. It fought at the second Bull Run, was with Gen. McClellan at South mountain and Antietam, and with Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, where it crossed the Rappahannock in small boats (the first Union troops to land on the opposite side) and with the assistance of the 19th Mass. dislodged the sharpshooters and captured almost as many prisoners as its own numbers. This was one of the most gallant acts of the war. The regiment was on provost guard at Falmouth until May 3, 1863; was then engaged at Chancellorsville and Haymarket, and at Gettysburg lost 21 killed and 44 wounded, being under a heavy fire and responding spiritedly. It was next engaged at Falling Waters, was then ordered to New York during the draft riots, after which it was on picket duty at Summerville ford until Oct. 6. It was then in action at Bristoe Station, Robertson's tavern and Mine run, and went into winter quarters at Barry's Hill on Dec. 7. Here 162 reënlisted as veterans and were sent home on furlough. They returned on Feb. 16, 1864, remained in quarters until May 3, when the regiment was assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, 2nd corps. It participated at the battles of the Wilderness, Po river, Spottsylvania, the North Anna, Ny river, Totopotomy, and Cold Harbor, and went into the trenches at Petersburg on June 15. It was in the engagements at Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams' station, the Boydton road, Hatcher's run and Burgess' tavern, where the regiment captured 480 men, 20 officers and a stand of colors. Being left unsupported through some misunderstanding, it was obliged to fight its way back to the army after it was nearly surrounded. It was on garrison duty at Fort Stedman during November, and then on fatigue, picket and skirmish duty until Feb. 10, when it went into winter quarters near Fort Siebert, remaining there until March 29. It was in the engagement at Hatcher's run and was part of the force to charge the enemy's works at Cat Tail creek in April, capturing 2 forts and 3 guns; then following down the line carried 5 more forts (well defended) and 500 prisoners. It was engaged at Farmville, capturing many prisoners. It was cut off from the brigade by the enemy, but faced about, and made a charge which was repulsed, though the regiment held its ground until relieved by reinforcements. It lost 3 officers and 34 men captured. It started for Appomattox on the 8th and after Lee's surrender was sent to Burkeville. On May 2 it was ordered to Richmond and on the 6th to Washington, where it participated in the grand review. It left for Louisville June 16, reaching there the 22nd. It was sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., on provost duty and was mustered out July 5, 1865. Its original strength was 884: gain by recruits, 509; total 1,393. Loss by death, 338.

Eighth Infantry.—Cols., William M. Fenton, Frank Graves; Lieut.-Cols., Frank Graves, Ralph Ely; Majs., Amasa B. Watson, Ephraim W. Lyon, W. Ely Lewis, Horatio Belcher, Richard N. Doyle. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids in Aug., 1861, and was ordered to Fort Wayne, Detroit, arriving there Sept. 16. It was mustered in Sept. 23, and left the state Sept. 27 and went into camp at Meridian hill near Washington on the 30th. On Oct. 10 it joined the 2nd brigade, expeditionary corps, under Gen. T. W. Sherman, and moved to Hilton Head by steamer, reaching there Nov. 8 after a small engagement at Port Royal, S. C., the previous day. It moved to Beaufort on Dec. 6 and was under fire at Coosaw river, and Port Royal Ferry. It was in camp at Gray's hill and Beaufort during the month of Jan., 1862, on drill, picket, guard and reconnoitering duty until April 9, when it moved to Tybee island, Ga., and was at the fall of Fort Pulaski. On

April 16 seven companies embarked for Wilmington island as an escort and was in a skirmish with the 13th Ga., 800 strong, routing it, but losing 11 killed and 34 wounded. The regiment was on drill and picket duty until June 1, was then attached to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, and participated in the assault on the works on James island, losing 13 killed, 98 wounded, 35 captured and 36 missing, out of a total of 534. It was a dashing affair but unsuccessful. The regiment moved for Newport News on July 5, and on Aug. 4 proceeded towards the upper Potomac. It was at the second battle of Bull Run; fought at Chantilly; was heavily engaged at South mountain and Antietam; moved into Virginia again in September and was at Falmouth from Nov. 18 until Dec. 12. It was engaged at Fredericksburg and then encamped near Falmouth until Feb. 13, 1863, and at Newport News until March 19. It was then stationed at Louisville and Lebanon, Ky., until June, and was in the siege of Vicksburg from June 22 to July 4. It was then engaged at Jackson, moved back to Milldale near Vicksburg on the 23d, and marched toward Crab Orchard early in August, reaching there on the 27th. On Sept. 10 it proceeded to Knoxville, Tenn., remained in camp from Sept. 26 to Oct. 3, and was in the Blue Springs affair on the 10th. It was engaged at Loudon and Lenoir's station, Campbell's station, and in the defense of Knoxville, where it was stationed at Fort Sanders. After the siege it encamped at Blain's cross-roads, where 283 reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home through February. They rejoined the regiment in March with a large number of recruits. The regiment was engaged at the battle of the Wilderness, driving the enemy from their first line of rifle-pits, and losing 99 in killed, wounded and missing, among them Col. Graves. At Spottsylvania it assaulted the enemy's intrenchments and lost 49. It was then successively engaged at the North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, and the first assaults at Petersburg, losing 49 men, and remained in the trenches constantly under fire until July 30, when it participated in the engagement following the explosion of the mine. It fought at the Weldon railroad, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's farm, Boydton road and Hatcher's run and was on picket and trench duty through the winter. It assisted in repelling the assault on Fort Stedman in March, 1865, and was in the final assault of April 2. It was among the first to enter Petersburg on April 3. It remained on guard duty until the 20th and took transports for Alexandria on the 21st. On May 9, the regiment entered Washington, was assigned to guard and patrol duty, and was mustered out July 30, 1865. Its original strength was 915: gain by recruits, 814; total 1,729. Loss by death, 403.

Ninth Infantry.—Cols., William W. Duffield, John G. Parkhurst; Lieut.-Cols., John G. Parkhurst, William Wilkinson; Majs., Dorus M. Fox, William Jenney, Jr. This regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, Detroit, in Sept., 1861, and was mustered in Oct. 15. It left the state Oct. 25, for Jeffersonville, Ind., moved to West Point, Ky., in November and engaged in building field works, roads and bridges. On Jan. 4, 1862, companies A, B, C, D, F and K were detailed to Elizabethtown, E and G following on the 17th, leaving I at West Point. Co. K was sent to Nolin. In the spring the regiment was attached to the 23d brigade, Army of the Cumberland, and moved to Nashville in March, where it joined in the pursuit of Morgan's forces in May, overtaking them at Lebanon and driving them from the town thoroughly demoralized. The regiment engaged in the movement into Tennessee, making a demonstration on Chattanooga, and was in the forced march over mountain roads near Winchester, capturing the enemy's pickets at Sweeden's cove, surprising and routing Adams' cavalry. It was in the engagement at Chattanooga in June and in July six companies were attacked at Murfreesboro by Forrest's cavalry. After a sharp struggle they were compelled to sur-

render, with a loss of 13 killed and 78 wounded. The wounded officers and men were at once paroled and were afterwards exchanged. The 9th's share in this was most gallant, and it was only when reduced to 137 men and officers, with no hope for reinforcements, and annihilation as the only alternative, that the command surrendered. The regiment was engaged at La Vergne in December and was detailed by Gen. Thomas for headquarters guard and provost duty for the 14th corps. At the battle of Stone's river it checked the rout of the right wing, which was being driven back by overwhelming numbers, and at a time when the panic was extending to the army. The flight of infantry, cavalry and artillery was stopped with bayonet and saber, Col. Parkhurst forcing 2,000 cavalry, 3,000 infantry and 11 pieces of artillery from the demoralized and fleeing troops and repulsing a charge by the enemy. The regiment was engaged on provost duty during the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary ridge, remaining on provost duty during November. In December 306 reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home in Jan., 1864. They returned to Chattanooga in February with about 200 recruits and participated in the Georgia campaign, being in action at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, the Chattahoochee river, the siege of Atlanta and at Jonesboro. The regiment was on provost duty in Atlanta during its occupation and returned to Chattanooga Nov. 1 via Marietta. It remained on guard duty at the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland and on picket duty until March 27, 1865, when headquarters were moved to Nashville, the regiment following for the same duty and for prison guard. It was mustered out at Nashville Sept. 15, 1865. Its original strength was 913: gain by recruits, 1,309; total, 2,222. Loss by death, 292.

Tenth Infantry.—Col., Charles M. Lum; Lieut.-Cols., Christopher J. Dickerson, William H. Dunphy; Majs., James J. Scarrett, Henry S. Burnett, Sylvan Ter Bush. This regiment was organized at Flint during the fall and winter of 1861-62 and was mustered in, Feb. 6, 1862. It left the state April 22, being ordered to Corinth, and was first in action at Farmington. It participated in the siege of Corinth; was engaged at Boonville in June; was then ordered to Nashville and assigned to the 1st brigade, 2nd division, Rosecrans' army. It was engaged in provost, guard and fatigue duty at Nashville, Murfreesboro and on Stone's river during the year. On Dec. 31 it guarded an ammunition train for the army, made a march of 54 miles in 36 hours, and participated in the engagement at Stone's river. On Jan. 3, 1863, Cos. A and D were attacked by a large force of guerillas, but repulsed them, killing 15 and capturing as many more. On the 25th a squad guarding a train was captured by 200 of the enemy's cavalry. Twenty-seven men of the 10th being near, went forward and routed the enemy with heavy loss, capturing guns and horses and saving most of the train, which had been fired. On April 10 several hundred guerillas drove a detail of 46 men away from the train they were guarding, but reinforced by 15 men, the guard returned and saved the train. In August and September the regiment joined in the march from Murfreesboro to Columbia, Stevenson, and Bridgeport, Ala., then moved to Anderson's cross-roads, thence to Smith's ferry, which place was reached Oct. 26. On Nov. 26 it participated in the capture of Chickamauga Station, and then moving towards Knoxville marched for several days, but was ordered to Columbus, reaching there Dec. 9. It moved for Chattanooga on the 15th and 395 having reënlisted as veterans on Feb. 6, 1864, they were expecting to receive the longed-for furlough, but instead on the 23d, the regiment was ordered to prepare for a movement into Georgia. The order was cheerfully obeyed and the regiment participated in the battle of Buzzard Roost, losing 13 killed, 36 wounded and 17 missing. It made a gallant advance over two sharp ridges, but being unsup-

ported was compelled to return to its earlier stand. It was furloughed home in March and on its return reached Chattanooga May 11, in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. It was engaged at Resaca, Rome and Dallas, was in reserve at Kennesaw mountain, fought at Peachtree creek, Sandtown, Red Oak, Rough and Ready, and at Jonesboro charged the enemy's works, taking 400 prisoners and a stand of colors, losing 30 killed and 47 wounded. It went into camp at Atlanta on Sept. 8, and on the 28th moved to Stevenson, Huntsville, Athens and Florence, skirmishing at the latter place. It proceeded to Chattanooga, thence to Rome, Ga., and moved forward with the army on the Savannah campaign, engaging in skirmishes at Sandersville and Louisville, four companies defeating a superior force at the latter place. The regiment reached Savannah Dec. 11 and moved into the city on the 21st. It then participated in the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged with the enemy at Fayetteville, Averasboro, Southfield road and Bentonville. It reached Richmond May 7, was in the grand review at Washington, moved to Louisville, Ky., in June, and was mustered out on July 19. Its original strength was 997: gain by recruits, 791; total, 1,788. Loss by death, 299.

Eleventh Infantry.—Cols., William J. May, William L. Stoughton, Patrick H. Keegan; Lieut.-Cols., William L. Stoughton, Melvin Mudge, John M. Farland; Majs., Benjamin F. Dougherty, Benjamin G. Bennett, Patrick J. McDermott. This regiment was organized at White Pigeon, and was mustered in Sept. 24, 1861. It left the state Dec. 9 and was stationed at Bardstown, Ky., during the winter. In the spring of 1862 it was engaged in railroad guard duty, and in July pursued Morgan's cavalry through Kentucky. On Aug. 13 it joined in repelling an attack made by a considerable force under Morgan. It was then stationed at Nashville and assigned to Negley's division. It joined a foraging expedition and reconnaissance, having three engagements with guerillas, and assisted in building forts and general fortifications. It was engaged at Stone's river, where it joined the 19th Ill. in charging a fierce assault and driving back the enemy after he had broken the right wing. Its losses were 32 killed, 79 wounded and 29 missing. It was then detached for provost duty at Murfreesboro and while there Co. E was detailed as guard for Vallandigham, whom the government had ordered sent within the Confederate lines. The regiment participated in a sharp skirmish at Elk river in July and then remained in camp at Decherd until September, when it joined the advance into Georgia with the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 14th corps. It was engaged at Davis' cross-roads, and covered the retreat of Negley's and Baird's divisions from Dug gap. It was in the hottest of the fight at Chickamauga, its brigade holding one of the most important positions against largely superior forces until night and being the last to leave the field. The regiment's loss was 85. Where "Thomas stood like a rock," it did its full share and received his compliments. The regiment was in the siege at Chattanooga, in the main and successful charge of Missionary ridge under heavy fire and always claiming to have been the first to reach the works. It was then in the pursuit of the enemy charging their rear-guard and assisting in capturing "Ferguson's Battery" with caissons and horses. It was on outpost duty at Rossville from Dec. 2, 1863, to March 15, 1864, and then rejoined its old brigade at Graysville. It entered on the Atlanta campaign under Gen. Sherman; fought at Buzzard Roost, Resaca and New Hope Church, where for eight days it was under almost continual fire, but when the enemy evacuated his works the regiment joined in the pursuit. It fought at Kennesaw mountain, Ruff's station, and Peachtree creek, then moved towards Atlanta and in the battle of Utoy creek participated in a charge and took one line of defense, with a loss of 30. It was ordered to Chattanooga on Aug. 27 for muster out, but joined in pursuit of Wheeler's forces, marching to

Murfreesboro and Huntsville, Ala. On Sept. 18 it started for home, 150 veterans and recruits being left at Chattanooga, and it was mustered out Sept. 30, 1864. Its original strength was 1,004: gain by recruits, 325; total, 1,329. Loss by death, 286. The 11th was reorganized at Jackson in the winter of 1864. Four companies left for Nashville March 4, 1865, and the other six on the 18th under command of Col. Patrick H. Keegan. On April 1 it was ordered to Chattanooga and assigned to the 3d brigade, 2nd separate division, Army of the Cumberland. Three weeks later it was sent to East Tennessee, four companies being placed on duty guarding the Chattanooga & Knoxville railroad at intervals of 15 to 20 miles apart, and the other six companies were stationed at Cleveland. In June the regiment was ordered to Knoxville for guard duty and on Aug. 3 to Nashville, where it was mustered out Sept. 16. The total enrollment was 1,140. Loss by death, 81.

Twelfth Infantry.—Cols., Francis Quinn, William H. Graves, Dwight May; Lieut.-Cols., William H. Graves, Phineas Graves; Majs., George Kimmel, Lewis W. Pearl. This regiment was organized at Niles during the fall of 1861 and following winter. It was mustered in, March 5, 1862, and left the state on the 18th, for Pittsburg landing, which was reached in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh, being assigned to Peabody's brigade, Prentiss' division, Army of the Tennessee. The first Union troops to be attacked were five companies from the 12th Mich. and 21st Mo., which Gen. Prentiss had ordered out at 3 a.m. as a precaution. These five companies held the enemy in check until daylight, then fell back to the support of their regiments, which were in turn forced back, a large portion of the division being captured. Col. Graves reported 226 killed, wounded and missing. April and May were passed at Pittsburg landing, June and July at Jackson, Tenn., and August at Bolivar. The regiment was on picket duty near Iuka in September and in the battle at Metamora Oct. 5. It guarded the Mississippi Central railroad from Hickory valley to Bolivar from Nov. 4, 1862 until May 31, 1863. On Dec. 24, 1862, 115 men in a blockhouse at Middleburg, repulsed a force of Van Dorn's cavalry numbering nearly 3,000. The affair lasted over 2 hours and over 4,000 rounds were fired at the enemy, inflicting serious damage, the Confederates losing 135 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The men received Gen. Grant's commendation in general orders. The regiment was sent to Vicksburg in June, 1863, and participated in a skirmish at Mechanicsburg. It was in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign of Arkansas, being encamped at Helena and near Little Rock after its surrender. It moved to Benton in October and back to Little Rock, where 334 reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home during Feb., 1864. They rejoined the regiment on April 1, with a large number of recruits. The regiment was on the march almost continuously during the summer, engaged in short expeditions, and was in an engagement at Clarendon. It dispersed a force of guerillas at Gregory's landing on Sept. 4, was stationed at Devall's Bluff in October, and engaged in heavy detail duty on picket, provost, railroad guard and fatigue work, with occasional scouting until June, 1865. During 1864 it had traveled over 3,000 miles and lost 4 by wounds and 109 by disease. On June 6 it moved to Little Rock, thence to Washington, Ark., where companies were detached to various points for guarding public property and scouting. Camden became its headquarters on Nov. 1, and on Jan. 28, 1866, the companies were ordered to assemble at that point. The regiment was mustered out Feb. 15. Its original strength was 1,000: gain by recruits, 1,325; total, 2,325. Loss by death, 432.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles E. Stuart, Michael Shoemaker, Willard G. Eaton, Joshua B. Culver; Lieut.-Cols., Orlando H. Moore, Theodoric R. Palmer, Peter Van Arsdale; Majs., Frederick W. Warden,

Joshua B. Culver, Willard G. Eaton. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo in the fall and winter of 1861. It was mustered in Jan. 17, 1862, and left the state Feb. 12. Col. Stuart having resigned, Col. Shoemaker took command. The regiment was ordered to Nashville, where it formed part of Wood's division of Buell's army, and was on the forced march for the relief of Grant at Shiloh, reaching the battle-field on the second day. It was then engaged at Farmington, Owl creek, and in the siege of Corinth. On June 2 it moved eastward with Buell's army and was on fortification work and guard duty at Stevenson, Ala., from July 18 to Aug. 21, when the post of Stevenson was placed under Col. Shoemaker's command, the 13th Mich. with four companies from other regiments and Simonson's Indiana battery being left as a garrison, the post becoming a depot of supplies and for convalescents. On the 30th instructions were received to leave, as the enemy was congregating in force. The following morning a force of Confederate cavalry was seen near the fort and scattered by the artillery, skirmishers following until they came upon a heavy force, which fired upon them. The fort was attacked at 10 o'clock, the fight continuing until 3 p. m. Reinforcements arrived at that time and all stores, baggage and convalescents were placed on trains for Nashville. The march for Nashville was begun at 5 p. m., the 13th bringing up the rear and keeping off the enemy's attack. Left far in the rear by the other regiments and the artillery, the regiment joined its division on Sept. 3, after being given up for lost. Nashville was reached on the 6th. The regiment joined in pursuit of Bragg, was engaged at Munfordville, the battle of Perryville, and at Danville. It was stationed at Silver springs, Tenn., in early November and on the 10th joined the forces that drove the enemy from Lebanon. It was on train guard and picket duty at Nashville until Dec. 26, being engaged in the meantime at Gallatin and Mill creek. It moved on Murfreesboro with the 3d brigade, 1st division, Thomas' corps, was on the skirmish line and in the desperate engagements at Stone's river, losing 95 in killed, wounded and missing. When the right wing was being driven back in confusion on the first day of the battle the brigade to which the 13th was attached advanced to the extreme right and formed in line of battle, becoming hotly engaged. The battery supporting the regiment opened rapid fire, but the other regiments of the brigade passed to the rear and thus forced it to take a new position, from which it was again driven with a loss of 2 guns. All the other regiments falling back a second time, the 13th was left alone to meet two brigades. By a steady fire it checked the advance, dropped back to a better position, then charged the advancing brigades with bullet and bayonet, scattering them and regaining the lost ground, retaking the 2 captured guns and capturing 68 prisoners. This gallant act was accompanied by a loss of 35 per cent of its numbers engaged. "Great praise is due this regiment" said the Nashville Union, "for the unparalleled gallantry, both of officers and men, who are said to have fought like heroes. Truly Michigan has reason to be proud of the troops she has sent out." The regiment was stationed at Murfreesboro until June 24, 1863, when it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 20th corps, and advanced on Tullahoma, following Bragg after his evacuation of that place. It was in an engagement at Pelham in July and was then in camp at Hillsboro until Aug. 16, when the army advanced into Georgia. It fought at Lookout valley, was in the engagement at Chickamauga making a charge and losing 107 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment was organized as engineers in November, assigned to duty at Chattanooga, and participated at Missionary ridge. It was stationed at Chickamauga in December and January, and there 173 reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home. They rejoined the regiment in April with over 400 recruits and the command was stationed at Lookout mountain during the summer. It

was relieved from duty as engineers, Sept. 25, 1864, and assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 14th corps, joining it at Rome, Ga. It marched to the sea, reached Savannah Dec. 16, and engaged in the siege. It made the campaign of the Carolinas, being engaged at Catawba river, Averasboro and Bentonville, sustaining in the last action a loss of 110, its commanding officer, Col. Eaton, being among the killed. It was in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out at Louisville on July 25, 1865. Its original strength was 925: gain by recruits, 1,159; total, 2,084. Loss by death, 390.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Cols., Robert P. Lindair, Henry R. Mizner; Lieut.-Cols., Robert W. Davis, George W. Grummond; Majs., M. W. Quackenbush, Thomas C. Fitz Gibbon, Caspar Ernst. This regiment was organized at Ypsilanti and was mustered in Feb. 13, 1862. It left the state April 17, and joined the army at Pittsburg landing. It participated in the siege of Corinth during May and was engaged at Farmington. After the siege of Corinth it moved with Buell's army, being finally stationed at Tuscumbia, Ala. On Sept. 1, it joined in the march for Louisville, but was detached at Nashville and participated in the engagement at La Vergne, routing the 32d Ala., taking a fort and 100 prisoners. A few days later it was in the fight at Nashville, was also in a severe engagement at Brentwood and was stationed at Stone's river in November and part of December. It participated in the battle there after a 30-mile march through mud and rain the previous night, and was then engaged in railroad guard and picket duty at Nashville, Franklin and Brentwood during the winter and spring. Late in the summer the command was mounted and in August Co. C assisted in the capture of a notorious guerrilla band commanded by Dick McCann, at Weems' Springs. In the affair at Lawrenceburg in November 120 men defeated 400 cavalry. Guerrillas were captured and scattered and many inhabitants induced to take the oath of allegiance while the regiment was stationed at Franklin and Columbia during the fall. It became a veteran regiment Jan. 14, 1864, when 414 reënlisted. The veterans of companies C, F, G, I and K were furloughed in February and the others in March. The reënlistments had been made with the understanding that the regiment would be continued as mounted infantry. This was disregarded and great dissatisfaction was felt, but the regiment was loyal and continued to perform its duties. It joined Sherman's army in the advance through Georgia; was engaged at Kennesaw mountain; charged the rifle pits at the Chattahoochee river, capturing many prisoners; was active during the siege of Atlanta; carried a line of works at Jonesboro, capturing 4 pieces of artillery, 4 caissons, a general and his staff, the colors of the 1st Ark., and 300 men. It was engaged at Florence, Ala., in September; marched with Sherman to Savannah; and in the Carolina campaign was engaged at Fayetteville, where it drove the enemy 2 miles, capturing his camp and a large quantity of forage, at Averasboro and at Bentonville, where it charged the works, captured 270 prisoners, the colors of the 40th N. C., and 600 stands of arms. A later charge carried the works, 135 prisoners and the colors of the 54th Va. being taken. The next morning the regiment was in a desperate encounter for nearly an hour and in a continual skirmish all day. It encamped at Goldsboro from March 23 to April 10, and at the Cape Fear river until the surrender of Johnston's army. It participated in the grand review at Washington, was sent to Louisville in June, and was mustered out on July 18. Its original strength was 925: gain by recruits, 881; total, 1,806. Loss by death, 247.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Cols., John M. Oliver, Frederick S. Hutchinson; Lieut.-Cols., John McDermott, Austin E. Jaquith, Moses A. La Point; Majs., Stephen Walsh, Thomas E. Morris, John Bell. This regiment was organized at Monroe and was mustered in March 20, 1862. It left the

state on the 27th and reached Pittsburg landing in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh. Gen. McCook in his report said Col. Oliver and his regiment "acted with conspicuous gallantry." Its loss in this battle was 31 killed, 64 wounded and 7 missing. It was engaged at Farmington, in the siege of Corinth, at Iuka, Chewalla, and in the defense of Corinth in October, where it formed the Union army's outposts, its skirmishers and pickets being the first engaged, and on the 4th it supported 2 pieces of artillery under a hot fire. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy, taking many prisoners, and lost 13 killed, 32 wounded and 5 missing. It moved to Wolf creek and Grand Junction in November, being engaged in garrison and provost guard duty, and in railroad guarding and scouting at Grand Junction and La Grange until June, 1863. It then moved for Vicksburg, disembarked at Haynes' bluff, and joined in the movement on Jackson, crossing the Big Black on rafts and by swimming. It was then engaged in numerous skirmishes until the enemy was driven across the Pearl river. The regiment moved to the Big Black on July 23, when it was attached to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, 15th army corps, and ordered to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland. Moving via Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, and Iuka, Miss., Florence, and Bridgeport, Ala., it reached Scottsboro, where it encamped during the winter. Here 186 men reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home in March, 1864. They reported at Chattanooga May 4, in time to enter on the campaign through Georgia. The regiment was engaged at Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, and Nickajack creek and at Decatur captured 2 flags and 176 prisoners. It was in almost daily skirmishes in the trenches before Atlanta; repulsed an assault at Jonesboro; captured several prisoners the following day; fought at Lovejoy's Station; and participated in the pursuit of Hood's army and in the engagements incident thereto during October. As part of the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 15th corps, it then moved to Atlanta, and joined the Savannah campaign. It was engaged at Clinton and Fort McAllister, and from Savannah embarked for Beaufort Jan. 14, 1865, arriving there the next day. On the campaign through the Carolinas it was engaged at Orangeburg, Congaree creek, Saluda creek, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville. It reached Richmond on May 6, Washington on the 21st, participated in the grand review, moved to Louisville June 1, and was mustered out at Little Rock on Aug. 13. Its original strength was 869: gain by recruits, 1,502; total, 2,371. Loss by death, 337.

Sixteenth Infantry.—Cols., Thomas B. W. Stockton, Norval E. Welch, Benjamin F. Partridge; Lieut.-Cols., John V. Reuhle, Norval E. Welch, Edward Hill; Majs., Norval E. Welch, Thomas J. Barry, Robert T. Elliott, Rufus W. Jacklin. This regiment was organized at Camp Backus, Detroit, and was known as "Stockton's Independent Regiment." It was mustered in Sept. 8, 1861, and left the state on the 16th for Hall's hill, Va., where it encamped until March, 1862. It was attached to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 5th corps, and was joined in February by "Dygert's Sharpshooters," an independent company. This company, with Kin S. Dygert as captain, is designated on the rolls and records as being "the first independent company attached to the 16th," and it served with the regiment during the war. The regiment participated in the siege of Yorktown, and in the Peninsular campaign was in the engagements at Hanover Court House, Gaines' mill, White Oak swamp, Turkey bend and Malvern hill. It then joined Pope's army and was engaged at Ely's ford and the second Bull Run. In the Maryland campaign it was present at Antietam, but was not engaged. It pushed the enemy to Shepherdstown ford, was engaged at Snicker's gap, fought at Fredericksburg in December, its brigade taking a ridge and holding it for more than 30 hours. It was engaged at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, and at Middleburg in June, the work of the regiment was very effective, both in skirmishing and in company

detachment service, a fine Blakely gun being captured. The regiment reached Gettysburg by forced marches and took part in that battle, where as a part of Vincent's brigade it went to the peak of Little Round Top, assisting in dragging the guns of Hazlett's battery to that position, which was held against Hood's veterans in a hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets, clubbed muskets and stones, a struggle almost without a parallel. The New York Tribune's account of it is one of the most vivid word paintings ever drawn. Pursuing the enemy, the 16th reached Williamsport on July 11, and was present at Wapping heights, but was not engaged. It participated in general movements during the summer and fall, being engaged at Culpeper, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station, Rappahannock Station and Mine run, and went into camp Dec. 2. During the month 294 men reënlisted as veterans, were furloughed in Jan., 1864, and returned in February to winter quarters at Bealeton Station. The regiment participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel hill, the Po river, Spottsylvania, the Ny river, the North Anna, Hanover Court House and Totopotomy. In May Capt. George Jardine's company of sharpshooters was mustered in at Detroit and was assigned to the 16th. At Magnolia Swamp early in June, the regiment drove the enemy from his rifle-pits and resisted all efforts to retake them. It was engaged at Bethesda Church, Gaines' mill and Cold Harbor, and reached Petersburg on the 17th, remaining in reserve until Aug. 15. It fought at the Weldon railroad, Poplar Grove Church, and at Peebles' farm climbed the works and engaged the enemy in a hand-to-hand fight, losing 10 killed and 52 wounded. "A more magnificent charge was never made by any corps in any war," said Gen. Warren. The regiment was engaged at Hatcher's run in October, was in the trenches during November, and operated near Petersburg through December. In the final campaign it was engaged at Dabney's mill, White Oak road, Quaker road, Five Forks, Amelia Court House and High bridge, and was present at Appomattox when Lee surrendered. It then marched to Washington, was in the grand review, moved to Louisville in June, and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 8, 1865. Its original strength was 761: gain by recruits, 1,557; total, 2,318. Loss by death, 343.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Cols., William H. Withington, Constant Luce. Lieut.-Cols., Constant Luce, Lorin L. Comstock, Frederick W. Swift; Majs., George C. Lyons, Thomas Mathews. This regiment was organized at Detroit, and became known as the "Stonewall Regiment" later. It was mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, and left the state on the 27th for Washington, where it was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, for the Maryland campaign. It was first engaged at South mountain, where it won high honors, charging over a stone wall and scattering a strong force in its front—from which it received its sobriquet, capturing 300 prisoners and driving the enemy down the slope of the mountain. Gen. Willcox characterized it as "a feat that may vie with any recorded in the annals of war." Its loss was 27 killed and 114 wounded. In the battle at Antietam it lost 18 killed and 87 wounded. It then moved to a position near Falmouth and was present, but not engaged, at Fredericksburg. It moved to Newport News in Feb., 1865, on March 19 to Baltimore, thence to Bardstown, Ky., on April 3 to Lebanon, and on the 29th to Columbia. In June it reinforced Grant at Vicksburg, being engaged there until July 4. It was then in the siege of Jackson, returned to Kentucky in August, and joined the movements of the Army of the Ohio in East Tennessee. It was engaged at Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir's station and Campbell's station, and as part of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th army corps, assisted in the defense of Knoxville, being stationed in Fort Sanders. After the siege it encamped at Blain's cross-roads until it joined the Army of the Potomac near Warrenton Junction, Va., in March.

It was in the battles of the Wilderness, Ny river and Spottsylvania, where it occupied the crest of a hill for which the enemy was making, just as the latter came up the other slope, repulsing them handsomely. Its succeeding movements were of the most gallant nature, being in the terrific assault at the "bloody angle," where it lost 23 killed, 73 wounded and 93 prisoners, out of 225 engaged. On May 16 it was detailed as engineer troops and through the rest of the campaign fought at the North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, the Crater, the Weldon railroad, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's farm, the Boydton road and Hatcher's run. It remained near the Appomattox river during the winter and in the attack of the enemy on Fort Stedman in March, 1865, the regiment as skirmishers repelled those of the enemy, capturing 65 prisoners. It was engaged at Petersburg until the surrender on April 3, and was on guard and provost duty until the 24th. It was then ordered to Washington, participated in the grand review, and was mustered out at Tenallytown on June 3, 1865. Its original strength was 982: gain by recruits, 97; total, 1,079. Loss by death, 283.

Eighteenth Infantry.—Cols., Charles E. Doolittle, John W. Horner; Lieut.-Cols., George L. Spaulding, Edwin M. Hubbard. Majs., John W. Horner, James D. Hinckley. This regiment was organized at Hillsdale, and was mustered in Aug. 26, 1862. It left the state Sept. 4, reported at Cincinnati, and was stationed at Lexington, Ky., from Nov. 1, 1862, until Feb. 21, 1863. It then moved to Danville and was with the forces that retreated from Danville on the 24th, skirmishing with those of Pegram as they left. On the 28th the regiment joined in pursuit of Pegram, making a long, rough march to Buck creek. It returned to Stanford, then moved to Lebanon, and thence to Nashville, where it was employed as provost guard from Nov. 1, 1863 to June 11, 1864. Ordered south, it reached Decatur, Ala., in June and was placed on garrison and scouting duty. It was a part of the force which surprised Patterson's brigade of cavalry at Pond springs, capturing their camp equipage, wagons and commissary stores, and in July it assisted in routing the same brigade at Courtland, being the only infantry engaged at either time. It left Decatur in September to reinforce the garrison at Athens, reaching there just in time to repel Roddey's command. It joined in pursuit of Wheeler, overtaking and skirmishing with his rear-guard at Shoal creek, and then returned to Decatur. A detachment of 231, en route to reinforce the garrison at Athens, was attacked by a force under Forrest, numbering about 4,000, when within 2 miles of Athens, and after 5 hours' desperate fighting was compelled to surrender. The regiment participated in the successful defense of Decatur against Hood's army, a detachment dislodging a body of sharpshooters in rifle-pits near one of the forts and capturing 115 prisoners. The regiment remained at Decatur until Nov. 25, and then moved to Stevenson, where it was engaged in building fortifications until Dec. 19. It was ordered back to Decatur where it was on garrison duty until Jan. 11, 1865, when it proceeded to Huntsville for post duty. It was ordered to Nashville in June and was mustered out June 26, 1865. Its original strength was 1,002: gain by recruits, 372; total, 1,374. Loss by death, 310.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Col., Henry C. Gilbert; Lieut.-Cols., David Bacon, William R. Shafter, John J. Baker; Majs., William R. Shafter, George C. Barnes. This regiment was organized at Dowagiac in July and August, and was mustered in Sept. 5, 1862. It left the state Sept. 14, reported at Cincinnati, and was stationed in Kentucky until January, in Coburn's brigade, Baird's division, Army of Kentucky. It moved to Nashville, thence to Franklin, and in March, while on a reconnaissance, was in a skirmish with a small band, and met the enemy in force at Thompson's station. After repelling several attacks it was at last overwhelmed

and compelled to surrender, but not until it had captured the colors of the 4th Miss. and several prisoners. The fight lasted 5 hours, when their ammunition was exhausted, the loss being 113 killed and wounded out of 512 engaged. Those of the regiment who escaped and those who had been left in camp were sent to Brentwood, organized with the fragments of a brigade, placed in command of an officer of another regiment and surrendered to Forrest at Murfreesboro without being given an opportunity to fire a gun—a shameful affair, which was bitterly resented by the men. The enlisted men were soon paroled and sent north, the commissioned officers were exchanged at Camp Chase, Ohio, and reached Nashville June 11, 1863. The regiment was ordered to Murfreesboro in July for garrison duty. Co. D, 50 men, stationed at Stone's river, was attacked in October by a large force and after a gallant fight surrendered, but after being plundered the men were released. The regiment was then ordered to McMinnville and attached to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 20th corps. It built several forts, a railroad bridge, put a saw-mill in operation and got out lumber for blockhouses. It moved to Lookout valley in April, 1864 and then with the army for Georgia. It was engaged in the battle of Resaca, participating in a charge in which a battery was taken, and lost 14 killed and 66 wounded, Col. Gilbert being mortally wounded. In the charge at Cassville and at New Hope Church the 19th lost 6 killed and 51 wounded. It was engaged at Golgotha, Kolb's farm, aided in repelling an attack at Peachtree creek, and was in the siege of Atlanta, most of the time under fire. The greater part of the regiment advanced from Turner's ferry on Sept. 2 in a reconnaissance toward Atlanta, and finding the city evacuated took possession. The remainder entered the following day. On Sept. 5 the regiment was detached for guard duty, and in November it joined the advance on Savannah and took an active part in siege. It moved into South Carolina in Jan., 1865, destroyed the arsenal and public buildings at Fayetteville, and was in the engagement at Averasboro, its brigade assaulting and carrying the enemy's works, capturing his artillery and many prisoners. At Bentonville it was in line of battle, but was not engaged. It then proceeded to Raleigh and after Johnston's surrender marched to Alexandria, arriving there May 18. It participated in the grand review and was mustered out June 10, 1865. The original strength was 995: gain by recruits, 243; total, 1,238. Loss by death, 237.

Twentieth Infantry.—Col., A. W. Williams; Lieut.-Cols., H. W. Smith, Byron M. Cutcheon, Claudius B. Grant, Clement A. Lounsberry; Majs., B. M. Cutcheon, George C. Barnes, Frank Porter. This regiment was organized at Jackson and was mustered in Aug. 19, 1862. It left the state Sept. 1 and went into camp at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Va. It moved to Leesboro on the 8th and to Sharpsburg on the 18th, as part of the 1st division, 9th army corps. It then moved to Nolan's ford and Waterford, went into camp at Falmouth, and was in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg. It encamped at Newport News in Feb., 1863, and on March 19 left for Kentucky. It was in the fight with Morgan's forces at Horse Shoe bend, where without support, retreat cut off by the stream, and with no intrenchments, it repulsed a brigade charge, driving it with the bayonet, held off a division, and withdrew in good order. Less then 400 men held back nearly 4,000, the Union loss being 9 killed and 35 wounded, while the enemy's loss was 157 killed and nearly 300 wounded. It was ordered to Vicksburg in June and aided in fortifying Haynes' bluff and Oak ridge. After Vicksburg's fall, it moved to Jackson, but returned to Haynes' bluff on July 24 and early in August proceeded to Tennessee. It was in the engagements at Blue Springs, Loudon, Lenoir's and Campbell's stations, sustaining at the last place an attack for 2 hours before being reinforced. It then marched to Knoxville and aided in its defense

during the siege. It assisted in repelling an assault on Fort Sanders on Nov. 29, was in an engagement at Thurley's ford, fought at Strawberry plains, and forced the enemy's position at Chucky river, capturing camp baggage, horses and arms. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of the Potomac and was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division, 9th corps. It was in the battle of the Wilderness, fought at the Ny river, was nearly surrounded in the attack on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania, but fought its way out with a loss of 30 killed, 82 wounded and 31 missing. It was engaged at the North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, the first charge upon the lines at Petersburg, and the next day lost almost half its numbers in a field charge, the regiment numbering but 106 men the following morning. It remained in the trenches until Burnside's mine was exploded on July 30, when it captured many prisoners, but lost one-half the force engaged, its colors being the last displayed on the enemy's work on the withdrawal. The regiment was then engaged at the Weldon railroad, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's farm, the Boydton road and Hatcher's run, after which it took a position in the trenches before Petersburg and remained there during the winter. It was in the engagement at Fort Stedman in March, 1865, being deployed on the picket line, and captured 350 prisoners. On April 3 it participated in the charge into Petersburg and was placed on provost duty. It was ordered to City Point on the 20th, moved from there to Alexandria, then to Georgetown, was in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out on May 30. Its original strength was 1,012: gain by recruits, 145; total, 1,157. Loss by death, 290.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Cols., Ambrose A. Stevens, William H. McCreery; Lieut.-Cols., William L. Whipple, Morris B. Wells, Loomis K. Bishop; Majs., Isaac Hunting, Seymour Chase, Benton D. Fox. This regiment was organized at Ionia and was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862. It left the state Sept. 12, reported at Cincinnati, was sent to Louisville, entered upon the march through Kentucky, and was in the battle of Perryville, rendering efficient service. It reached Nashville Nov. 12, and joined the advance towards Murfreesboro, being engaged at Lavergne, Stewart's creek and at Stone's river, where it lost 17 killed, 85 wounded and 37 missing. It was with Sill's brigade, Sheridan's division, which blocked the enemy and saved the army. It remained on picket and guard duty at Murfreesboro until June, when it moved to Tullahoma, and was afterward stationed at Cowan, Anderson's station and Bridgeport. On Sept. 2, it advanced into Georgia, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, with the same brigade as at Stone's river, and was in the hottest of the fight after the breaking of the line by Longstreet. Sheridan's division was forced back, but in good order, and by a charge drove the enemy back and regained its position. Being unsupported, it was again driven back, the 21st losing 11 killed, 58 wounded, 35 missing and 3 prisoners. It was detached to form part of the engineer brigade and was engaged in that work during the engagement at Missionary ridge. It was stationed near Chattanooga until June, 1864, building a bridge and erecting storehouses. On June 11 it was ordered to Lookout mountain, engaging in building hospitals, running mills, and on picket duty. It was relieved from engineer duty in September and joined Rousseau's forces in pursuit of Forrest into Alabama. It was ordered to Chattanooga, and Dalton, Ga., in October, and received orders on Nov. 1 to join the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 14th army corps, for the march to the sea. It moved to Milledgeville, then toward Augusta, but changed its course and marched to Savannah, where the regiment was in the trenches on short rations and without covering until Dec. 18. After the evacuation it refitted for the Carolina campaign, proceeded to Sister's ferry, where it crossed the Savannah river Feb. 5, was in the engagement at Averasboro,

and was heavily engaged at Bentonville, losing 92 officers and men killed and wounded out of 230. It reached Goldsboro on March 25, after a 64 days' march, with an issue of but 12 days' rations. It moved to Haywood, where it remained until Johnston's surrender and then marched to Richmond, 280 miles, in less than 8 days. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out June 8, 1865. Its original strength was 1,108: gain by recruits 369; total 1,477. Loss by death, 368.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Cols., Moses Wisner, Heber Le Favour; Lieut.-Cols., Heber Le Favour, William Sanborn, Henry S. Dean; Majs., William Sanborn, Henry S. Dean, John Atkinson, Alonzo M. Keeler. This regiment was organized at Pontiac and was mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. It left the state Sept. 4, being ordered to Lexington, Ky., and was stationed at that point, Danville and Nicholasville until April, 1863. Col. Wisner died at Lexington of typhoid fever, Lieut.-Col. Le Favour was commissioned colonel, Maj. Sanborn, lieutenant-colonel and Capt. H. S. Dean, major. The regiment was attacked at Danville in March and fell back to Hickman bridge. It was stationed at Nashville from April 14 to Sept. 5, then moved to Bridgeport, Ala., thence to Ringgold, Ga. It participated at Chickamauga, where, after fighting for 3 hours, exhausting its ammunition, it charged into overwhelming numbers with the bayonet, driving the enemy back until overcome by too great a force, when most of the number were taken prisoners. Gen. Whittaker says he "never heard such heavy musketry and never saw such magnificent charges." Out of 584 officers and men who went into action, 36 were killed, 91 wounded and 262 captured, among the latter being Col. Le Favour. The remnant of the 22nd was ordered to the rear and proceeded to Moccasin point, where it was employed until Oct. 28, under constant fire from Lookout mountain, in building fortifications. It was attached to the 3d brigade, 2nd division, 14th corps. Its strength on Sept. 29 was 149 enlisted men, 9 lieutenants and 2 captains. At Chickamauga, Johnny Clem, the regiment's 10-year-old drummer, was acting as a marker, but finding his occupation gone, picked up a gun and commenced blazing away on his own hook. Left alone, a Confederate colonel found him and ordered him to surrender. Johnny swung his gun into range and the colonel tumbled from his horse. Johnny was captured later, but made his escape and trudged to Chattanooga by night. He afterwards received a military education and became an army officer. The regiment was attached to the engineer brigade in November and remained near Chattanooga until May 26, 1864, engaged in building bridges, roads and storehouses, cutting timber and getting out lumber. On May 31 it joined the Army of the Cumberland, when it and the 9th Mich. were organized into a "Reserve" brigade. It participated in the movement toward Atlanta, and was on provost duty in that city from Sept. 8 to Oct. 31. It moved to Marietta, thence to Chattanooga, where it remained until April, 1865, as a part of the "Reserve" brigade, and was engaged in provost and steamer guard duty. On April 1 it was transferred to Steedman's command, and on the 7th was attached to the 3d brigade, separate division, Army of the Cumberland. It was ordered to Nashville on June 20 and was mustered out June 26. Its original strength was 997: gain by recruits, 589; total, 1,586. Loss by death, 374.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Cols., Marshall W. Chapin, Oliver L. Spaulding; Lieut.-Cols., Gilbert E. Pratt, William W. Wheeler, Henry S. Raymond; Majs., Benjamin F. Fisher, Benjamin W. Huston, John Carland. This regiment was organized at East Saginaw and was mustered in Sept. 13, 1862. It left the state Sept. 18 for Kentucky, was assigned to the 10th division of Rosecrans' army, and was stationed at Bowling Green until May 29, 1863. A detachment of 25 men under Lieut. Wellington, in charge of a train, was attacked by a large force of guerrillas in April,

but repulsed the assault. The regiment moved to Glasgow and Tompkinsville and in July joined in pursuit of Morgan. It was in a skirmish at Paris, and left that place on Aug. 4, for New Market, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, 23d corps. It participated in the advance into East Tennessee, and reached Loudon Sept. 4, remaining at this point until the middle of November except for a few minor movements. It was engaged at Huff's ferry, and was in the retreat to Knoxville, being engaged at Campbell's station for 5 hours on the march. In the retreat its brigade brought up the rear, and its repeated repulses of the enemy were such as to call forth almost extravagant praise from the officers present, including Gen. Burnside himself. It assisted in the defense of Knoxville until the siege ended, then pursued the enemy, and went into camp at Blain's cross-roads on Dec. 13. It was ordered to Strawberry plains on the 25th for work on fortifications and was in an engagement at Dandridge in Jan., 1864. It was then on picket duty at Knoxville until Feb. 15, suffering an attack by cavalry in January, and then moved to Strawberry plains, being on duty at that point, New Market, Morristown and Mossy creek until May. It participated in the movement towards Atlanta, being engaged at Rocky Face ridge, Resaca, where it lost 62 men, killed and wounded, at the Etowah river, before Dallas, at New Hope Church, Lost mountain, Chattahoochee river, the siege of Atlanta, and Lovejoy's Station. It was then at Decatur until Oct. 3, when it joined in pursuit of Hood through Georgia and Alabama and into Tennessee. It was at Johnsonville, Tenn., during November; was engaged at Columbia, Duck river, Spring Hill and Franklin, where it repulsed two assaults, the last in a hand-to-hand struggle. It was in the battle at Nashville, making a daring assault the first day upon the enemy, posted behind a stone wall on a hill, carrying the position in a gallant manner and capturing more prisoners than there were men in the line of the regiment. It joined in pursuit of the enemy to Columbia and left there on Jan. 1, 1865, for Washington, D. C. It was at Camp Stoneman until Feb. 9, then proceeded to Smithville, N. C., which was reached on the 15th, and was in the attack on Fort Anderson, occupying the fort after its reduction, being the first to enter. It was engaged at Town creek, taking 350 prisoners, moved then to Wilmington, thence to Kinston, and occupied Goldsboro on the 22nd. It marched to Raleigh with Sherman's army, thence to Greensboro and on to Salisbury, which place was reached May 9. It remained until June 28, upon which date the regiment was mustered out. Its original strength was 983; gain by recruits, 434; total, 1,417. Loss by death, 287.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Col., Henry A. Morrow; Lieut.-Cols., Mark Flanigan, William D. Wight, Albert M. Edwards; Majs., Henry W. Nall, Edwin B. Wight, William Hutchinson. This regiment was organized at Detroit, was recruited mostly in Wayne county, and was mustered into service Aug. 15, 1862. It left Detroit Aug. 29 to join the Army of the Potomac, and arrived in Washington, D. C., Sept. 2. It occupied a number of different camps, made many long marches during September, October and November, and formed a part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, 1st corps. It crossed the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg Dec. 12, and during the 13th and 14th supported a battery, being constantly under fire of the enemy's guns and losing heavily in killed and wounded. At Port Royal the regiment made a brilliant attack, capturing a number of prisoners and driving the enemy from the place. The 24th again crossed the Rappahannock on April 29 and drove the enemy from his works, capturing a number of prisoners with considerable loss to the regiment in killed and wounded. It entered upon the Pennsylvania campaign and during the first day of the battle of Gettysburg lost 22 officers killed or wounded, 71 enlisted men killed and 223 wounded, a total loss of 316.

The regiment marched from the battle-field in pursuit of the retreating Confederates, crossed the Potomac and reached the Rappahannock Aug. 1. During the summer and fall it made a number of long marches, occupied important positions, and came in contact with the enemy at Mine run, where it distinguished itself by driving him into his works and capturing a number of prisoners. It went into winter quarters at Culpeper until May 3, 1864, when it crossed the Rapidan and took part in the desperate struggle of the Wilderness. In its engagements with the enemy in the wilds of the Wilderness it captured the colors of the 48th Va. infantry, together with a large number of prisoners, but at a cost of 18 killed, 46 wounded and 42 missing. From the Wilderness the regiment marched to Spottsylvania, where it was constantly under fire until May 21, losing 11 killed and 39 wounded. In crossing the North Anna the regiment was attacked, but repulsed the enemy with a loss to the 24th of 3 killed, 8 wounded and 5 missing. In the advance upon Cold Harbor it met with considerable loss, and after crossing the James river made a successful assault upon the enemy at Petersburg, taking into action 120 men and losing 38 in killed and wounded. The regiment participated in the siege of Petersburg, meeting with considerable loss from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. On Oct. 27 it was engaged in the battle of Hatcher's run and took part in several expeditions around Petersburg, and though reduced in number by constant losses, still fought with spirit and vigor. Its last serious engagement was at Dabney's mill in Feb., 1865, soon after which it was ordered to Baltimore, Md., for special duty, and from that city it was sent to Springfield, Ill., where it did garrison duty at a camp rendezvous, While there it served as escort at the funeral of President Lincoln. On June 19 it left Springfield for Detroit, Mich., where it was mustered out and disbanded June 30, 1865. The 24th had borne on its rolls 2,054 officers and men, and its loss was 313, as follows: 12 officers and 118 men killed in action, 1 officer and 38 men died of wounds, and 2 officers and 142 men of disease.

Twenty-fifth Infantry.—Col., Orlando H. Moore; Lieut.-Col., Benjamin F. Orcutt; Maj., Dewitt C. Fitch. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered in Sept. 22, 1862. It left the state Sept. 29 and reported at Louisville, being stationed there until Dec. 8, when it was ordered to Munfordville and participated in a skirmish on the 26th. It then moved to Bowling Green and was on provost, picket and train guard duty until March 26, 1863, when it was ordered to Lebanon and joined the pursuit of the enemy under Pegram. It was then placed on provost and guard duty at Louisville, Cos. D, E, F, I and K being detached and sent under command of Col. Moore to Green River bridge, near Columbia. Hearing of the approach of Morgan with a cavalry force of over 3,000, Moore stationed his little force of 300 in a horse-shoe bend of the river, flanked by high bluffs, felled trees on the battle line and threw up earth works, the latter being manned by 75 men, to check the advance. When the enemy appeared he was checked, his battery of 4 pieces silenced by sharpshooters, eight field charges repelled, an attempted flank movement defeated, and the force finally driven back with a loss in killed and wounded greater in numbers than that of the little force opposing, 22 commissioned officers being of the number. This brought forth strong commendation and praise from all sources, and Morgan himself complimented Moore, "promoting him to brigadier-general." The Louisville Courier-Journal retracted some harsh things it had said about him as provost-marshal, eulogized his bravery and that of his men, and the state legislature passed complimentary resolutions. Morgan had intended dashing into Louisville and taking the city, but this action upset his plans. The companies at Louisville joined the others at Lebanon in August, and with the 1st brigade, 1st division, 23d corps, participated

in the movements of September and October in East Tennessee. It encamped at Loudon late in October, moved to Kingston Nov. 9, was engaged in its defense, fought at Mossy creek, was then in camp until Jan. 18, 1864, when it moved to Knoxville. It advanced to Morristown in February, but returned to Mossy creek on March 18. On April 25 it started on the Atlanta campaign, was engaged at Rocky Face ridge, at Resaca, where it participated in a charge across an open field and through a creek, losing 50 men in a few minutes, then at Cassville, the Etowah river, Kingston, Allatoona, Pine mountain, Lost mountain, Kolb's farm, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, the Chattahoochee river and Decatur, and reached Atlanta on July 22. It charged the works at East Point and was engaged at Utoy creek. After Atlanta's fall it occupied Decatur, having been under fire 58 days and nights during the campaign. It left Decatur Oct. 4, in pursuit of Hood through Alabama and Georgia; was engaged at Rome and Cedar bluffs; then moved into Tennessee; was engaged at Pine creek, Franklin and Nashville; was then ordered to North Carolina, where it participated in the movements of Schofield's army until Johnston's surrender, when it was ordered to Salisbury and was mustered out June 24, 1865. Its original strength was 896: gain by recruits, 92; total 988. Loss by death, 166.

Twenty-sixth Infantry.—Cols., Judson S. Farrar, Henry H. Wells; Lieut.-Col., Henry H. Wells; Majs., William D. Donnell, Nathan Church. This regiment was organized at Jackson and was mustered in Dec. 12, 1862. It left the state Dec. 13, reported at Washington, was assigned to provost duty at Alexandria, and was thus employed until April, 1863, when it was sent to Suffolk, Va., for defense. On June 20 it moved to Yorktown, marched to the Chickahominy, then returned to Yorktown and proceeded to New York to maintain peace in the draft riots. It joined the Army of the Potomac Oct. 13, was attached to this, 1st brigade, 1st division, 2nd corps, and came to be recognized as the skirmish regiment of the division. It was engaged at Mine run and then went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. It was at the battle of the Wilderness, part of the time in reserve, and charged Stuart's dismounted cavalry on May 7, capturing a number of prisoners and important despatches. It was in the engagements at Corbin's bridge, the Ny river, the Po river and Spottsylvania, where it participated in the charge of the 2nd corps when the works were carried in a hand-to-hand fight with the bayonet, the colors of the 26th being the first planted. It also captured 2 brass guns and the gunners, its loss being 27 killed, 98 wounded and 14 missing. It was next engaged at the North Anna, Totopotomy, and Cold Harbor, and was in the assault at Petersburg on June 16, in which the first line was carried. It fought at the Weldon railroad, was engaged at Deep Bottom, where its brigade drove the enemy and captured 4 guns, the 26th leading in skirmish line. The regiment attacked double its numbers the following day and drove them for half a mile. In August it was engaged at Strawberry Plains, White Oak swamp, and Reams' station, where it assisted in repelling repeated assaults and took part in the charge when the works taken by the enemy were retaken. It remained before Petersburg during the winter and in March, 1865, charged the enemy's works at Peebles' farm, capturing a portion of them. It was in action at Hatcher's run, the Boydton road, White Oak road, Sutherland's station, Amelia Springs, Deatonsville, Sailor's creek, High bridge and Farmville, and was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered, having captured over 400 prisoners between March 28 and April 9, and lost 60 killed and wounded. It was ordered to Washington on May 2, was in the grand review, and was mustered out at Bailey's cross-roads, June 4. The original strength was 903: gain by recruits, 95; total; 998. Loss by death 259.

Twenty-seventh Infantry.—Cols., Dorus M. Fox, Byron M. Cutcheon, Charles Waite; Lieut.-Cols., John F. Richardson, William B. Wright, Edward S. Leadbeater; Majs., William B. Wright, Samuel Moody, Daniel G. Cash. This regiment was organized at Ypsilanti and was mustered in, April 10, 1863, with eight companies. It left the state April 12, and was ordered to Kentucky, being stationed at various points, and was in a skirmish at Jamestown June 2. It was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division, 9th corps, was ordered to Vicksburg and was in the siege from June 22 to July 4. It was in action at Jackson, July 11, and was in camp at Milldale from July to November, when it was attached to the 2nd brigade of the same division and encamped at Lenoir's station, Tenn. It participated in the engagements at Loudon, Lenoir's station, Campbell's station, the defense of Knoxville, and aided in repelling the assault upon Fort Sanders on Nov. 29. It joined in the pursuit of Longstreet on his withdrawal, following him to Rutledge, and then encamping at Blain's cross-roads until Jan. 16, 1864. It was engaged at Strawberry plains and in a battle near Knoxville in January. It was joined in March by the new companies I and K, and a goodly number of recruits. On March 17 it commenced its march to Nicholasville, Ky., where it moved by train to Annapolis, and was joined there by two companies of sharpshooters. On April 29 the regiment joined the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton and was assigned to the 1st brigade, 3d division, same corps. It participated in the battle of the Wilderness, losing 89 in killed and wounded, at the Ny river, and in the heavy engagement at Spottsylvania, losing 27 killed, 148 wounded and 12 missing. It was engaged at Ox ford on the North Anna, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor, and was in the charges at Petersburg June 17–18. The losses of the regiment during June were 21 killed, 149 wounded and 23 missing. It was in the advanced line of works the greater part of July, leading its brigade on the 30th when the mine was sprung and reaching the crater under a murderous fire. July's loss was 24 killed, 92 wounded and 27 missing. The regiment was engaged at the Weldon railroad, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's farm, the Boydton road, Hatcher's run, remained before Petersburg during the winter, and was engaged at Fort Stedman, in March, 1865. At Fort Mahon, April 2, after the rifle-pits were taken the 27th, with only 123 men, crying "Fort or nothing!" left its brigade, gained the walls under terrible fire, planted its colors on the east wing, capturing 3 pieces of artillery and 164 prisoners, and holding its position during the day against repeated assaults. The regiment entered Petersburg on the 3d and was engaged in picket duty until ordered to Washington. It participated in the grand review and was mustered out at Tenallytown July 26, 1865. Its original strength was 865: gain by new companies and recruits, 1,164; total, 2,039. Loss by death, 417.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.—Col., William W. Wheeler; Lieut.-Col., George T. Shaffer; Maj., Morris J. Frink. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered in Oct. 26, 1864. It left the state Oct. 26, reached Louisville on the 29th, and was ordered to Camp Nelson to act as guard for a wagon train from that point to Nashville, reaching the latter place Dec. 5. It was then assigned to a brigade under command of Gen. Miller, then in command of the post at Nashville. Col. Wheeler, who had been commissioned from the 23d infantry, assumed command on the 9th. The regiment was assigned to the 23d army corps and participated in the battle of Nashville in December, gaining a reputation for valor at once. It embarked on Jan. 11, 1865, for Eastport, Miss., but on reaching Paducah was ordered to Louisville, from there to Annapolis, but en route was directed to proceed to Alexandria, where it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, 23d corps. It took transports Feb. 19 for Morehead City, N. C., moving from there to New Berne, which

place was reached on the 25th. It joined Gen. Cox's forces near Wilmington, was engaged at Wise's Forks, and in heavy skirmishing that followed. In the enemy's charge in which the lines were broken, the brigade of which the 28th formed a part, made a counter-charge on the double-quick, driving the enemy back and capturing over 300 prisoners. A heavy assault made later was repulsed after a 2 hours' fight, the 28th being among the first to reach the threatened point. It then moved to Goldsboro for railroad guard duty, and after the cessation of hostilities, was on duty at Goldsboro, Raleigh, Charlotte, Lincolntown, Wilmington and New Berne. It was mustered out at Raleigh June 5, 1865. Its original strength was 886: gain by recruits, 359; total, 1,245. Loss by death, 128.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.—Col., Thomas Saylor; Lieut.-Col., E. Frank Eddy; Maj., Alphens M. Beebe. This regiment was organized at Saginaw, and was mustered in Oct. 3, 1864. It left the state Oct. 6, reported at Nashville and was ordered to Decatur, Ala. Reaching there on the 26th, it was at once placed behind breastworks, from which the right wing was moved to the front to occupy the line of rifle-pits on the left. The other wing was ordered out, 100 men being sent to Fort No. 1. The regiment performed most effective work, in this, their first battle, an assault of 5,000 on a force of less than half that number being repulsed. It garrisoned at Decatur until Nov. 24, then proceeded to Murfreesboro, and formed part of the force at that point during the demonstration of the enemy. It was engaged at Overall's creek, and was attacked by a superior force at Winsted Church while escorting a railroad train, but it gave vigorous battle and repulsed the enemy with some loss. It relaid the track under fire, saved the train and took it into Murfreesboro by hand, the engine having been disabled by a shell. It was next engaged on the Shelbyville pike, defending a forage train against two brigades of cavalry, and was also engaged at Nolensville. It was on railroad guard duty from Dec. 27, 1864, until July, 1865, and was then employed in garrison duty at Murfreesboro until Sept. 5. It was mustered out Sept. 6, 1865. Its original strength was 856: gain by recruits, 614; total 1,470. Loss by death, 71.

Thirtieth Infantry.—Col., Grover S. Wormer; Lieut.-Col., John D. Summer; Maj., Samuel E. Graves. This regiment was organized at Detroit and was mustered in Jan. 9, 1865, for one year. It did not leave the state, having been organized for the protection of the frontier from Confederate refugees in Canada, who, with their sympathizers there, were threatening the cities along the boundary of the United States. The officers had all seen service at the front and many of the men in the ranks had been in active service. Cos. A and B were stationed at Fort Gratiot, D at St. Clair, E at Wyandotte, K at Jackson, H at Fenton, G in Detroit, and C, F and I at Detroit barracks. The regiment was mustered out June 30, 1865. Its original strength was 1,001 Loss by disease, 1 officer and 17 men.

First Colored Infantry (102nd U. S. Colored Troops).—Cols., Henry Henry Barnes, Henry L. Chipman; Lieut.-Col., William T. Bennett; Maj., Newcome Clark. This regiment was organized in the fall of 1863 and was mustered in Feb. 17, 1864. It left the state March 28 and joined the 9th army corps at Annapolis. On April 15 it took transports for Hilton Head, S. C. Col. Barnes resigned and was succeeded by Capt. Chipman of the U. S. army. Detachments were employed on picket duty for a month and the regiment then garrisoned at Port Royal and Beaufort until Aug. 1, when it embarked for Jacksonville, Fla. It was engaged at Baldwin with a force of cavalry, which it repulsed, and then made a circuit of eastern Florida—100 miles in 5 days. It built a fort at Magnolia and then returned to Beaufort, reaching there on Aug. 31. It was on

picket duty by detachments at Coosa, Lady's and Port Royal islands, that at Lady's island having a skirmish with a force that attempted to land, under cover of night, driving them off. A detachment of 300, with the troops under Gen. Foster, was engaged at Honey Hill in November and joined in repelling a charge, maintaining a steady line and fighting desperately, hauling off 2 pieces of artillery which had been abandoned. A correspondent, speaking of the determination of the men to continue fighting after being wounded, said: "Such bravery I never saw before. I have known men to fight as well and bravely as ever men fought, but never before have I known men to fight on after being severely wounded." A detachment was also engaged at Deveaux neck in December. The regiment came together at Deveaux neck Jan. 24, 1865, and moved to Pocotaligo. It destroyed the railroad and built breastworks, and a bridge across the Ashepoo river. It proceeded to Charleston neck and took transports for Savannah in March, where it was for a time on picket and fatigue duty. It returned by transport to Georgetown, the right wing being ordered thence to Charleston neck, and made a daring expedition to join Gen. Potter on the Santee river, through a country held by the enemy, a distance of 70 miles. A large body of cavalry attacked it on the way, but it was driven off after a vigorous fight. The left wing left Georgetown with Potter's forces and was engaged in several skirmishes. Near Manchester it joined in flanking the enemy, driving him from the field in disorder. The two wings united and were engaged in a spirited contest with the enemy at Singleton's plantation, in which the regiment was victorious. Co. A, on picket, repulsed an attack by a force of 200. The regiment returned to Georgetown and was ordered to camp at Charleston neck. On May 7 it proceeded to Orangeburg and was on provost and fatigue duty there until July 28, when it was ordered to Winnsboro for similar service. It was mustered out at Charleston Sept. 30, 1865. Its original strength was 895: gain by recruits, 551; total, 1,446. Loss by death, 140.

First Engineers.—Cols., William P. Innes, John B. Yates; Lieut.-Cols., Kinsman A. Hunton, Garrett Hannings; Majs., Enos Hopkins, Perrin V. Fox, Marcus Grant, Emery O. Crittenton, Joseph J. Rhodes. This regiment was organized at Marshall and was mustered in Oct. 29, 1861. It left the state Dec. 17 and reported to Gen. Buell at Louisville. Cos. B, E and I, under Col. Innes, were ordered to report to Gen. McCook, at Munfordville, then moved for Bowling Green, and on the 28th for Nashville. Cos. D, F and G, under Lieut.-Col. Hunton, were ordered to report to Gen. Thomas at Lebanon. They took part in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky., and joined the regiment at Columbia in April. Cos. C and H, commanded by Maj. Hopkins, were ordered to report to Gen. Nelson at New Haven, Ky., and joined the regiment at Nashville in February. Cos. A and K, under Capt. J. B. Yates, were ordered to report to Gen. Mitchell at Bacon creek, Ky., and accompanied the first Union troops into Bowling Green after its evacuation by the enemy. The regiment was ordered to Shiloh in April and built several bridges en route with such rapidity that Buell was enabled to reach the field in time to bring victory out of disastrous defeat. It received special mention by Buell. Cos. A and K, under Maj. Yates, left Nashville with Gen. Mitchell's division, going to Huntsville, Ala., and was employed during May in running trains over the Memphis & Charleston and Nashville & Decatur railroads. The other eight companies moved towards Corinth, building roads and placing siege guns, and in June proceeded towards Decatur, building bridges and trestles, and putting the railroad in running order. In July the entire regiment was at Huntsville, actively engaged in track replacing and bridge and trestle work. In August Co. E was detached for fortification work at Huntsville. Cos. A, B, D, G and H were sent to Nashville and occu-

pied until the middle of September in bridge building. C, F, K and I were sent to Stevenson and joined the regiment at Gallatin. The entire regiment took up the march for Bowling Green, thence for Louisville, and Cos. A, C and K took part in the battle of Perryville, where they were joined by the others on Oct. 12. The regiment moved to Nashville and went into camp at Mill creek, where it built nine bridges. It was ordered to La Vergne Jan 1, 1863, and engaged in a skirmish. Its wagon train, in position of a half circle, with hastily constructed breastworks of logs and brush, was attacked by Wheeler's cavalry, numbering over 3,000, with a section of artillery, and 315 officers and men fought this force for 5 hours, repulsing seven assaults, the horsemen charging up to the very breastworks and the enemy's artillery being constantly employed. The enemy drew off at night with a loss of 50 killed and more wounded. By this repulse the rear of the army and most of its baggage train was saved. A correspondent said of it: "The scene was at times thrilling beyond description The rebel horde dashed their horses against the circular brush fence with infuriated shouts and curses. * * * They were met with staggering volleys. Horses and riders recoiled again and again until they despaired, and soon swept away through the dense forests. * * * Truly, this was one of the most gallant affairs of the campaign." A standard of organization having been established in 1862, the regiment was allowed 12 companies of 150 each. From Jan. 1 to June 29, 1863, it was employed in general construction and repair work in the vicinity of La Vergne, Murfreesboro, Smyrna and Nashville, and on Oct. 31 was stationed at Elk creek. Its excellent work in putting into position greatly needed pontoon bridges at Chattanooga was specially noticed in orders. During the winter, spring and summer, the regiment was constantly employed in building trestle work, bridges, store houses, blockhouses and hospitals, in saw-mill work at Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and along the railway lines as far south as Decatur and Stevenson, Ala. It was ordered to Atlanta Sept. 25, and in October 148 reënlisted as veterans, which with the recruits enabled the regiment to maintain its full organization. It was constantly employed on the Atlanta campaign and on the march to Savannah, keeping up with the army, tearing up railroad track, destroying bridges and building roads. On Jan. 26, 1865, it took transports for Beaufort, S. C., and joined the march to Goldsboro, N. C., during which it destroyed 30 miles of track, built 8 or 10 bridges and made miles of corduroy road. Cos. L and M, detached at Stevenson the previous summer, constructed defenses at that point assisted on the defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, on Nov. 28 were moved to Elk River bridge, and were stationed in detachments along the line of the road to Murfreesboro, building blockhouses. Most of these detachments were at Fort Rosecrans during December. On Dec. 5 a detachment from Co. L was captured, after 6 hours hard fighting, while acting as train guard. Cos. L and M left Murfreesboro March 1, 1865, moved by rail to New York, by water to Beaufort, N. C., and joined the regiment at Goldsboro March 25. The regiment moved from Goldsboro to Raleigh and from there to Washington. It participated in the grand review and was then ordered to Nashville. It was mustered out, Sept. 22, 1865. Its original strength was 1,032: gain by recruits, 2,168; total 3,200. Loss by death, 342. Its entire service was arduous and of the highest importance. Although not engaged in many battles as a fighting regiment it was often under fire while engaged in constructing fortifications, roads and defenses for the army or in the destruction of railroads and public works used by the enemy.

First Sharpshooters.—Col., Charles V. De Land; Lieut.-Cols., William H. H. Beadle, Asahel W. Nichols; Majs., John Piper, E. J. Buckbee. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and Dearborn in 1862–63. Six companies were mustered in July 7, 1863, and left the state for Indianap-

olis and thence to Seymour, Ind. They attacked Morgan's rear-guard at North Vernon, Ind., July 13, and at Pierceville on the 14th, capturing some prisoners. They then returned to Dearborn to finish recruiting, four additional companies being mustered. The regiment left the state the second time on Aug. 16, and was sent to Chicago to guard prisoners. On Feb. 14, 1864, it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 3d division 9th army corps, joining it at Annapolis in March. The regiment was engaged at the battle of the Wilderness and participated at Spottsylvania, where it lost 34 killed, 117 wounded and 4 missing, being one of those to rally from the terrible onslaught in the hand-to-hand encounters following simultaneous charges of the contending forces, when, borne back by superior numbers Burnside's army was breaking. Attacked on front and flank with a storm of shot and shell, it held its ground, stayed the tide and repulsed the enemy. It was also engaged at Ox ford on the North Anna, Totopotomy, Bethesda Church and Cold Harbor. It reached Petersburg on the 16th and participated in the charge on the 17th, assisting in repelling repeated assaults, taking 88 prisoners and the colors of the 35th N. C. Surrounded and compelled to surrender or cut its way out, it took the latter alternative, its loss being 31 killed, 46 wounded and 84 missing. It led its brigade in the charge of July 30, entering the works and taking some 50 prisoners. It was engaged at Weldon railroad, Reams' station, Poplar Spring Church, Pegram's farm, Boydton road and Hatcher's run, and was then on trench and picket duty until spring. Cos. I and K assisted in repelling the assault on Fort Stedman, March 25, 1865, and in the charge that drove the enemy behind his works captured more prisoners than they had men engaged. The regiment made a demonstration on the left of the enemy's works on April 2, getting a hold on them which was maintained for an hour under terrible fire. On the morning of the 3d it was ordered to advance and at 4 o'clock moved forward, being among the first to enter the city, raising the flag over the court house as the surrender was being received by its brigade commander. Its division (Willcox's) held an extended line of 2 miles on April 2, captured 2 forts, 9 guns and nearly 1,000 prisoners, and on the 3d the regiment led the assault that resulted in the capture of the enemy's lines, guns, tents, prisoners without number and the city itself. After Lee's surrender it moved to Georgetown, participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out July 28. Total enrollment, 1,364; loss, by death, 263.

First Cavalry.—Cols., Thornton F. Brodhead, Charles H. Town, Peter Stagg; Leiut.-Cols., Joseph T. Copeland, George R. Maxwell, Andrew W. Duggan; Majs., William S. Atwood, Angelo Paldi, Charles H. Town, Thomas M. Howrigan, Myron Hickey, Thurlow W. Lusk, Melvin Brewer, Robert Sproul, Lineus F. Warner. This regiment was organized at Detroit and mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 13, 1861, with an enrollment of 1,144 officers and men. It left the state Sept. 9 for Washington, D. C., and went into camp at Frederick, Md., where it remained several months. It comprised a part of Gen. Banks' forces, which in Feb., 1862, moved to Harper's Ferry and later entered the Shenandoah Valley, advancing as far as Winchester, pushing the Confederates before them. The regiment distinguished itself in many skirmishes while advancing up the valley and companies and detachments made a number of brilliant charges which attracted the attention of Gen. Banks and received from him complimentary mention in orders. The regiment remained at Williamsport until June 12, when it took part in Gen. Pope's Virginia campaign. It was in Gen. Banks' command when he fought the battle of Cedar mountain, was engaged at Manassas, suffering severely in that battle, and during the early months of 1863 it had several skirmishes with the enemy, losing a number in killed and wounded.

It was then assigned to the famous Michigan cavalry brigade, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th regiments, and served with the brigade until the close of the war. The brigade was formed at Washington, Dec. 12, 1862, of the 5th, 6th and 7th regiments, the 1st being added the following spring. The brigade moved in pursuit of Lee from Fairfax Court House June 25, 1863, and on the 27th the 1st was detached to Harper's Ferry, and the 7th for special duty towards Sharpsburg. The brigade was united at Hanover under the command of Gen. Custer and was engaged at Hanover, Huntertown, and at Gettysburg, where the 1st cavalry saved Battery M and the day, meeting an entire cavalry brigade in a saber charge and driving it from the field. This was one of the most desperate as well as brilliant charges of the war and turned what appeared to be a defeat of the Union forces into a complete victory. The regiment lost at Gettysburg 11 officers and 80 men killed, wounded or missing. On July 4 one squadron of the regiment charged the enemy at Fairfield gap, driving the Confederates out and holding it until the entire column passed. Two officers were killed and 17 men were killed or wounded in this charge. The regiment took part in the severe engagement at Falling Waters, where it captured 2 battle-flags, a major and 70 men. It then returned to Virginia and was constantly on duty with the brigade, meeting the enemy at many places. At James City in October, the 1st and 5th regiments were formed in column of battalions, ordered to draw sabers and, while the band played "Yankee Doodle," went forward at a full gallop, scattering the foe in their front, and afterward secured a place of safety for the whole command. On Oct. 19 the regiment met the enemy at Buckland mills in a severe engagement and a week later fought at Morton's ford. In December, 370 of the regiment reënlisted and went to Michigan on a 30-day furlough. In Feb., 1864, Gen. Kilpatrick started on a raid to Richmond, taking with him the members of the regiment who did not reënlist, and they shared all the vicissitudes, dangers and hardships of the raid, actually going over the first line of works at Richmond, but were unable to go further and returned to the army after severe fighting and many losses. After the veteran furlough the regiment reassembled at Camp Stoneman, D. C., and was joined by a battalion of newly organized troops that had been recruited the previous December. The regiment was among the forces commanded by Gen. Sheridan in his celebrated raid in the rear of Lee's army and took part in the severe engagements that were fought both in the advance upon Richmond and the return. One battalion charged the enemy conducting 400 Union prisoners to Richmond and recaptured all of them. At Yellow tavern the regiment moved forward, meeting a severe fire of grape and canister from a battery concealed on the right, but, nothing daunted, it advanced with cheers and yells, though it had to cross five fences and a narrow bridge, rode straight for the battery and captured it with a large number of prisoners. It took part in the severe engagement at Haw's shop, where the battle raged for hours with great fury, each side obstinately contesting every inch of ground. The regiment was at Cold Harbor and during a spirited engagement with infantry, artillery and cavalry it made a saber charge upon the enemy and broke his line, when the Confederates threw down their arms and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The next morning that portion of the line held by the regiment was attacked by a large force of the enemy, but the attack was repulsed. In June it was engaged in the battle of Trevilian Station, and in the latter part of July was ordered to Washington to take part in the Shenandoah campaign under Gen. Sheridan. It shared all the vicissitudes of the numerous battles that culminated in driving Gen. Early and all Confederate forces out of the valley. In Feb., 1865, the regiment was a part of the forces under Gen. Sheridan when he moved against the enemy's

communications at Gordonsville, and in March fought the Confederate cavalry at Louisa Court House, defeating the enemy and destroying a large amount of public property. The regiment helped to destroy the locks, aqueducts and mills on the James river canal, the destruction of which was a serious embarrassment to Gen. Lee. It fought at Five Forks and clung close to the enemy during the memorable days of the pursuit of Lee's army, everywhere striking hard blows that helped to deprive the enemy of his wagon trains and artillery, fighting desperately at Sailor's creek, where the Michigan brigade destroyed 400 wagons, captured 16 guns, and cut off Gen. Ewell's corps from Lee's army, when Gen. Ewell and his corps of 6,000 surrendered. After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, the regiment was sent to North Carolina, but returned to Washington, where it took part in the grand review. It was then ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., thence to Fort Laramie, Wyo. Ter., and the men endured great hardships in their campaign against the Indians in the far West. The regiment was mustered out at Salt Lake City, Utah, March 10, 1866, where the men were paid and disbanded. Its total enrollment was 2,490; killed in action, 96; missing in action, 40; died of wounds, 52; died as prisoners of war, 58; died of disease, 172; drowned, 2; killed accidentally, 4; killed by Indians, 1; discharged for disability, 209.

Second Cavalry.—Cols., Gordon Granger, Archibald P. Campbell; Lieut.-Cols., William C. Davies, Frederick Fowler, Benjamin Smith, Thomas W. Johnston; Majs., Robert H. G. Minty, Charles P. Babcock, Frank W. Dickey, John C. Godley, Leonidas S. Scranton, Marshall J. Dickinson, Harrison F. Nicholson, Charles N. Baker. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids and was mustered in Oct. 2, 1861. It left the state on Nov. 14, was stationed at Benton barracks, St. Louis, was engaged in skirmishes at Point Pleasant, Tipton and New Madrid, participated in the siege of Island No. 10, and then moved with Pope's army to Mississippi. It was in the engagements at Pine hill, Monterey and Farmington, and the siege of Corinth. Col. Granger was made brigadier-general and was succeeded by Philip H. Sheridan as colonel, but the latter was not mustered in as such. The regiment was in the engagements at Booneville, Blackland, and Baldwin, in June, 1862, and was in a spirited fight at Booneville July 1, where 7,000 of Chalmer's cavalry were repulsed by six companies, numbering less than 500 men. This was one of the greatest minor victories of the war. The 2nd Mich. and 2nd Ia. cavalry followed the enemy for 20 miles, capturing a large amount of arms and clothing. The regiment was engaged at Rienzi in August, when a largely superior force was defeated and dispersed and many prisoners were captured. Col. Sheridan was made a brigadier-general and Lieut.-Col. Campbell was appointed colonel. The regiment was engaged at the battle of Perryville, Ky., then at Harrodsburg, Lancaster and the Rockcastle river. In Dec., 1862, and Jan., 1863, it was in a raid in eastern Tennessee, being engaged at Blountville, Zollicoffer, Wartrace, Jonesville, Bacon creek and Glasgow. In March it was engaged at Milton, Cainsville, Spring Hill, Columbia, Hillsboro and Brentwood. The engagement at Columbia was against a much larger force, but two battalions of the 2nd Mich. cavalry by tremendous efforts, saved the wagon trains, which were in charge of the 18th Ohio cavalry. The regiment fought at McGarvick's ford in April, and during the summer was engaged at Triune, Rover, Middletown, Shelbyville, Elk river ford, and Decherd. It participated at Chickamauga, holding an important point against an enemy, and in October was engaged in the pursuit of Wheeler's cavalry, being in action at Anderson's cross-roads. It fought at Sparta, Dandridge and Mossy creek, in December, and at Dandridge and Pigeon river in Jan., 1864. While at Cleveland, Tenn., 326 reënlisted as veterans

and took a furlough, rejoining the regiment in July. On the Atlanta campaign the regiment fought at Dug gap, Red Clay, the Etowah river and Acworth, and joined Gen. Thomas' army in Tennessee. It met and defeated the enemy at Campbellville and Franklin in September; was engaged at Cypress river in October, where a force four times that of the Union army was defeated; participated at Raccoon ford, and during November was engaged at Shoal creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, Columbia, Spring Hill and the battle of Franklin. During December it was engaged at Nashville, Richland creek, Pulaski and Sugar creek, and in 1865 fought at Corinth, Tuscaloosa, Trion, Bridgeville and Talladega. It was in camp at Macon from May 1 until July 17, detachments being sent to garrison Perry, Thomaston, Barnesville, Forsyth and Milledgeville. The regiment was mustered out Aug. 17, 1865. Its original strength was 1,163; gain 1,262; total, 2,425. Loss by death, 338.

Third Cavalry.—Cols., F. W. Kellogg, John K. Mizner; Lieut.-Cols., Robert H. G. Minty, Gilbert Mayers, Thomas B. Weir; Majs., Edward Gray, William S. Burton, Abel H. Foote, Thomas Saylor, Lyman G. Wilcox, Gilbert J. Hudson, Edward B. Nugent, James G. Butler. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids and was mustered in Nov. 1, 1861. It left the state Nov. 28, was stationed at Benton barracks, St. Louis, during the winter, and then joined Pope's movement against New Madrid and Island No. 10. Capt. John K. Mizner took command as colonel on Mar. 31. The regiment was engaged at Farmington, Miss., and in the siege of Corinth, then joined Grant's forces in the campaign of Mississippi, and fought at Spangler's mills, Bay Spring, and Iuka, where it performed efficient work. Five privates captured 2 officers and a stand of colors. In October it was engaged at the battle of Corinth and the Hatchie river. During the remainder of the year it was in actions at Hudsonville, Holly Springs, Lumpkin's mill, Oxford and Coffeeville. In November Co. K made a daring trip. Communication between Grant and Sherman had been cut off by the destruction of railway and telegraph lines, the enemy's pickets extending to Memphis, and regiments and brigades were unable to open them or clear the way for a dash. Capt. Newell and his company advanced from La Grange to Moscow, made a circuit of 17 miles by night, attacked and captured the pickets at Somerville, and charged through a regiment. Finding the bridge burned at Wolf river, the company plunged into and across the river, and being taken for Confederates, pushed through a brigade and reached Sherman's headquarters at Memphis. The regiment was engaged at Brownsville in January and Clifton in February. At the latter point Capt. Newell of Co. K and 60 men crossed the river after nightfall in an old flat bottom boat and captured the Confederate Col. Newsom, 3 of his captains, 4 lieutenants and 61 enlisted men, with horses, arms and equipments. The regiment was in engagements at Jackson and Panola in July, and at Grenada in August was in the advance, destroying over 60 locomotives and more than 400 cars. In October it participated at Byhalia and Wyatt's ford on the Tallahatchie river. It was engaged in scouting and numerous expeditions during November and December, meeting the enemy at Ripley, Orizaba, Ellistown, Purdy, and Jack's creek, and on Jan. 1, 1864, went into winter quarters at La Grange, Tenn., where 592 reënlisted as veterans, received a furlough, and reached home Feb. 7. The regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where it was on provost duty for about two months. It reported at Little Rock May 24, and was engaged in scouting. It assisted in driving Shelby beyond the river and in dispersing guerrillas. During Nov., 1864, and Feb., 1865, it garrisoned Brownsville, and in its scouting expeditions collected large droves of cattle, supplying nearly all the beef required for the Department of Arkansas. It was assigned to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 7th army corps, which on the 14th of March

was transferred to the military division of West Mississippi and ordered to Mobile, where it engaged in the siege. After the fall of that point the regiment was employed on outpost duty. On the surrender of the enemy's forces east of the Mississippi, the regiment was selected as escort of Maj.-Gen. Canby, and received the formal surrender of Gen. Taylor's army. In May the regiment moved to Baton Rouge, La., where it joined the Texas expedition and reached San Antonio on Aug. 2. It was engaged in garrison and escort duty and along the Mexican frontier until mustered out at San Antonio Feb. 15, 1866. Up to Nov., 1863, the regiment had captured 2,100 prisoners and had marched 10,800 miles. Its original strength was 1,163: gain, 1,397; total, 2,560. Loss by death, 414.

Fourth Cavalry.—Col., Robert H. G. Minty; Lieut.-Cols., Josiah B. Parke, Benjamin D. Pritchard; Majs., Josiah B. Parke, William H. Dickinson, Horace Gray, Frank W. Mix, Horace D. Grant, Richard B. Robbins, Lansingh B. Eldridge, Robert Burns. This regiment was organized at Detroit and was mustered in Aug. 29, 1862. It left the state Sept. 26 for Louisville, thence to Tennessee, and was engaged at Stanford, Gallatin, Lebanon, Rural hill, Baird's mill, Hollow Tree gap, Wilson's creek road, Franklin, Laurel hill, Wilson's creek, La Vergne, Jefferson pike bridge, Nashville pike, Dec. 30, and Stone's river before the close of the year. On Dec. 15 Capt. Abeel and a detail of 40 men were captured while under a flag of truce. One battalion under Capt. Mix drove a regiment from a bridge at Jefferson pike and held it against a brigade. The regiment was in successful charges at Stone's river against superior forces. In Jan. and Feb., 1863, it fought at La Vergne, Manchester pike, Harpeth river, Cumberland shoals, Bradyville, Woodbury, Rover, Charlotte and Auburn, and at Liberty drove Morgan's cavalry for 6 miles. Corporal Ketchum of Co. A and 4 men, with their revolving rifles, drove back a detachment of 41 Confederate cavalry with a loss of 6 killed and several wounded after the lieutenant in command had given an order to retreat. Lieut. Rexford and 40 men while on picket in front of Murfreesboro were forced to fall back by an attack made by Bushrod Johnson's brigade of mounted infantry, but made a saber charge and drove the enemy for 5 miles in great confusion. The regiment was next engaged at Unionville, Thompson's station, Rutherford creek, Duck river, Prosperity Church, Liberty, Snow Hill, McMinnville, Statesville, Alexandria, Wartrace and Middletown. At the latter place it charged and drove the enemy, capturing and destroying a large quantity of ordnance stores and camp equipage, and the standard of the 1st Ala. cavalry. At Shelbyville it assisted in a charge when 599 prisoners and 3 pieces of artillery were taken, and the enemy was driven out in confusion, the Union forces being 1,500 and the enemy's over 4,000. A large body was driven into the river, from which over 200 bodies were taken. Through the summer of 1863 the regiment was engaged at Hickory creek, Tullahoma, Rock island, Sparta, Sperry's mill, Smith's cross-roads, Reed's bridge, the battle of Chickamauga, Rossville and Cotton Port. At Chickamauga its brigade, with less than 1,000 men in line, fought 7,000 from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, falling back in order for 5 miles. Lieut. Simpson and one squadron, cut off at the river, fought off overwhelming numbers and swam the river, with every man safe. The regiment was in action at Smith's cross-roads, Hill creek and McMinnville in October, and was in camp at Maysville from the latter part of October until Nov. 17. It fought at Chattanooga and at Missionary ridge and Cleveland captured 90 wagons, 260 prisoners, 480 mules and 275 hogs. It burned the railroad bridge at the Etowah river and the depot, iron works and rolling mill at Cleveland. From Jan. to March, 1864 it took part in the operations about Tunnel Hill and on the Dalton road, and remained in camp at the Etowah until March 29, when it was

ordered to Nashville and attached to the 2nd cavalry division. In May it defeated a brigade at Farmer's bridge, fought at Arundel creek, and was surrounded at Kingston, but cut its way out. On the Atlanta campaign it fought at Dallas, Villa Rica, Lost mountain, Big Shanty, McAfee's cross-roads, Noonday creek and Kennesaw mountain. At Latimar's mill on Noonday creek a force less than 1,000 received the attack of 4,500 of Wheeler's cavalry and fell back, but being reinforced by three regiments the enemy was in turn repulsed. The 4th Mich. repulsed three charges by two regiments and gained new laurels It was engaged at Roswell, Lebanon mills, Stone mountain, Covington, Flat Rock, in siege of Atlanta, Fair Oaks, Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station and McDonough. At Jonesboro the entire division was surrounded and Minty's brigade, to which the 4th was attached, made one of the greatest charges of the war, broke the enclosing lines in superb manner, thus opening a way for Kilpatrick's forces to break from the cordon, and captured 3 stands of colors. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was engaged at Roswell, Sweetwater, Nose's creek, Lost mountain, New Hope Church, Stilesboro, Rome and Blue Pond. On one of these occasions a detail of 50 men, guarding a forage train, twice repulsed four times their number. At another time, a detail of 23 under Corp. Bickford defended a blockhouse against 8,000 of Wheeler's cavalry with 3 pieces of artillery, compelling the artillery to change position seven times, and finally forcing the enemy to leave. In the latter part of October the regiment was ordered to Nashville, thence to Louisville, where it was newly mounted and equipped. It marched to Gravelly springs, arriving Jan. 25, 1865, and remained there until early March. Moving south from Eastport, it became engaged at Selma, Ala., where it joined in the assault and captured the works under terrific fire, Col. Minty being the first to enter alive. The result of this daring affair was the capture of a strongly fortified city, nearly 100 pieces of artillery, 2,700 prisoners and a large amount of ammunition and stores. At Double bridges, one battalion of the 4th made a saber charge, capturing every man of the Confederate detachment which had been left to destroy the bridges. At Macon, where the enemy surrendered 350 commissioned officers, 1,995 men, 60 pieces of artillery, a number of arsenals, foundries and machine shops, those making the assault were only 700 in number. On May 7, Lieut.-Col. Pritchard was ordered to proceed with the regiment and picket the Ocmulgee river for the purpose of preventing the escape of Jefferson Davis, who was supposed to be in that section. With 135 picked men he proceeded to Irwinsville, reaching there about 3 a. m. on the 10th almost simultaneously with another party under Lieut.-Col. Harnden of the 1st Wis. cavalry and the two exchanged shots in the darkness, each thinking the other party to be some of the enemy. During the encounter some of Pritchard's men surrounded the enemy's camp and captured Mr. and Mrs. Davis and four children; John H. Reagan, the Confederate postmaster-general; Cols. Johnson and Lubbock, his aides-de-camp; Burton N. Harrison, his private secretary; Maj. Maurand, Capt. Moody and Lieut. Hathaway; Jeff D. Howell, a midshipman in the Confederate navy; 13 private soldiers; Miss Maggie Howell (sister of Mrs. Davis), two waiting maids and several servants. The party proceeded to Macon, from which point Pritchard with escort and train guard, conveyed his prisoners to Fortress Monroe. On the 21st the regiment was ordered to Nashville and was mustered out July 1, 1865. Its original strength was 1,233; gain, 984; total, 2,217. Loss by death, 375.

Fifth Cavalry.—Cols., Joseph T. Copeland, Freeman Norvell, Russell A. Alger, Smith H. Hastings; Lieut.-Cols., William D. Mann, Ebenezer Gould, Edward M. Lee; Majs., Freeman Norvell, Ebenezer Gould, Luther S. Trowbridge, Myron Hickey, Crawley P. Dake, John E. Clark, Stephen P. Purdy, Robert C. Wallace. This regiment was organized at Detroit and

was mustered into the U. S. service Aug. 30, 1862. It left Detroit Dec. 4, 1862, for Washington, D. C., with an enrollment of 1,144 officers and men. Soon after the arrival of the regiment at Washington it was assigned to the Michigan cavalry brigade, composed of the 1st, 5th, 6th and 7th Mich. cavalry, and these regiments served together during the war. In June, 1863, the brigade met the Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry near Hanover, Pa., and drove it back in a spirited charge, afterward dismounting and fighting on foot. In this engagement the 5th lost severely. On July 3 the regiment, with the brigade, had one of the severest cavalry engagements of the war with Stuart's forces and won a decisive victory in repelling the enemy's attack, driving him back so he could no longer threaten the rear of the Union lines. The next day the regiment started to intercept Gen. Lee's army that was in full retreat upon Williamsport. It charged across a bridge on the side of the mountain leading to Williamsport, where the enemy's wagon train was passing, and with the brigade captured 1,500 prisoners and destroyed a large wagon train. A few days later it met the enemy near Boonsboro, where it was dismounted and charged the Confederates who were behind stone walls, but the charge of the regiment was so impetuous that the enemy was driven in confusion. It took an active part in the engagement at Falling Waters, Md., where the Confederates were put to flight by the gallant charges of the Michigan men. The regiment returned to Virginia after Gen. Lee had crossed the Potomac and in September fought at Culpeper Court House, Raccoon ford, White's ford and Jack's shop. The regiment was in the fight at James City, and had a severe engagement with the enemy at Buckland mills, where it first fought on foot and then in a mounted charge drove the enemy pell mell for 2 miles. It was in the terrible battle of the Wilderness, on the Brock road, and also at Haw's shop, where the regiment was dismounted, as the country was too wooded to successfully maneuver cavalry, and, with the other regiments of the brigade, charged the enemy and a desperate hand-to-hand encounter took place. Two battle flags were captured by the regiment at the Opequan and it did gallant service at Winchester, Luray, Port Republic, Mt. Crawford, Woodstock, Cedar creek, Newton and Madison Court House. It was with Gen. Sheridan when the Union forces moved in the direction of Gordonsville and Richmond and drove Gen. Rosser from Louisa Court House, where a large amount of property was destroyed, together with the depot and railroad and aqueducts on the line of the James river canal, seriously interfering with Gen. Lee's sources of supplies. After the surrender of Gen. Lee the regiment marched to Washington, where it took part in the grand review; was then sent to the far West, and was finally mustered out in Utah. Its total enrollment was 1,866; number killed in action, 101; died of wounds, 24; died while prisoners of war, 69; died of disease, 109; discharged for disability, 196.

Sixth Cavalry.—Cols., George Gray, J. H. Kidd; Lieut.-Cols., Russell A. Alger, H. E. Thompson, Harvey H. Vinton; Majs., Thaddeus Foote, Elijah D. Waters, Simeon B. Brown, George A. Drew, Charles E. Storrs. This regiment was organized in the summer of 1862, under authority of the secretary of war granted directly to Hon. Francis W. Kellogg, member of Congress from the (then) 4th Congressional district. It comprised twelve troops of a maximum strength of 100 men each, including the proper complement of non-commissioned officers. The rendezvous was Grand Rapids and the regiment was mustered into the U. S. service Oct. 11, 1862, with 1,229 officers and men. On Dec. 10 it proceeded to Washington, D. C., and went into camp on Meridian hill, where it was brigaded with the 5th and 7th and attached to Casey's division of Heintzelman's corps, Department of Washington. The regiment was first under fire at the battle of Hanover, Pa., and to quote Gen. Kilpatrick's report it "particularly distinguished".

itself at Hunterstown after dark on July 2, where it encountered Wade Hampton's cavalry. On July 3 it was in the famous cavalry fight on the right at Gettysburg, where it supported Pennington's battery. It marched all day July 4 in a pouring rain and was in the engagement in the mountain pass at Monterey at midnight. It then fought at Smithfield, Boonsboro, Hagerstown, Williamsport and Falling Waters, where it attacked the rear-guard of Lee's army, making a charge which Kilpatrick in his official report referred to as "the most gallant ever made," and which a Confederate writer in a Southern paper afterwards described as "a charge of dare-devils." The regiment was with Custer in all the cavalry engagements which followed in Virginia; performed conspicuous service at Brandy Station and Buckland mills; was at Mine run, Morton's, Raccoon and Summerville fords, and other minor engagements, after which it went into winter quarters at Stevensburg. On May 6, 1864, the regiment was hotly engaged on the left of Hancock's corps in the Wilderness. It led the advance on the first day of Sheridan's great raid, when 10,000 cavalrymen marched by fours, in a single column; was at Beaver Dam Station, Yellow tavern, Hanovertown, Haw's shop, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Meadow bridge, and many other engagements during the months of May and June. It accompanied Sheridan to the Shenandoah Valley and was in the battles of Winchester, Tom's brook, Luray, Shepherdstown and Cedar creek. In the spring of 1865 it left Winchester with Sheridan and did excellent service in the closing campaign of the war, from Winchester to Appomattox. It marched to Washington, participated in the grand review, and was then ordered to Leavenworth, Kan., whence it marched 1,100 miles via Fort Kearny, Julesburg and Fort Laramie to Powder river, Wyo. Ter., a portion of it going still farther to the Rosebud country. The men who had less than 2 years to serve were ordered back to the state and were mustered out at Jackson, Mich., in Nov., 1865. The others were consolidated into a new regiment and sent to Utah, where they were afterward mustered out. The regiment carried on its rolls from first to last 1,624 officers and men. It lost during its term of service 8 officers, 8 sergeants, 8 corporals and 97 men killed in action or died of wounds, a total of 121. At Andersonville, Ga., 65 died in prison and 42 died in other places as prisoners of war; wounded in action 214; died of disease, 132; discharged for disability, 150.

Seventh Cavalry.—Cols., William D. Mann, George G. Briggs; Lieut.-Cols., Allyn C. Litchfield, Harvey H. Vinton; Majs., John S. Huston, George K. Newcomb, Henry W. Granger, Robert Sproul, Alexander Walker, Daniel H. Darling. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids in the summer and fall of 1862, being one of the cavalry regiments which the secretary of war authorized the Hon. F. W. Kellogg to recruit at that time. On Jan. 27, 1863, the last contingent of the ten companies was mustered in and on Feb. 20 the horses of the first five companies, with a detail of 20 men, proceeded to Washington, followed on the 21st by the horses of the other five companies and on the 22nd by the main body of the regiment. It reached Washington Feb. 27, encamped on what was known as Meridian hill and remained there for about a month. On March 26th it proceeded across the river over Long bridge and marched to Fairfax Court House, where it was united with the 5th and 6th Mich. cavalry, into a brigade which was assigned to Gen. Stahel's cavalry division, Department of Washington. From May 3 until June 24, 1863, the regiment was engaged in scout duty and in guarding the Orange & Alexandria railroad, which was the line of supplies for the army of the Potomac, and while thus engaged it had several skirmishes with Mosby's men. In one of these actions near Catlett's station, where Mosby had destroyed a train of cars, 2 small brass pieces were captured by the commands engaged, several men of the 7th were injured, and quite a number

of prisoners were taken from the enemy. On June 30 it participated in an engagement at Hanover, Pa., where the brigade was united in order to oppose the attempt of Gen. Stuart to effect a junction with Gen. Lee's army. In this engagement a portion of the regiment supported a battery and another portion was on the skirmish line. The first battleflag of the enemy captured by the regiment was taken in this action. On the night of July 2 the regiment was engaged until midnight at Hunterstown, Pa., and on July 3, with others of the brigade, it was at Gettysburg, on the extreme right of the Union army, where it was engaged the entire day. In this engagement out of the 401 officers and men who went into the fight the regiment lost 13 killed, 4 officers and 48 men wounded, and 39 missing. On the morning of July 4 it proceeded with the command to follow up Lee's retreating army and on that night, while marching through Monterey pass, it was met by a volley of canister shot from 2 pieces of artillery in the road. These guns were promptly charged and taken by the 7th, and the brigade captured many prisoners and some 400 wagons. The regiment was subsequently engaged at Smithburg, Hagerstown and Williamsport, and at Falling Waters it captured a 10-pounder Parrott-gun from the enemy. After a few days of much needed rest it again crossed the Potomac into Virginia and participated in engagements at Snicker's gap, Kelly's ford, Culpeper Court House, Raccoon ford, White's ford, and Jack's shop. When the army of the Potomac fell back from the Rapidan the enemy was met by the regiment near James City and on Oct. 10 it participated in the battle of Brandy Station. On Oct. 19 it participated in a severe engagement at Buckland mills. After that the enemy fell back toward the Rapidan and was not again encountered by the regiment until in November at Stevensburg, and Morton's ford. About daylight on the morning of May 6, 1864, it participated in a lively engagement in the Wilderness, near the intersection of the Furnace and Brock roads, where it was engaged all day. At daylight on the following morning it was again on the same ground, contending with the enemy until the middle of the afternoon, when he was driven from the field. On May 10 the regiment was engaged all day in destroying railroads, and at dawn of the 11th began skirmishing with the enemy. On that day an engagement, at the intersection of the Telegraph and Brock roads, was opened by Stuart and continued all day, the regiment participating in several charges. It had several engagements at Meadow bridge on the Chickahominy, where it forced a crossing and routed the enemy with a heavy loss. It was again engaged at Darney's ferry, and on the same day the regiment made a saber charge at Crump's creek, driving the enemy for 3 miles. On the 28th it was engaged at Haw's shop, the regiment being exposed to a severe fire. On May 30 the 7th and 1st Mich. were engaged in a hard fight with the enemy at Old Church, completely routing the Confederates. On May 31 the regiment participated in an engagement at Cold Harbor, and on the morning of June 1 it was attacked by superior forces of the enemy's infantry, but repulsed them with great slaughter. A few days later the regiment was attacked at Louisa Court House by Wickham's brigade of cavalry, but being supported by the 1st Mich. cavalry it maintained its ground. Thence it marched to Trevilian Station, and there for the the greater part of two days it and the other cavalry regiments of Custer's, Merritt's and Devin's brigades were engaged in one of the most desperate cavalry combats of the war, against Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's commands. In July the regiment engaged the enemy on the New Market road, on the north bank of the James river, where with other cavalry it repulsed a large infantry force of the enemy, and then by a charge captured 250 prisoners and 2 battleflags. From Aug. 10 to 16 the regiment was moving about the country in the vicinity of Winchester, several

times coming into collision with the enemy. It was in action at Front Royal, charging a whole brigade of Confederate cavalry, completely routing it and capturing 100 prisoners with a large number of horses and arms. At Berryville, it repulsed a determined attack of the enemy and from that time to the 25th it was engaged in scouting, picketing and light skirmishing. At the Opequan in September the regiment led the advance of the army from about 2 a. m., and after an attempt of the 25th N. Y. cavalry had been repulsed, it charged across the river and captured the rifle-pits upon the hills on the opposite bank. In the afternoon the enemy fled precipitately, the regiment being engaged until after dark, making many mounted charges during the day and capturing large numbers of prisoners, cannon and small arms. In September it was engaged at Port Republic, and remained in that vicinity until Oct. 2, when it had a brush with the enemy at Mt. Crawford. At Tom's brook, the enemy was completely routed in an engagement participated in by the regiment, and was pursued for 26 miles. At the battle of Cedar creek the regiment captured more prisoners than it had troopers in its ranks, and later it was again engaged with Early's army at the same place. On Dec. 19 the regiment participated in an expedition to Charlottesville and Gordonsville to wreck the railroads, and from day to day there was more or less skirmishing and a lively engagement at Liberty mills on the Rapidan. On March 30, 1865, the regiment found the enemy in force on the White Oak road near Five Forks, and, in column of squadrons with sabers drawn, moved forward in a countercharge, soon routed him. On March 31 it had a sharp engagement at the intersection of the Dinwiddie and Five Forks roads, and on April 1 it was again engaged with Pickett's infantry near Five Forks, participating in the battle of that name and taking a prominent part in the final charge, capturing many prisoners and pursuing the enemy until after dark. On April 4 it skirmished with the enemy, made many captures on the way to Amelia Court House and Jetersville, and participated in the battle of Sailor's creek, in which the whole of Ewell's corps was captured. On April 8 it proceeded to Prospect Station and thence toward Appomattox Depot, where it had a spirited brush with the Confederates, capturing much property and ammunition. The regiment was deployed and hotly engaged on the morning of the 9th, but its Spencer carbines soon checked the enemy, and then followed the armistice which resulted in the surrender of Lee's army and the termination of the operations of the regiment in the Civil war. Gerry's South Carolina cavalry failed to keep the armistice, whereupon the 7th Mich. charged upon it and put a quietus upon it in short order. With the brigade the regiment participated in the grand review at Washington and then was included in the assignment to the far West. Those of the regiment whose term of service expired before Feb., 1866, were mustered out Dec. 15, 1865, and the others were transferred to the 1st Mich. veteran cavalry and retained in the service in Utah until March 10, 1866. The total enrollment of the regiment was 1,779, and its loss during service was 322.

Eighth Cavalry.—Cols., John Stockton, Elisha Mix; Lieut.-Cols., Grover S. Wormer, William L. Buck; Majs., Henry C. Edgerly, Edward Coates, Elisha Mix, Nathan S. Boynton, Watson B. Smith, Darwin D. Buck, James A. Strong. This regiment was organized at Mt. Clemens in 1862, and was mustered in May 2, 1863. It left the state by detachments, the first, consisting of eight squadrons, leaving May 12, and the second on May 23. The regiment reported at Covington, Ky. It was engaged in skirmishes at Triplett's bridge, the Kentucky river and Salt river, capturing many prisoners and horses. In the pursuit of Morgan it was in action at Lebanon, Lawrenceburg, Salvisa, Buffington island, Winchester, Salineville, Lancaster and Stamford. At Buffington island it captured 573 of Morgan's cavalry with horses and equipment. A

detachment under Lieut. Boynton was at Salineville with Maj. Rue, when Morgan surrendered his forces, the guidon of Co. L, 8th Mich. floating over the heads of Morgan and his officers when the terms were made. The regiment was then sent to Tennessee and was engaged at Kingston, Cleveland, Calhoun, Athens and Loudon. At Athens the oath was administered to 1,500 Confederate soldiers and a large number of citizens. The regiment was next engaged at Philadelphia, Sweetwater, Lenoir's station, Campbell's station, Knoxville, Nov. 18; Rutledge, Bean's station and New Market, and was complimented by Gen. Burnside, in special orders for bravery and valuable service rendered. In the early part of 1864 it was engaged at Mossy creek, Dandridge, Fair Garden and Sevierville. It moved to Knoxville on Feb. 3, turned over its horses and marched on foot to Mt. Sterling, Ky. It was in camp at Mt. Sterling and Nicholasville until June 3, when it was remounted and started for Big Shanty to participate in the movement on Atlanta. It was engaged at Kennesaw mountain, Sweetwater, the Chattahoochee river, Moore's ridge, Covington. Macon and Sunshine Church. At the last named place the entire force under Gen. Stoneman was surrounded. Stoneman decided to surrender, but gave permission to any of the forces to cut their way out if they could. The 8th, under Col. Mix, made the attempt and though a few, including the colonel, were captured the remainder forced their way through by desperate fighting. In attempting to reach the Union lines at Atlanta the regiment met the enemy at Eatonton and at Mulberry creek, where, after a severe engagement, many were captured, the total loss being 215. Those who escaped were stationed at Marietta and Turner's ferry on picket duty until Sept. 14, when they were ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., thence to Nashville, which place was reached Oct. 26. The 8th was engaged near Waynesboro, and near Henryville a battalion that had been cut off by the enemy fought its way through and joined the regiment, which had performed valorous work, repelling an assault and arresting a stampede of two Union regiments. It was engaged at Mount Pleasant and at the Duck river, where it was surrounded by the enemy in large numbers, but with the 14th and 16th Ill., charged with bayonets, forcing a way through in gallant manner. It was at the battle of Franklin, where a desperate attack was repulsed, and was in reserve in the movements around Nashville in December. It was ordered to Pulaski in Jan., 1865; was engaged in scouting and suppressing guerrillas until Sept. 21, and was mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, at Nashville. Its original strength was 1,117; gain, 1,908, including 513 transferred from 11th cavalry; total, 3,025. Loss by death, 321.

Ninth Cavalry.—Cols., James I. David, George S. Acker; Lieut.-Cols., George S. Acker, William B. Way; Majs., Michael F. Gallagher, William B. Way, Solomon P. Brockway, Dewitt C. Smith, William C. Stevens. This regiment was organized at Coldwater and was mustered in May 19, 1863. It left the state by detachments on May 18, 20 and 25, being ordered to Covington. It participated in engagements at Triplett's bridge, Lebanon, Salvisa, Cummings' ferry, Buffington island, and Salineville. At Buffington island the 9th aided in the capture of 500 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery and a large amount of small arms and equipment. A detachment of 60 men under Col. David took about 200 of the prisoners. The regiment was then ordered to Tennessee and was engaged at Loudon, Cumberland gap, Carter's station, Zollicoffer and Leesburg. At Cumberland gap it took the advance, burned a large mill, drove the enemy from their mountain stronghold, and assisted in the capture of 2,600 men and 13 pieces of artillery. It was then engaged at Blue Springs and Rheatown; scouted about Henderson during November; and in December was engaged at Knoxville, Morristown, Russellville, Bean's station, Rutledge, Dandridge, and Mossy creek. It moved from

Dandridge Jan. 16, 1864, and was engaged at Kinsboro's cross-roads, Dandridge, Fair Garden, Sevierville and Strawberry plains. It encamped near Nicholasville, Ky., and was in several skirmishes during the early part of the year. In June it was engaged at Cynthiana, charging the enemy and taking 300 prisoners, 500 horses, a number of cattle and a large number of small arms, the enemy being routed and driven in large numbers into the Licking river. The regiment participated in the siege of Atlanta, Aug. 1 to Sept. 3, being on picket and train guard duty. It was engaged at Stone mountain and Decatur, and was on foraging expeditions during the month of October. It was engaged in numerous small skirmishes with guerrillas and bushwhackers, Lieut. Lockwood and 9 men being killed in an ambush. It was with Sherman's army before Atlanta in November, was engaged in several skirmishes, including one at Lovejoy's Station, and on the 17th made a forced march of 30 miles, capturing 30 prisoners. It was in a skirmish at Griswoldville, burning the town, arsenal, railroad depot and train, and capturing 75 prisoners. It was engaged at Macon, Milledgeville, Louisville, Waynesboro, Cypress swamp, Savannah, Arnold's plantation and Altamaha bridge. At Waynesboro it charged Wheeler's command, driving it from the field and capturing 100 prisoners, for which it received special notice. It was in camp at Savannah from Dec. 18, 1864 until Jan. 27, 1865, and then joined the Carolina campaign, being engaged at the Salkehatchie, White Pond, Aiken, Lexington, Broad river bridge and Phillips' cross-roads, where it fought the enemy for 3 hours. It burned the stables and a grist mill at Wadesboro after a skirmish; was in a skirmish at Solemn grove; participated at Averasboro, driving the enemy before it; was then in constant skirmish, the battle of Bentonville, and in actions on the Raleigh & Smithfield railroad. It was in camp at Concord from May 14 until mustered out July 9, 1865. Its original strength was 1,073; gain, 984; total, 2,057. Loss by death, 181.

Tenth Cavalry.—Cols., Thaddeus Foote, Luther S. Trowbridge, Israel C. Smith; Lieut.-Cols., Luther S. Trowbridge, John H. Standish; Majs., Israel C. Smith, Cicero Newell, Wesley Armstrong, Peter N. Cooke, Harvey E. Light, Henry W. Sears. This regiment was organized at Grand Rapids and was mustered in Nov. 18, 1863. It left the state Dec. 1, being ordered to Lexington, Ky., and was engaged at House mountain in Jan., 1864, after which it moved to Burnside Point. On Feb. 29 it moved for Knoxville, thence to Strawberry plains, and in April met the enemy at Rheatown, Jonesboro, Johnsonville, Watauga and Bean's gap. At Jonesboro the enemy in force held the bridge, occupying a strong redoubt and rifle-pits. About one-third of the regiment was dismounted and charged on the double-quick, carrying the works and driving the enemy into a large mill near by, a gallant affair with an inferior force. The regiment was also engaged at Powder Spring gap, Dandridge, Greenville, White Horn, Morristown, Bean's station, Rogersville, Kingsport, Caney branch, New Market, Williams' ford and Dutch Bottom. At Bean's station two companies routed the enemy, charging him for 2 miles. The regiment was later engaged at Sevierville, Newport, Morristown, Greeneville, Mossy creek, Bull's gap, Blue Springs, Strawberry plains, Flat Creek bridge and Rogersville. At Blue Springs the enemy was dislodged from a strong position after a determined fight and pursued for 7 miles. At Strawberry plains a detachment of 125 under Capt. Standish, and 150 from other commands made a successful defense of the post against an attack by 6,000 cavalry under Wheeler. During this time 7 men of the 10th held McMillan's ford on the Holston river for 3 hours against a brigade of cavalry, killing nearly 50, but were surrounded and captured. Gen. Wheeler remarked: "If I had 300 such men as you, I could march straight through hell." The same day, 72 men under Maj.

Smith routed 400 Texas cavalry, capturing their commanding officer—a lieutenant-colonel—and nearly 40 prisoners. The regiment was again engaged at Greeneville, Sevierville and Jonesboro in September. At Greeneville it participated in an action with Morgan's forces, charging his first camp and routing it and then repelling an advance with carbines. In October and November it was engaged at Johnston's station, Watauga bridge, Chucky bend, Newport, Irish Bottoms, Madisonville, Morristown and Strawberry plains, where 700 men in trenches repulsed a force of 5,000. It was engaged at Kingsport, Bristol and Saltville in December, destroying the salt works at the last named place. It also fought at Chucky bend in Jan., 1865, then encamped at Knoxville until March 21, then moved to upper East Tennessee and joined the raid into North Carolina, during which it destroyed 100 miles of track and several bridges belonging to the Tennessee & Virginia railroad. It made a forced march of 95 miles in 22 hours, reaching Henry and engaging the enemy on April 8, defeating a superior force. The regiment was detached at Salem and one battalion under Capt. Cummins destroyed $300,000 worth of the enemy's stores at High Point. The other two battalions numbering 250 men, were sent to destroy the bridge over Abbott's creek. Two companies under Capt. Roberts sent in advance succeeded in the work assigned them, and in the meantime the balance of the regiment encountered Ferguson's brigade of Wheeler's cavalry, 1,200 strong, just at daybreak. The enemy attacked in force, but was held back by relieving squadrons in a retreat of 6 miles, 2 men being taken prisoners while the enemy lost over 50 killed. The same day, Maj. Smith, with 20 men armed with Spencer repeating rifles, crossed Grant's creek at Salisbury on a log and fired a flank volley which threw the defending force into confusion. The whole command, taking advantage of the situation, crossed by a small bridge, drove the enemy from his works and captured over 1,300 prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery and a large quantity of supplies. The regiment was also engaged at Statesville and Newton. It was then ordered to Tennessee, where it served until it was mustered out at Memphis, Nov. 11. Its original strength was 912; gain 1,138; total, 2,050. Loss by death, 271.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Col., Simeon B. Brown; Lieut.-Cols., James B. Mason, Charles E. Smith; Majs., Charles E. Smith, Henry L. Wise, George J. West, Darwin D. Buck. This regiment was organized at Kalamazoo and was mustered in Dec. 10, 1863. It left the state the same day for Covington, Ky., and was engaged in scouting in February and March. It was in a skirmish at West Liberty in April, and then moved to Louisa, Ky., forming part of the 1st brigade, 1st division, Army of the Ohio. It was in engagements at Pound gap, Hazle Green, Mount Sterling, Lexington, Georgetown and Cynthiana. The fight at Mt. Sterling was severe the enemy being routed, and at Cynthiana the 11th was in the charge which destroyed the enemy's line and scattered his forces. Engagements followed at Point Burnside, McCormick's farm, Laurel mountain, Bowen's farm, Saltville, Sandy mountain and in western Virginia. At Saltville about 4,000 of Burbridge's command attacked works defended by 22,000. The brigade to which the 11th was attached carried the main work, the 11th losing 86 in killed, wounded and missing. Compelled to withdraw, the regiment acted as rear-guard and the following day it was cut off and surrounded by 4,000 cavalry, but hewed its way through the opposing lines in a hand-to-hand fight of an hour, Col. Mason being mortally wounded. The regiment encamped at Mt. Sterling and was engaged during November in clearing the country of guerrillas and engaging in skirmishes with them at Hazle Green, McCormick's farm, Morristown, State creek, Mt. Sterling, Church river, Russellville, Cobb's ford, Bristol, Paperville, Abingdon, Wytheville, Mt. Airy, Marion, Seven-mile ford,

Saltville and Jonesboro. At Bristol the regiment took a number of prisoners and a large quantity of stores; at Abingdon it fought a brigade, captured the enemy's artillery and 250 prisoners; at Marion a detachment charged Breckenridge's cavalry, and after 36 hours fighting drove it into North Carolina; another detachment of 120 held a bridge against the fire of a heavy force. Capt. George, with 100 picked men from the regiment drove a body of the enemy from a mountain gap and held it. It was in a running fight from Marion to Wytheville, 24 miles, when the enemy's wagon train and artillery were taken. At Wytheville the command drove the home guards to the mountains and captured 75,000 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition, 5,000,000 musket cartridges, 75 wagons, 6,000 blankets, 8 cannon, 33 caissons, large quantities of stores, and destroyed a large amount of property. At Saltville it aided in the destruction of the saltworks, machinery, utensils (including 2,000 kettles), buildings and wells, 3 forts, 2 arsenals filled with ammunition, 13 cannon and caissons, 5 locomotives, 80 cars, depots, and other buildings. In Jan., 1865, the regiment was engaged at Mt. Sterling and Hazle Green. It next fought at Flemingsburg, Boone, Yadkin river, Mount Airy, Hillsville, Salem, Christiansburg, Jonesboro, Danbury, Statesville, Salisbury, and in a number of minor engagements. At Anderson Court House the last remnant of the Confederate treasury was destroyed. The regiment captured Jefferson Davis' cavalry escort and then moved to Hartwell and Asheville, N. C., Greeneville, Tenn., Strawberry plains Knoxville and Pulaski, where it was consolidated with the 8th Mich. cavalry, July 20, 1865. It was in service at that point until Sept. 22 when it was mustered out. The original strength was 921; gain, 658 total, 1,579. Loss by death, 142.

First Light Artillery.—Col., Cyrus O. Loomis; Lieut.-Cols., Luther F. Hale, William H. Ross; Majs., Josiah W. Church, John J. Ely, A. F. R. Arndt, John C. Shuetz. This regiment was organized by batteries twelve in number, of 6 guns each. Battery A, "Loomis' battery" was organized at Detroit and was mustered in, May 28,1861. It left the state May 31, reported at Cincinnati, and was ordered to Camp Dennison. It moved to Clarksburg, W. Va., in June, thence to Buckhannon, and was engaged at Rich mountain, being supplied there with six 10-pound Parrott guns. It was engaged at Elkwater and Green Brier; encamped at Elkwater, Huttonsville and Philippi, during the fall; was ordered to Louisville in December; was the first to cross the river at Munfordville, and reached Bowling Green Feb. 14, 1862, where it threw the first shell, which disabled an engine and detained 9 others, all in readiness to move the enemy's stores, they being about to evacuate. The battery double-quicked, reached the scene ahead of the army, and aided by a regiment of cavalry that had followed it drove the enemy from the town and captured the trains with provisions, ammunition and other property. Going into camp near Nashville, it joined in numerous scouting expeditions, and on Aug. 1 joined Buell's retreat to Louisville. At Perryville it fired the first and last artillery shot of the day, saved the right wing from being flanked, repelled five charges, being absolutely without support at a point recognized as the key to the situation, and at night brought off the entire battery, after having been ordered to spike the guns and save the men. Its loss here was 18 killed and wounded and 33 horses killed. At Stone's river it opened on the enemy with double charges of canister, repelled two desperate assaults, swept the field and scattered 6,000 of the enemy with terrible loss. The battery lost 22 men killed and wounded and some 40 horses. It remained in camp until June and was then engaged at Hoover's gap. At Chickamauga it was nearly annihilated, being left without support, and after one of the most determined defenses on record compelled to surrender. Its commander, Lieut. Van Pelt and

13 men were killed or wounded, 13 reported missing, probably captured, and 50 horses killed. All the guns but 1 were captured, but subsequently 3 of these were recaptured and at the battle of Missionary ridge 1 more was retaken. The battery was stationed at Chattanooga during 1864, where 22 reënlisted as veterans. It was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., July 28, 1865. Total enrollment, 311: loss by death 37.

Battery B was organized at Grand Rapids and was mustered in Nov. 26, 1861. It left the state Dec. 17 and was sent to Pittsburg landing. It participated in the battle of Shiloh, and was heavily engaged, repelling repeated assaults by an overwhelming force, but being cut off from support, lost 4 of its pieces with 52 officers and men taken prisoners. A correspondent said: "There was more fighting over this battery than any other battery on the field. The rebel troops attacked it under the immediate direction of Gen. Beauregard, who urged forward three regiments and who at the time, received a bullet wound in the arm." Lieut. Bliss, one of the captured, was murdered by a Confederate sentinel May 1. The remaining section, under Lieut. Laing, was connected with a Missouri battery and participated in the siege of Corinth in May and at the battle of Corinth in October. The section captured at Shiloh was exchanged and reported at Columbus, Ky., in December. In Jan. and Feb., 1863, the battery was stationed at Bethel. It returned to Corinth June 7, and moved to Pulaski in November. In December 48 of the men reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home. On April 21, 1864 the battery was ordered south for the Atlanta campaign; was engaged at Resaca, Lay's ferry, Calhoun ferry, and Rome cross-roads; was then stationed at Rome during the summer, and was in engagements at Cave springs, Turkey ridge. On the march to Savannah it fought at Griswoldville, distinguishing itself by its effective work, the brigade with which it was serving defeating a much superior force, of which over 1,500 were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. It was also engaged at the Ogeechee river and Savannah, and in the campaign of the Carolinas was in the engagements at Salkehatchie river, Columbia, Cox's bridge, and Bentonville. It participated in the grand review at Washington and was mustered out at Detroit June 6, 1865. Its total enrollment was 235; loss by death, 35.

Battery C was organized at Grand Rapids and was mustered in Nov. 28, 1861. It left the state Dec. 17; was first engaged at Farmington, Miss.; was in the siege of Corinth; fought at Iuka in September, and at the battle of Corinth in October performed efficient work, losing 11 wounded. It was engaged at Lumpkin's mill, disabling 2 of the enemy's guns, and passed the winter at Oxford and Corinth. One section was engaged at Town creek, in April, 1863, and in May the battery was ordered to Memphis where it was in garrison until October. It was stationed at Iuka during the winter and then joined Gen. Sherman's movement on Atlanta being in action at Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Decatur and the siege of Atlanta. It was in an engagement near Savannah in December and left that city Jan. 4, 1865, by transport for Beaufort, S. C. It fought at the South Edisto river, Cheraw, where it assisted in the capture of 28 guns, at Fayetteville, South river, and Bentonville. It reached Washington May 23, and was mustered out at Detroit June 22, 1865. Total enrollment, 239; loss by death, 34.

Battery D was organized at Coldwater, was mustered in Sept. 17, 1861, and left the state Dec. 9 for Kentucky. It was engaged at Hoover's gap in June, 1863, and in the battle of Chickamauga, was overwhelmed by numbers, lost 5 of its guns, nearly all of its horses being shot. A correspondent said: "No battery was more skillfully handled, nor did better execution in that bloody battle-field than Church's and although 5 of his guns were captured, after the horses were killed, he has the proud

satisfaction of hearing it said by his superiors, that no commander could have fought longer under like circumstances, nor retreated from the field, with more honor." When Confederate Gen. Preston was told by a wounded soldier whose battery he had captured, he said: "If you live to see Capt. Church, give him my compliments and tell him that he had the d—— dest battery that I ever fought. I lost over 400 men in taking it." It was in the battle at Chattanooga in November, joined in the assault on Missionary ridge, moved to Nashville in December, remained there during the winter, and assisted in the defense of that city. It was at Murfreesboro during 1864 and until July 18, 1865. It was mustered out at Jackson Aug. 3, 1865. Total enrollment, 334; loss by death, 40.

Battery E was organized at Marshall and was mustered in Dec. 6, 1861. It left the state Dec. 17, joined the Western army and was engaged at Shiloh. It fought at Fort Riley, Tenn., in October and was sent to Nashville in November, constituting part of the artillery reserve. On June 1, 1863, it was ordered to Murfreesboro and three months later to Nashville, where it served the balance of the year. Fifty-seven of the battery reënlisted as veterans and were given the usual furlough. The battery was stationed at Nashville during 1864, and in July, one section participated in a raid into Alabama and Georgia, being engaged at Coosa and Chehaw. In December it participated in the defense of Nashville and joined in the pursuit of Hood's forces on their retreat. The battery was ordered to Decatur, Ala., in Feb., 1865, for garrison duty, and was mustered out at Jackson, July 30, 1865. Total enrollment, 327; loss by death, 30.

Battery F was organized at Coldwater in the fall of 1861 and was mustered in Jan. 9, 1862. It left the state March 3 and was first assigned to garrison duty at West Point, Ky. It was engaged at Henderson, and Richmond Ky., where, being left without support its guns were captured. On Oct. 31 it was stationed at Louisville; one section was detached for garrison duty at Bowling Green; the rest of the battery was ordered to Munfordville for garrison duty and remained until Oct., 1863, when it moved to Glasgow. It moved to Knoxville in Jan., 1864, remained there until April. While here 50 men reënlisted as veterans and were furloughed home. On the Atlanta campaign the battery participated at Resaca, near Lost mountain, at Kennesaw mountain, Marietta, the Chattahoochee river, where it drove a battery from its position, at Decatur, and threw the first shell into Atlanta. It was in the severe fight at Utoy creek, spent some time in camp at Chattanooga, then moved to Nashville, thence to Johnsonville, where it remained until Nov. 24, when it marched toward Columbia. After the battle of Franklin it joined the retreat toward Nashville, reaching there on the 8th, and participated in the defense of that place against Hood's attack. On Jan. 19, 1865, it moved by rail to Alexandria, Va., took transports there for Fort Fisher, N. C., reached New Berne Feb. 26, was engaged at Wise's Forks, and was mustered out at Jackson July 1, 1865. Total enrollment 245; loss by death, 30.

Battery G was organized in the fall of 1861 and was mustered in Jan. 17, 1862. It left the state Feb. 12, for West Point, Ky., and was stationed at Cumberland ford from Apr. 18 to June 11. It was engaged at Tazewell and moved to Cumberland gap in June. It was ordered to Portland, Ohio, in September; embarked from Memphis in November and joined the Yazoo river expedition. It was engaged at Chickasaw bluffs, and after the surrender of Arkansas post, moved to Young's Point, La. It ran the blockade in April; was engaged at Port Gibson, contributing largely to the success of the army; fought at Champion's hill, the Big Black river, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, shelling the enemy's works daily. It was engaged in the siege of Jackson and passed the summer at Carrollton, La. It was ordered to Texas in November, was engaged at

Fort Esperanza in Matagorda island, encamped in Indianola until the last of May, returned to Carrollton in June, and remained there until October. It then moved to the vicinity of Mobile bay, remained there until April 10, 1865, and participated in the siege of Mobile until its capture. It was mustered out at Jackson Aug. 6, 1865. Total enrollment, 318; loss by death, 45.

Battery H was organized at Monroe and was mustered in March 6, 1862. It left the state March 13 for St. Louis and was ordered at once to New Madrid. It participated in the siege of Island No. 10 and was stationed at Columbus, Ky., during a part of October. It was in various movements in Tennessee and Mississippi from Nov., 1862, to March 1863; was engaged at Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion's hill, and was in the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender. Its commander, Capt. De Golyer, received a wound on May 28 which caused his death. The battery was engaged at Brownsville and Clinton, and in the Atlanta campaign, was in action at Big Shanty, Kennesaw mountain, Nickajack creek, Peachtree creek, in the siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station. It was on duty at Nashville from Nov. 18, 1864, to Feb. 16, 1865, and then moved to Chattanooga. It was mustered out at Jackson July 22, 1865. Total enrollment, 325; loss by death, 44.

Battery I was organized at Detroit and was mustered in Aug. 20, 1862. It left the state Dec. 4, joined the Army of the Potomac, and was first engaged at Aldie, Va., in April, 1863. It participated at Gettysburg, then moved to Culpeper Court House, and was ordered to Nashville in October, where it remained in reserve until March 7, 1864, when it was ordered to Whiteside. It participated in the Georgia campaign, engaged the enemy at Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost mountain, Kolb's farm, Marietta, Peachtree creek, reached Atlanta on July 27, and took part in the siege until Aug. 25. It was engaged at Turner's ferry, in August, and remained at Atlanta until Nov. 1, when it was ordered to Chattanooga and mounted as horse artillery until ordered home. It was mustered out at Jackson July 14, 1865. Total enrollment, 234; loss by death, 29.

Battery K was organized at Grand Rapids and was ordered to Washington May 23, 1863. It garrisoned Forts Ramsey and Buffalo at Upton's hill, Va., and moved to Camp Washington in June. On Oct. 28 it moved to Nashville and was in the reserve artillery until Mar. 6, 1864, when it was sent to Chattanooga for garrison duty. Two detachments were attached to other batteries and four detachments for service on gunboats and trains posts. The remainder assisted in repelling Wheeler's attack on Dalton and was stationed at Chattanooga from Nov. 1, 1864, until Mar. 31, 1865, when it moved to Nashville Tenn. The battery was mustered out at Detroit July 22. Total enrollment, 208; loss by death, 16.

Battery L was organized at Coldwater and was mustered in, Apr. 11, 1863. It left the state May 20, reported at Covington, Ky., and was ordered to camp Nelson. It was in engagements at Triplett's bridge, Lebanon, and Buffington island, where the greater portion of Morgan's force was captured. It was also engaged at Steubenville and Salineville, Ohio, then moved to Morristown, and was in various movements until it reached Cumberland gap in December, where it remained until June 27, 1864. It then moved to Knoxville and remained there until the end of the war. It was mustered out at Jackson Aug. 22, 1865. Total enrollment, 290; loss by death, 26.

Battery M was organized at Dearborn and was mustered in, June 30, 1863. It left the state July 9, for Indianapolis, and on Sept. 18 moved to Kentucky. It proceeded to Cumberland gap, was in an engagement at Blue Springs, and in various movements until Jan., 1864, being engaged at Walker's ford and Tazewell. It occupied fortifications at Cumberland gap for the remainder of the year, and in the winter and spring of 1865,

joined in frequent scouts and expeditions into Virginia. On Apr. 1 it was transferred to the 2nd brigade, 1st division, Army of the Cumberland, and proceeded to Strawberry plains, remaining there until July 7. It was mustered out at Jackson Aug. 1, 1865. Total enrollment, 297; loss by death, 16.

The 13th battery was organized at Grand Rapids in 1863 and was mustered in Jan. 20, 1864. It left the state Feb. 3, went into camp near Washington, was stationed at different points about Washington during the year, and assisted in the defense of Fort Stevens against the attack of Early's forces in July. Attached to Hardin's division, 22nd corps, it was on garrison duty until Feb. 27, 1865, when it was mounted as cavalry and detailed for the suppression of guerrillas in Maryland. It was in the pursuit of the conspirators against the president and his cabinet after Lincoln's assassination and was mustered out at Jackson, July 1. Total enrollment, 257; loss by death, 13.

The 14th battery was organized at Kalamazoo in 1863 and was mustered in Jan. 5, 1864. It left the state Feb. 1 and reported at Washington, where it was mounted Apr. 20 and ordered to Fort Bunker Hill on May 15. It returned on the 27th and was dismounted and stationed in the vicinity of Washington during the year. It was engaged as heavy artillery in the defense of Washington against Early's attack in July, then garrisoned Forts Snyder, Carroll and Greble, until June 17, 1865, and was mustered out at Jackson, Mich., July 1. Total enrollment, 225; loss by death, 9.

Miscellaneous Organizations.—Two companies of cavalry were recruited at Battle Creek in 1861—Co. H, Capt. J. H. Rogers, and Co. I, Capt. J. B. Mason. They left the state Sept. 3, 1861, and joined the "Merrill Horse," a Missouri regiment. In Dec., 1862, Co. L, Capt. Almon Preston, was organized at Battle Creek and also joined the "Merrill Horse."

A number of companies were formed which were unable to find a place in regiments from their own state and took service in other states. Cos. E. F. and H joined the 42nd, and B and H the 44th Ill. infantry. Co. C of the 70th N. Y. infantry, Capt. Anson N. Norton, was organized at Paw Paw and was mustered in Aug. 12, 1861. Co. D, of the 66th Ill. infantry was organized at Battle Creek by Capt. John Piper and was mustered in Nov. 9, 1861. The "Jackson Guard," Capt. John McDermott, was organized at Detroit, but failed to find a place and was accepted by the 23d Ill. infantry as Co. A.

Three companies were organized for Berdan's 1st regiment U. S. sharpshooters, Capt. Benjamin Densler commanding one, Capt. A. Milan Willett, Co. I, and Capt. Spencer J. Matthew, Co. K. They were mustered in Aug. 21, 1861, March 4 and March 20, 1862, respectively. Co. B, 2nd U. S. sharpshooters, Capt. Andrew B. Stewart, was organized in 1861, and was mustered in Oct. 4.

The "Stanton Guard," Capt. G. S. Wormer, was organized in April, 1862, to serve as guard over Gens. Burrows and Harding and Judge Hill, Confederate prisoners at Mackinac. It was mustered in May 10 and mustered out Sept. 25, 1862.

A Lancer regiment was organized in 1862, by Col. Arthur Rankin, an English Canadian, but was disbanded by order of the war department.

A battalion of four companies of cavalry, Maj. Hughes, was organized at Coldwater and mustered in fully equipped and mounted, but it was disbanded without having left the state. It was known as the "Chandler Horse Guard."

A company known as the "Provost Guard," Capt. Erastus D. Robinson, was organized in 1863, at Detroit. It was mustered in Jan. 3, 1864, and served at Detroit barracks until May 9, 1865, when it was mustered out.

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